ROYAL EDITION

# The Times

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*THE TIMES, Friday, August 22, 1930*

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*Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.*

*Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.*

## BIRTHS

**COMPTON.**—On Aug. 19, 1930, to Enid (Nuna), wife of George Compton—a son.

**DROUIN.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, in Paris, to Betty (nee Neville), wife of Pierre Drouin—a daughter.

**FREEMAN.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at Ziarat, near Quetta, to Jessie (née Job), wife of Capt. Harold Freeman, M.C.—a son.

**HEDGES.**—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Ridley, Naunton Park road, Cheltenham, to Eileen, wife of Lionel Hynges, a son.

**HOPKINS.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at 2, South-parade, Leeds, to Freda, the wife of K. H. Hopkins, M.C.—a son.

**KERRY.**—On Aug. 14, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sweet Kerry, Jun., of Celfunde, Queensway, Gerrards Cross—a daughter.

**LARGE.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at Ashbrooke, Sunderland, to Kathleen (née Hedley), wife of Mr. Eric Large—a daughter.

**MAGINNESS.**—On Aug. 19, 1930, at "Highgate," Bowdon, Cheshire, to Kathleen (nee Neale) and Greville Simpson Maginness—a daughter.

**MILLAR.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at Tewes, Little Sampford, near Braintree, Essex, to Ruth, wife of Gerald Millar—a daughter.

**ORDE-BROWNE.**—On Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1930, at the Rectory, Chalfont St. Giles, to Margaret, wife of Major Orde-Browne, O.B.E., late R.A.—a daughter.

**PITT.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to Hilda (née Bendon), wife of John Pitt, of Lyndhurst, Leighton Buzzard—a daughter.

**REEVES.**—On Aug. 18, 1930, at Albion-square, Dalston, to Dorothy, wife of Walter Reeves, of Hendon—a son.

**SALMON.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at 3, Courtfield-gardens, S.W.5, to Marion (née Welch), wife of Eric C. H. Salmon—a son.

**SMITH.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at 58, York-mansions, S.W.11, to Pat, wife of S. B. Smith—a son.

**WATKINS.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at 50, Redcliffe-gardens, S.W.10, to Nancy (née Hickman), wife of Lieut.-Col. C. D. Watkins, R.A.—a son (Nowell Dr. Jones).

**WESTON.**—On Aug. 19, 1930, at a nursing home, to Bertha, wife of Major E. C. Weston, Royal Marines—a son.

**WHAMOND.**—On Aug. 19, 1930, at 19, Bentinck-street, W.1, to Violet (née Green), wife of Captain W. D. Whamond, West African Medical Service (Royal Army Medical Corps, Retired)—a son.

**WHITTINGTON-MOE.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at Tyhrgraig, Cynant, Glamorganshire, to Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Whittington-Moe—a daughter.

**WIGGINS.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at Tuckton House Tuckton, Christchurch, Hants, to Audrey, wife of Reginald Wiggins, of Eldoret, Kenya Colony—a daughter.

**WILLMOTT.**—On Aug. 21, 1930, at "Glen Lyn," 16, St. Kilda's-road, Stoke Newington, N.16, to Theodore and Ursula Willmott—twin sons.

**WILSON.**—On Aug. 19, 1930, at Denver, U.S.A., to Jessie (née Stewart), wife of Lieut.-Commander B. V. Wilson, R.N. (retired)—a son.

## MARRIAGES

**BARKER : VALENTINE.**—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Tuxtall, S. Rhodesia, James Gordon Barker, eldest son of the late Dr. Barker and of Mrs. E. W. Sharp, to Dorothy Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alastair Valentine, Battery Sprutt, Cuxhill.

**CUNDELL : CUNDELL.**—On Aug. 21, 1930, at Banstead, Augustus Cundell Cundell to Constance Gertrude, eldest daughter of Arthur C. Brookes, of West Runton, Norfolk.

**EKMAN : EKMAN.**—On Aug. 21, 1930, Oscar Gustaf Ekman, of Stockholm, to Ann Livingston, of 96, Piccadilly, W., daughter of Mr. Gwladys Ekman, of Yonder Thatch, near Horsham, Sussex.

**PICKWORTH : ATTENBOROUGH.**—On Aug. 19, 1930, at Las Palmas, Cecil Pickworth, of Lagos, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Pickworth, Loughborough, to Ethel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Attenborough, Knighton, Leicester.

**STARBUCK : SMITH.**—On Aug. 19, 1930, at Blackhall-place Methodist Church, Dublin, Geoffrey E. Starbuck, younger son of the late Richard H. Starbuck and Mrs. Starbuck, "Wateringbury," Darnley-road, Gravesend, to Winifred Morgan, twin daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Smith, of "St. Margarets," North Circular Road, Dublin.

**SYKES : WHICHER.**—On Aug. 19, 1930, at the Parish Church, Winscombe, Som., by the Rev. W. S. Sykes, uncle of the bridegroom, and the Rev. H. P. Boulton, Vicar, Lieut. Alexander Sykes, Colonial Forestry Service, elder son of Mr. R. Sykes, I.C.S. (Retd.), and Mrs. Sykes, to Margaret Joyce, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. Hastings Whicher, of Upton, Bristol.

## DEATHS

**ANDERSON.**—On Aug. 21, 1930, George Carr Anderson, of Manor House, Guernsey, aged 76 years. Funeral St. James' Church, Guernsey, Aug. 25, 5 noon.

**BURKE.**—On Aug. 21, 1930, in London, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., Garter King-at-Arms. Requiem service at Brompton Oratory tomorrow (Saturday), at 10 a.m. Funeral at St. Mary Magdalen's, Mortlake.

**COKE.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at a nursing home, Scarborough, after a long illness, Lilian Frances Hale Coke, only daughter of Major Percy Coke, late 15th The King's Hussars, and Mrs. Coke, of 14, Alderson-road, Harrogate. Funeral at Stone Fall Cemetery, Ingleton, to-day (Friday).

**COOK.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at Hatton House, Cressington Park, Liverpool, John Gilbert, dearly loved son of Prontissa and Mrs. Gilbert Cook, aged 2½ years.

**COWAN.**—On Aug. 15, 1930, at Hurlingham, Buenos Aires, Mrs. Anna Maria Cowan, widow of Harry Cowan.

**CUNINGHAM.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at 79, Handel-terrace, S.W., Zenia, wife of Martin Walpole Martin Cuningham, aged 36. Funeral service St. Mary's, The Boltons, S.W., to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m. Interment at Kensington Cemetery, Hanwell, W.

**DARBY.**—On Aug. 21, 1930, at Dalhousie, Heathfield, Sussex, Frances St. Quentin, daughter of late George Darby, of Markly Warbleton, Sussex.

**DOULTON.**—On Aug. 21, 1930, at The Vicarage, Charlton-All-Saints, Salisbury, the Rev. Ernest William Doulton, M.C., M.A., Missionary, dearly beloved husband of Emily Doulton. Funeral at Charlton to-morrow (Saturday), at 3 p.m.

**DREAPER.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at her residence, Rumford Lodge, Farnham, Surrey, Florence Mary, fifth daughter of the late Richard Henry Dreaper, Tursbotu House, Castle Comer, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland.

**FEETHAM.**—On Aug. 17, 1930, Rev. F. G. Feetham, Rector of Hallaton, Market Harborough.

**HEAVER.**—On Aug. 16, 1930, at 41, Victoria-place, Eastbourne, William Brown Heaver, late of Leatherhead.

**HOWARD.**—On Aug. 18, 1930, at Geneva, Gabrielle Louise Caroline Howard, Second Imperial Economic Botanist to the Government of India, Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medallist, sometime Fellow of Newnham College, the comrade in life and work of Albert Howard, C.I.E., Director of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, and Agricultural Adviser to States in Central India and Rajputana. Letters care of Miss Matthaei, 9, Avenue Ernest Hentsch, Geneva.

**IMAGE.**—On Aug. 21, 1930, at 78, Parkhurst-road, Holloway, Selby Image, late Professor of Music at the University of Oxford, beloved husband of Janet M. Image, aged 81. Funeral service at St. Ann's, Soho, 2.30, on Monday, Aug. 25. Interment at Highgate Cemetery later.

**JOHNSON.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at 15, Russel-street, Bath, Brigadier-General Charles Edward Johnson, late K.O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, and 36th Sikhs, Indian Army, eldest son of the late General Sir Charles Johnson, G.C.B., of Upton-on-Severn, aged 69. Funeral at Upton-on-Severn to-morrow (Saturday).

**LAING.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at 17, Pelham-crescent, Nottingham, George Dawson Laing.

**LANG.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at 33, Auckland-road East, Southsea, Charles Dowson Lang, C.B., late Controller, Post Office Savings Bank, aged 85.

**LAZARUS.**—On Aug. 19, 1930, at Salisbury, Rhodesia, of heart failure, Philip, son of the late Clarence and Victoria Lazarus. Memorial Service at Bayswater Synagogue next, at 11 a.m.

**MORGAN.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, Frank Woodhouse Morgan, late of Norbury. Service at Norwood Crematorium Monday, Aug. 25, 10.30. Flowers to 312, Bristol-road.

**MOUTRIE.**—On Aug. 19, 1930, of typhoid fever, at Byfleet, Sandbanks, Bournemouth, Annie Moutrie. Funeral at Wimborne-road Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30 a.m. Flowers may be sent to Allen's Mortuary, Westbourne, Bournemouth. China papers, please copy.

**MUSTO.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at Ormond House, Cranleigh, Surrey, Sidney Philip Musto, beloved husband of Ethel Musto, aged 56. Funeral at St. Pancras Cemetery, Finchley, to-morrow (Saturday), 12 o'clock.

**PANTON.**—On Aug. 21, 1930, at Elmwood, Fleet, Hendy Bevan Nelson Panton, Major, R.M.L.I., retired, aged 69.

**PIDGLEY.**—On Aug. 16, 1930, at 4, Regent-street, Dawlish, Devon, Louise Constance Alice Pidgley, only daughter of Frederic John Pidgley and granddaughter of John Moore Pidgley.

**RILES.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, Elizabeth G. Riles, loving friend to many at Frisbney since 1874, aged 90. Funeral to-day (Friday), 3 p.m.

**SAVAGE.**—At Adaita, Cranleigh, Frederic Walter Savage, late Colonel 1st Sussex R.E., Founder and for 26 years Principal of Seaford College. Funeral Seaford Church, 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

**STERNSFELD.**—On Aug. 21, 1930, at the American Hospital of Paris, Ingeborg Sternsfeld, of New York, Pittsburg, and London papers, please copy.)

**TERRY.**—On Aug. 21, 1930, at 2, Alexandra House, St. Mary's-terrace, Paddington, Marion Terry, in her 78th year.

## DEATHS

**THOMPSON.**—On Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1930, at 9, D'Avigdor-road, Hove, Elizabeth Ellen Mary, widow of Henry Thompson, of Warkworth House, Warkworth, Northumberland. Requiem and funeral service at St. Michael's Church, Brighton, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 o'clock. R.I.P. Flowers to Hanningtons, Brighton.

**TREDGER.**—On Aug. 14, 1930, killed in a motor accident, Ada Rose Tredger, of Winyard Cottage, Winsham, Somerset, daughter of the late W. Rose Tredger, Esq., and Lady Anna Watson, of Sandown, Isle of Wight.

**TRINGHAM.**—On Aug. 19, 1930, at Budleigh Salterton, Harry Graham Tringham, dearly beloved husband of Evelyn Tringham, and second son of the late Rev. William Tringham, of Long Cross, Chertsey. Funeral at Long Cross to-day (Friday), 3 p.m.

**TUCKER.**—On Aug. 19, 1930, in S. Africa, Alfred Reginald Tucker, of Nyletroom, Transvaal, eldest and last surviving son of Alfred and Georgina Tucker, aged 53.

**TUKE.**—On Aug. 20, 1930, at The Limes, Sutton Valence, Maidstone, George Montague Tuke, M.R.C.S., J.P. Funeral Sutton Valence to-morrow (Saturday), 2.15 p.m.

**TURNER.**—On Aug. 21, 1930, in a bathing accident, the Rev. Chas. Hedgeman Turner, Superior of S. Edward's House, Westminster.

**UNDERWOOD.**—On Aug. 21, 1930, at Copperkins, Chesham Bois, Commander Thomas Harry Underwood, R.N.R. Cremation Golders Green, 10.30 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday). (Liverpool papers, please copy.)

**WALKER.**—On Aug. 19, 1930, at Iverna, Haldon-avenue, Teignmouth, Rosa Eacie Anne, widow of Ernest Octavius Walker, C.I.E. Funeral at Teignmouth to-day (Friday), 4 p.m.

**WEBB.**—On Aug. 18, 1930, at Moorside, Ashley Heath, near Ringwood, William Webb, late of Upper Woodcote, Purley, beloved husband of Dora M. Webb, aged 68. Funeral at Coulsdon Church to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30. Flowers to Thos. Ebbutt and Sons, 89, High-street, Croydon.

**WEBB.**—On Aug. 21, 1930, at 1, Hanover-terrace, Kensington, Sir Aston, beloved husband of Marian Webb, and Past President of the Royal Academy, aged 81. The first part of the Burial Service will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Monday at noon.

**WELLESLEY.**—On Aug. 19, 1930, Charlotte Anne, daughter of the late Captain the Hon. William Henry George Wellesley, R.N., aged 82. Funeral by private (Friday), at Horsham, Sussex, at 3 o'clock.

**WILLIAMS.**—On Aug. 19, 1930, Charles Williams, of Osborne House, Cheltenham, aged 77. Funeral service at Parish Church, Cheltenham, to-day (Friday), 2 p.m.

## IN MEMORIAM
### ON ACTIVE SERVICE

**BYRNE-JOHNSON.**—To the dear memory of Captain J. Vivian Byrne-Johnson, The Rifle Brigade, killed in action in France, Aug. 22, 1916.

**EDIS.**—Thomas John, 2nd Batt. K.R.R., killed in action, Aug. 22, 1916. Sadly missed by his brother, sisters, and father, Joseph John Edis, Dalston, London, great-grandson of Robert Edis, Threadneedle-street, City of London (1740), and of Huntingdon.

**GAMBLE.**—In proud and loving memory of Lieutenant Ralph Dominic Gamble, M.C., 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, killed in action in France, Aug. 22, 1918, aged 21 years.

**HOLT.**—In proud and ever-loving remembrance of our elder son, Lieut. Follett Hallett Holt (Tony), Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry (attached Tank Corps), who fell in action in the advance on Péronne, Aug. 22, 1918, aged 20.

**JONES.**—In ever-loving memory of Captain Douglas Llewellyn Jones, 6th Batt., Lincolnshire Regiment, killed in action Aug. 22, 1917, aged 22 years.

**MURCHISON.**—In loving memory of Kenneth Rickerstreth Murchison, aged 19, 2nd Battn. Seaforth Highlanders, reported missing Aug. 22, 1917, at Iberian Farm, near Ypres, elder son of Sir Kenneth and Lady Murchison.

**TOWER.**—In proud and loving memory of Bertie Christopher Butler Tower, M.C. and Bar, Major, Royal Fusiliers, killed in action when in command of 4th Battalion of his Regiment, Aug. 22, 1918, near Arras.

**2/1st BUCKS BATTALION.**—In proud and affectionate memory of Capt. J. E. S. Wilson, M.C., Capt. H. B. Foster, Lieuts. H. E. Molley, W. R. Gill, W. Tyson, E. C. Tyson, and G. Gibson, M.C., the W.O., N.C.O.s, and Men who sacrificed their lives for their country in the attack on Somme Farm, Aisne Farm, and Kansas Cross Roads on Aug. 22, 1917.

**CHANDLER.**—In grateful memory of Edward Chandler, who died Aug. 22, 1881, who was a founder and the first Honorary Secretary of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1, the General Fund and Chapel Fund of which benefited largely by his beneficence.

**DE LA POER BERESFORD.**—In loving and ever-loving memory of my dearly loved husband, Charles Edward de la Poer Beresford, who passed away on Aug. 22, 1921.

**EDWARDS.**—In loving memory of Sir John Bryn Edwards, Bart., M.A., LL.B., of Hendrefolian, Swansea, who died Aug. 22, 1922.—K. V. and C.

**LAWRIE.**—In loving memory of Edward Lawrie, Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S. (retired), who died at Hove on Aug. 22, 1915.

Pro Patria Mori.

**SHEPPY.**—In ever-loving memory of my dear brother, Frederick Charles Sheppy, of Upminster and Bedford Park, W., who passed on Aug. 22, 1928.

"O true, brave heart, God bless thee, whereso'er
In God's wide universe thou art to-day!"

**STRONG.**—In loving memory of Ernest Howard Strong, who died suddenly at Hove, Aug. 22, 1926.

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## SPORT AND GARDEN

ATTRACTIVE OFFER.—Best mixed Daffodils, 2gns. 1,000; £12, 10,000; Emperor, Empress, 65s.,1,000. List for others.—A. Leon, St. Mary's, Scilly Islands.

## INVESTMENTS AND LOANS

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## CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of BACON and FLOUR to PRISONS and BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS in ENGLAND and WALES.

The Prison Commissioners are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of BACON to the above-mentioned establishments for the period 15th September next to 31st March, 1931, and FLOUR for the three months ending 31st December, 1930.

Forms of tender, with all necessary particulars, can be obtained at any of the Prisons, &c., or at the Prison Commission, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Tenders must be delivered at the Prison Commission, not later than noon on the 2nd September, 1930.

Save in exceptional circumstances, no contract can be given to a firm not enrolled under the King's National Scheme for the employment of disabled ex-Service men.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Directors of this Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXTENSION of the SOUTH PIER at PORT TALBOT DOCKS, SOUTH WALES.

Plans may be seen and forms of tender, general conditions, specifications and bills of quantities obtained at the office of the Engineer at this Station, between the hours of 10.0 a.m. and 4.0 p.m., by payment of two guineas, which will be returned to bona fide tenderers.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked outside "Tender for South Pier Extension, Port Talbot," will be received not later than 10.0 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th proximo.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

Paddington Station, London, 18th August, 1930.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, India Store Department, 3, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for—
SCHEDULE 1.—1,071 steel tyres for locomotives.
SCHEDULE 2.—441 crank and straight axles for locomotives.
SCHEDULE 3.—46 copper plates for locomotives.
SCHEDULE 4.—46,710 steel boiler tubes, &c., for locomotives.
SCHEDULE 5.—398 vacuum cylinders for locomotives.
SCHEDULE 6.—Mild steel buffers and spare parts for locomotives.
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Forms of tender available from the above at a fee of 5s. (which will not be returned) for each Schedule.

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## PERSONAL

SIMON.—Well, well, I see what it is, so I am with you.—Gus.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£25 REWARD.—LOST, probably either in the vicinity of Regent-street, or Brixton, large PLATINUM and DIAMOND BAR BROOCH.—Write Box 799, Reynell's, 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, 9th inst., between Strand and Hampstead, SABLE FUR NECKLET.—Apply Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

REWARD.—LEFT in TAXI, Baker-street, August 18th, UMBRELLA, engraved Florence Mortimer.—Apply 25, Leopold-road, Wimbledon.

RATHMINES SCHOOL ROLL.—Past pupils who have not received the circular letter re Scholastic Chapel in hall, three reception, five principal and five secondary bed and dressing rooms, bath room; usual offices; stabling for seven; lawn tennis lawn; paddock, in all about three acres, three roods, nine poles.—Write Box Z.94, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTOR CRUISER, twin screw, 42ft., by 10ft.; bachelor's appointed; cost approximately £3,000 in 1928; in commission Poole; no reasonable offer refused.—Write Box H.297, The Times, E.C.4.

SONNING-ON-THAMES.—Picturesque GEORGIAN RESIDENCE to be LET, FURNISHED, might be let Unfurnished; five principal rooms, two servants', two bath rooms; elaborate system of central heating; old-world garden; all services available.—Write Box Z.102, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE or BUNGALOW WANTED, on SOUTH COAST, from September 26th, for four weeks, well furnished; four to five bed rooms, facing South and facing sea; quiet situation preferred; garage.—Write Box Z.101, The Times, E.C.4.

SERVICE SUITES, SELF-CONTAINED FLATS, BUNGALOWS.—Exquisite Syrian surroundings; convenient; moderate inclusive terms; 20 minutes London.—Write Box Z.103, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY TOWN, 17 miles London.—Exceptionally comfortable and well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET, over 3,000 feet; 11 bed rooms, four reception; excellent nurseries; six bath rooms; electric light, central heating, &c.; eight acres garden; paddock; near golf; hunting; no agents.—Mrs. Trotter, 5, Portland-place, W.1.

WANTED, October-April, near Bognor or Worthing, MODERN BUNGALOW or SMALL HOUSE with lift for invalid; two large bed rooms with baths, four servants' rooms, also bathroom; sunny terrace; quiet situation.—Lady Mackenzie, Savoy Hotel, Bournemouth.

OPPORTUNITY for anyone with good connections ASSIST MANAGING DIRECTOR promote privately exceptionally proven proposition. Salary and substantial remuneration.—Write Box 05795, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CRUISE to OSTEND by sea-going MOTOR YACHT sailing 30th; one week; £1 is. daily inclusive; jolly party; berths vacant.—Write Box Z.114, The Times, E.C.4.

BELGIAN LADY (widow with sweetshop) wants to send to England boy 19 in exchange for girl or boy; preference business or any other occupation.—Write to Ressonnet, rue Jardon 35, Verviers (Belgium).

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS.—Specialist has room in his country house for two patients.—For particulars write Box Z.105, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN (30) wishing to write book would welcome POST as CARETAKER during winter months for any house anywhere; no salary; references.—Write Box Z.107, The Times, E.C.4.

WASTE LINEN Supplies urgently needed at King's College Hospital, S.E.5. Please address gifts to Sister Matron.

COODEN.—Ideal CHILDREN'S HOTEL. Ninth season. Large grounds leading to beach; tennis, play rooms; nurses' needs studied; few vacancies till 11th Sept.—Wheatley, HOVE 61, Dorset-gardens, Brighton.

WELL FURNISHED FLAT WANTED from middle of September, with or without service, for lady and maid; sitting room, two bed rooms, kitchenette; central heating and light; electric fire in sitting room.—Write district, Write Box 9095, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY HOUSE, near CAMBRIDGE and NEWMARKET, to be LET furnished for one, two, or three years; four reception rooms, billiard room, 12 bed rooms; three bath rooms, and ample servants' accommodation; two flower and kitchen gardens; shooting over 1,000 to 1,500 acres partridges and pheasants if required, after the coming season.—Write Box Z.783, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING COTTAGE to be LET, FURNISHED, for winter, 27 miles London, Bucks; golf, tennis; two reception rooms, four bed and dressing room, &c.; modern; careful tenants for week, including working cook-housemaid; outside gardener.—Write Box 6847, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SEASIDE COTTAGE, LYME REGIS; five bed, two sitting rooms, plate, linen, 6½gns. per week; very charming.—Mrs. Barlow, Dorset.

LAWN TENNIS LESSONS, &c., private court.—R. Perkins, 21, Camden-square, N.W. North 2439.

FOR SALE. Delightful RESIDENCE at LYME REGIS, commanding charming views of about 25 miles of coast; Georgian; Tudor Church adjoining; hall, three reception, five principal and five secondary bed and dressing rooms, bath room; usual offices; stabling for three; garage; tennis lawn; paddock, in all about three acres, three roods, nine poles.—Write Box Z.94, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTOR CRUISER, twin screw, 42ft., by 10ft.; bachelor's appointed; cost approximately £3,000 in 1928; in commission Poole; no reasonable offer refused.—Write Box H.297, The Times, E.C.4.

SONNING-ON-THAMES.—Picturesque GEORGIAN RESIDENCE to be LET, FURNISHED, might be let Unfurnished; five principal rooms, two servants', two bath rooms; elaborate system of central heating; old-world garden; all services available.—Write Box Z.102, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE or BUNGALOW WANTED, on SOUTH COAST, from September 26th, for four weeks, well furnished; four to five bed rooms, facing South and facing sea; quiet situation preferred; garage.—Write Box Z.101, The Times, E.C.4.

SERVICE SUITES, SELF-CONTAINED FLATS, BUNGALOWS.—Exquisite Syrian surroundings; convenient; moderate inclusive terms; 20 minutes London.—Write Box Z.103, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY TOWN, 17 miles London.—Exceptionally comfortable and well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET, over 3,000 feet; 11 bed rooms, four reception; excellent nurseries; six bath rooms; electric light, central heating, &c.; eight acres garden; paddock; near golf; hunting; no agents.—Mrs. Trotter, 5, Portland-place, W.1.

WANTED, October-April, near Bognor or Worthing, MODERN BUNGALOW or SMALL HOUSE with lift for invalid; two large bed rooms with baths, four servants' rooms, also bathroom; sunny terrace; quiet situation.—Lady Mackenzie, Savoy Hotel, Bournemouth.

OPPORTUNITY for anyone with good connections ASSIST MANAGING DIRECTOR promote privately exceptionally proven proposition. Salary and substantial remuneration.—Write Box 05795, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CRUISE to OSTEND by sea-going MOTOR YACHT sailing 30th; one week; £1 is. daily inclusive; jolly party; berths vacant.—Write Box Z.114, The Times, E.C.4.

BELGIAN LADY (widow with sweetshop) wants to send to England boy 19 in exchange for girl or boy; preference business or any other occupation.—Write to Ressonnet, rue Jardon 35, Verviers (Belgium).

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS.—Specialist has room in his country house for two patients.—For particulars write Box Z.105, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN (30) wishing to write book would welcome POST as CARETAKER during winter months for any house anywhere; no salary; references.—Write Box Z.107, The Times, E.C.4.

"WHOSOEVER shall confess me before men, him shall the Son of man also confess before the angels of God."—Lk. xii. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that ROBERT CHARLES CABRERA, of 46, Cleveland-square, London, W.2, previously of 54, Queen's-gardens, London, W.2, has APPLIED to the Home Secretary for naturalization, and that any person who knows any reason why NATURALIZATION should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W.1.—STEPHENSON, HARWOOD and TATHAM, 16, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, Solicitors for Mr. Robert Charles Cabrera.

BARRISTER as DIRECTOR of PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE.—A VACANCY occurs on the board of a very old concern; would suit young commercial barrister; good fee; no investment necessary; London meetings.—Write Box 813, Reynell's, 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

TWO LADIES would CARE SMALL HOUSE or FLAT during owner's absence; no remuneration.—Write Box W.1196, The Times, E.C.4.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (near).—Well FURNISHED BACHELOR FLAT; 3½gns.—BM/BOLA, London.

PARK-LANE, off.—Delightful self-contained FURNISHED FLAT in small detached house; to other resident; to be LET September; bed room, large sitting room, bath, kitchen; constant hot water; telephone; two separate entrances; 7 guineas weekly.—Write Box 9100, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HEAR the cry of Deckland's Children, cared for at the EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, Shadwell, London, E.1. They are comforted—but the Hospital starves for funds.

OLD ENGLISH FIGURED BROWN OAK PANELLING, cut in 1906; about 2000ft. cube.—Price, &c., Vincents, Station-square, Reading.

NURSERY HOTEL, 18, Cantelupe-road, Bexhill-on-Sea. Tele. 151.—FAMILY on leave with CHILDREN can be RECEIVED for WINTER; entire charge of children undertaken if desired; inclusive boarding terms; private sitting room.

EXPERT HORSEMAN, young ex-Public School man, offers SERVICES as RIDING INSTRUCTOR; no remuneration, keep only; seaside preferred.—Write Box W.1202, The Times, E.C.4.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1. URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

ARE YOU TOO STOUT? Wonderful method of reduction; no drugs, massage, dieting, or appliance. Hours 10-5.—Mrs. Square, 87, Victoria-street, London, Victoria 4048.

WANTED.—Ex-Cavalry Officer (10 stone) desires OCCUPATION in management and schooling of pole ponies, hunters, or show jumpers. Very considerable experience in every form of equitation and horse management. Highest social references. Secretarial work and riding instruction if required.—Write Box 9041, The Times, E.C.4.

6D. a MILE.—SALOON CARS, chauffeur driven; very comfortable.—Blair, 20, Portman-street, Mayfair 1382.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN needing REST and MEDICAL TREATMENT for either the alcohol or drug habit are invited to write for an illustrated booklet, giving particulars of a large mansion situate in hundreds of acres of park and woodland, where, combined with the comfort and convenience of a first-class hotel, they can have the requisite treatment and attention.—Write Box Z.573, The Times, E.C.4.

£50,000 Urgently REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of OAKHILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Duke of Northumberland (Chairman Appeal Committee), or the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, Ladies' Appeal Committee), Byron House, 7, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

FOR HIRE, high-class DAIMLER Landaulettes; liveried chauffeurs; tours, &c.; low rates.—'Phone Kelvin 8538. Barretts, Gaspar-mews, Kensington, S.W.5.

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MOTOR EXCURSIONS.—DAIMLER'S SUPERIOR HIRE SERVICE, open day and night.—Minerva House, Chenies-street, T

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

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### P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

| Ship. | Tons. | Commander. | London. | M'seilles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Naldera | 16,000 | Harrison | Aug. 22 | Aug. 29 |
| †Viceroy of India | 20,000 | Ohlson | Aug. 29 | Sept. 5 |
| Morea | 11,000 | Holland | Sept. 5 | Sept. 12 |
| ‡Kaisar-i-Hind | 11,500 | Headlam | Sept. 19 | Sept. 26 |
| Narkunda | 17,000 | Parker | Sept. 19 | Sept. 26 |
| †Rajputana | 17,000 | Cadiz | Sept. 26 | Oct. 3 |
| Razmak | 11,000 | Thornton | Oct. 3 | Oct. 10 |
| †Rampura | 17,000 | Furlong | Oct. 10 | Oct. 17 |
| Moultan | 21,000 | Townshend | Oct. 17 | Oct. 24 |
| Mantua | 11,000 | Bignell | Oct. 24 | Oct. 31 |
| Razmak | 11,000 | Thornton | | Nov. 7 |
| †Viceroy of India | 20,000 | Ohlson | Nov. 7 | Nov. 14 |
| Maloja | 17,000 | Allin | Nov. 28 | Dec. 4 |
| †Kaisar-i-Hind | 11,500 | Headlam | Nov. 21 | Nov. 28 |

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Naldera | 16,000 | Harrison | Aug. 22 | Aug. 29 |
| ‡‡Mongolia | 17,000 | Rhodes | Sept. 5 | Sept. 11 |
| Narkunda | 17,000 | Parker | Sept. 19 | Sept. 26 |
| ‡Cathay | 15,000 | Niven | Oct. 3 | Oct. 9 |
| Moultan | 21,000 | Townshend | Oct. 17 | Oct. 24 |
| ‡‡Chitral | 15,000 | Siggers | Oct. 31 | Nov. 6 |
| Maloja | 21,000 | Browning | Nov. 14 | Nov. 21 |
| ‡‡Moldavia | 17,000 | Allin | Nov. 28 | Dec. 4 |

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

" One Class" Service at Special Fares Calling Southampton.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nagova (cargo) | 7,060 | — | Aug. 29 | — |
| Bangalore (cargo) | 6,060 | — | Sept. 12 | — |
| ‡Nanking | 7,060 | Tickell | Sept. 26 | — |
| Bhutan (cargo) | 6,000 | | Oct. 10 | — |

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morea | 11,000 | Holland | Sept. 5 | Sept. 12 |
| ‡Mahsud (cargo) | 11,000 | — | Sept. 6 | — |
| ‡Karnala | 9,000 | Rollo | Sept. 13 | — |
| Macedonia | 11,000 | Morton | Sept. 19 | Sept. 26 |
| ‡Nankin | 17,500 | Stringer | Oct. 3 | Oct. 10 |
| Kalyan | 9,000 | Cooper | Oct. 16 | — |

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
‡‡ Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

### BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

| Ship. | Tons. | Mid'sbro. | Antwerp. | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ‡‡MUNDRA | 7,275 | | | Aug. 23 |
| ‡‡HOWFIELD | 11,060 | Sept. 2 | Sept. 6 | Sept. 13 |
| DUMANA | 8,427 | Sept. 24 | Sept. 27 | Oct. 4 |
| DOMALA | 8,441 | Oct. 15 | Oct. 18 | Oct. 25 |

‡ Cargo Steamer. ‡‡ Port Sudan.
* Calling Karachi before Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

| Ship. | Tons. | Antwerp. | Mid'sbro. | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ‡MARCHA | 8,278 | — | — | Aug. 23 |
| MANORA | 7,929 | — | Aug. 30 | Sept. 6 |
| MORVADA | 8,231 | Sept. 3 | Sept. 13 | Sept. 20 |
| MULBERA | 9,160 | Sept. 17 | Sept. 27 | Oct. 4 |

‡ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

| Ship. | Tons. | Antwerp. | Mid'sbro. | LONDON | M'seilles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MADURA | 9,077 | — | Aug. 23 | Aug. 29 | Sept. 6 |
| MANORA | 9,067 | Sept. 6 | Sept. 16 | Sept. 23 | Oct. 4 |
| MALDA | 9,068 | Sept. 4 | Oct. 15 | Oct. 24 | Nov. 4 |
| MODASA | 9,070 | Nov. 1 | Nov. 12 | Nov. 21 | Nov. 29 |

QUEENSLAND.

| Ship. | Tons. | Mid'sbro. | Immingham | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A STEAMER | — | — | — | — |

### CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE.

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight Agency, 16, Cook, Manager). Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), 2, Avenue de la Costa.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.

P. & O., or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers :—

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### NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

### VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

| Ship. | Tons. | SOUTHAMPTON |
|---|---|---|
| RANGITATA (new motor vessel) | 17,000 | Sept. 20 |
| RANGITANE (new motor vessel) | 17,000 | Sept. 26 |
| *HOTOROA | 12,500 | Oct. 17 |
| *TAMARA | 12,500 | Oct. 24 |
| RANGITIKI (new motor vessel) | 17,000 | Nov. 20 |

Via Suez. ‡ 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.

Apply the N.Z.S.Co. Ltd., 13, Western-road, Sth. Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

### UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

| From ‡ Vancouver. | | From † San Francisco. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AORANGI | Sept. 17 | | Oct. 1 |
| MAKURA | — | | — |
| NIAGARA | Oct. 15 | | Oct. 29 |
| MAUNGANUI | — | | — |

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand Line, via Honolulu, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

### P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

| Ship. | Tons. | London. | Plymouth | Liverpool. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARRABOOL | 15,000 | — | — | Sept. 20 |
| BALRANALD | 13,000 | Oct. 10 | Oct. 11 | — |
| BALLARAT | 13,000 | Oct. 24 | Oct. 25 | — |
| BENDIGO | 13,000 | Nov. 7 | Nov. 8 | — |

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

| | Tons. | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E.M.S. MONGOLIA | 17,000 | Sept. 5 | Sept. 11 |
| E.M.S. MOLDAVIA | 17,000 | Nov. 28 | Dec. 4 |

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

### AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON. CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

| | Tons. | London. | Toulon. | Naples. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORVIETO | 12,000 | Aug. 30 | Sept. 5 | Sept. 7 |
| ORONTES | 20,000 | Sept. 13 | Sept. 19 | Sept. 21 |
| ORONSAY | 20,000 | Sept. 27 | Oct. 3 | Oct. 5 |
| ORAMA | 20,000 | Oct. 11 | Oct. 17 | Oct. 19 |
| ORFORD | 20,000 | Oct. 25 | Oct. 31 | Nov. 2 |
| ORTANTO | 20,000 | Nov. 8 | Nov. 14 | Nov. 16 |
| OTRANTO | 12,000 | Nov. 22 | Nov. 28 | Nov. 30 |
| ORMONDE | 15,000 | Dec. 6 | Dec. 12 | Dec. 14 |

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

### ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON

| | Tons. | Date. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Sparta | 5,418 | Aug. 23 | Colombo and Calcutta |
| abCity of Valencia | 7,329 | Sept. 4 | Bombay and Karachi |
| abCity of Exeter | 7,678 | Sept. 6 | Colombo and Calcutta |
| abCity of London | 8,356 | Sept. 16 | Bombay and Karachi |
| aCity of Nagpur | 10,158 | Sept. 27 | Bombay and Karachi |
| aCity of Exeter | 8,447 | Oct. 2 | Colombo and Calcutta |
| abCity of Simla | 9,468 | Oct. 4 | Bombay and Karachi |

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Egyptian | 2,866 | Sept. 6 | Malta and Alexandria |
| Algerian | 2,304 | Sept. 22 | Smyrna and Constant |

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Manchester | 5,564 | Sept. 13 | Cape Town, Algoa |
| City of Poona | 7,485 | Sept. 27 | Bay, East London, |
| City of Cairo | 7,880 | Oct. 11 | and Natal |

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight services with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON : 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL : Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " 3340
GLASGOW : 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

### N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

| | Tons. | London. | Marseilles. | Naples. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAKOZAKI MARU | 10,500 | Aug. 29 | Sept. 5 | Sept. 7 |
| TERUKUNI MARU | 11,800 | Sept. 11 | Sept. 18 | Sept. 20 |
| HAKUSAN MARU | 11,600 | Sept. 25 | Oct. 3 | Oct. 5 |

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele. : Royal 0844-9.

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West End Agency, Oriental Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

### BIBBY LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Sailing from Liverpool | Sailing from Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cheshire | 15,000 | Aug. 23 | Aug. 30 |
| Yorkshire | 13,000 | Sept. 6 | Sept. 13 |
| Leicestershire | 12,000 | Sept. 19 | Sept. 27 |
| Shropshire | 15,000 | Oct. 3 | Oct. 11 |

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 28, Chapel-street, Liverpool, 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels). CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

POSTES DE L'INDO-CHINE, DU MOZAMBIQUE, MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.

Gen. Managers, 2 and Sept. 19 LYDIE GARROS
PIRAUS, ISTANBUL, LOUIS & BEYROUT.
Pierre Loti Aug. 26 and Sept. 9 LAMARTINE
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
Lotus Sept. 5 and Oct. 3 ANGKOR

For passages and all particulars apply :—
LONDON : 73, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

### HOLIDAYS AT SEA.

Special reduced summer rates to
MEDITERRANEAN, ATLANTIC ISLES, AFRICA, and WEST INDIES. HOLIDAYS FROM £11.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

## SHIPPING (continued)

### CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

MAURETANIA - - AUG. 23

*TUSCANIA .. Aug. 23 AQUITANIA .. Aug. 30
* Via Havre not Cherbourg.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

‡SCYTHIA - - - - AUG. 23

CARINTHIA .. Aug. 30 *SAMARIA .. Sept. 2
* Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh.
‡ Calls Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

AUSONIA - - - - AUG. 23

*AURANIA .. Aug. 30 ASCANIA .. Sept. 6
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

†LETITIA - - - - AUG. 23

ANDANIA .. Aug. 29 †ATHENIA .. Sept. 6
† From Glasgow previous day.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

### OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

SUMMER SUNSHINE AT CHRISTMAS.

SPECIAL 17 DAY CRUISE, from £36.
SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AND ATLANTIC ISLES.
S.S. LAURENTIC, 18,724 tons.
LIVERPOOL, DEC. 18, SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 20, spending Christmas Day at Las Palmas.

TWO WINTER CRUISES TO SOUTHERN SEAS.
S.S. CALGARIC, 16,063 tons.
EACH 17 DAYS FROM £36.
SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AND MEDITERRANEAN from SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 31.
SPAIN, ATLANTIC ISLES AND NORTH AFRICA from SOUTHAMPTON, FEB. 21.

### RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(5) Lapland .. .. .. .. .. Aug. 23
(4) Westernland .. .. .. .. .. Aug. 30

### TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland .. .. .. .. Sat., Aug. 30
(4) Pennland .. .. .. .. Sat., Sept. 13

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers

### ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

### LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. .. Aug. 30 | Sept. 27
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. Sept. 13 | Oct. 11
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. Sept. 6 | Oct. 4
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

### FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Route

### PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

### EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS

CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.

### FAST "CABIN" LINERS

CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

| | From Plymouth. | Due New York. |
|---|---|---|
| " PARIS " (c) | Aug. 23 | Aug. 29 |
| " DE GRASSE " (c) | Aug. 26 | Sept. 4 |
| " FRANCE " (c) | Aug. 28 | Sept. 3 |
| " ROCHAMBEAU " (c) | Aug. 30 | Sept. 7 |
| " LA SAVOIE " (c) | Sept. 4 | Sept. 10 |
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|---|---|---|
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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 29 | from GENOA | | "CONTE |
| " 30 | " NAPLES | | GRANDE" |
| Sept. 1 | " GIBRALTAR | | LLOYD SABAUDO LINE. |
| Other Sailings : | Sept. 19, Oct. 3, Oct. 24, Nov. 7, Nov. 25. | | |
| Sept. 2 | from TRIESTE | | "SATURNIA" |
| " 3 | " NAPLES | | |
| " 5 | " GIBRALTAR | | COSULICH LINE, Ltd. |
| Other Sailings : | Sept. 23, Oct. 7, Oct. 27, Nov. 11, Nov. 27. | | |
| Sept. 12 | from GENOA | | "AUGUSTUS" |
| " 13 | " NAPLES | | N.G.I. LINE. |
| " 15 | " GIBRALTAR | | |
| Other Sailings : | Sept. 26, Oct. 17, Oct. 31, Nov. 19, Nov. 29. | | |

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|---|---|
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Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

| Vessel. | Gross Tons. | From S'hampton. | From Liverpool. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALCANTARA (M.V.) | 22,181 | Aug. 29 | — |
| *ARLANZA | 14,622 | Sept. 12 | — |
| DARRO | 11,484 | — | Sept. 13 |
| †ORITA | 9,298 | — | Sept. 18 |
| ASTURIAS (M.V.) | 22,071 | Sept. 26 | — |
| DESEADO | 11,477 | — | Sept. 27 |
| *ALMANZORA | 15,551 | Oct. 10 | — |
| DESNA | 11,483 | — | Oct. 11 |

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Portugal.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.

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### THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE Via PERU
BERMUDA France, PANAMA
HAVANA Spain. CANAL

| Vessel. | Gross Tons. | From Liverpool. |
|---|---|---|
| OROCMA | 11,580 | Aug. 28 |
| ORDUNA | 15,507 | Oct. 2 |
| OROPESA | 14,075 | Oct. 16 |
| ORBITA | 15,495 | Oct. 30 |

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MONTROSE .. .. .. Aug. 28
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (Quebec only) .. Aug. 30

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DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .. .. .. Aug. 29
MINNEDOSA (B.G.) .. .. .. Aug. 30
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) .. .. .. Sept. 5
(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND .. .. .. Aug. 22
MINNEDOSA .. .. .. Aug. 29

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|---|---|---|
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"PATRIA" .. .. Oct. 11 Oct. 15 Oct. 17 Oct. 17
"PROVIDENCE" .. Oct. 18 Oct. 22 Oct. 23 Oct. 24
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A BARGAIN.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; double bed room, single bed room, reception room, bath room; constant hot water; telephone; lounge; cater-ing.—50, Hogarth-road, Kensington. Frobisher 0500.

A FURNISHED FLAT at KNIGHTSBRIDGE, in a most up-to-date and popular building; two reception rooms, three bed and dressing, bath room, and kitchen; central heating; spotlessly clean and most beau-tifully furnished throughout. Owner going abroad is at once reasonable rent.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele, Nos. Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

A FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, MAYFAIR: sitting, bed, bath; rent 6gns.; less for long let.—View at 2, West Chapel-street (next 38, Conduit-street), W.

A TTRACTIVE newly FURNISHED, redecorated SER-VICE SUITE in cuisine optional.—Apply Caretaker, 14, Linden-gardens, Bayswater, W. (Park 2377.)

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES, large, airy rooms. Lounge-bed rooms, including meals in general dining room. From 2gns. per week.—The Butler, 41, Hertford-street, Mayfair, W.1.

BERKELEY-SQUARE (close).—Charming little MAI-SONNETTE; three rooms, bath (use of), from 2gns. per week.—The Secretary, 7, Berkeley-square, W.1.

BROMPTON-ROAD, one minute Harrods.—Charmingly furnished FLAT, with two bed rooms, large reception, kitchen and bath room; bright, sunny; plate and linen; 2½gns. to good tenant.—Keys, WARD and DAVIS, 93, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 3087-8.

CENTRAL LONDON.—Up-to-date MANSION FLATS; one-two reception, one-five beds, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water; £200 to £320.—Apply Estate Office, Gordon Mansions, Francis-street, W.C.1. Museum 2377.

IN A QUIET MANSION BUILDING OFF BAKER-STREET.
Constant hot water. Central heating.
COMPACT MANSION FLAT, three bed rooms, bath, large reception room; hall; long lease.
£285 P.A. NO PREMIUM.
DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W. Welbeck 8191.

EXCEPTIONAL SOUTH KENSINGTON.
FLAT available; South aspect; four large bed rooms, two reception, pantry; four large bed rooms. Trustee, 12, Montpelier-place, S.W.7.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY UNFURNISHED TOP-FLOOR SERVICE SUITE; fine sunny rooms; £120; suitable young couple. Also two-roomed Suite. House-keeper cooks own food. 33, Treboy-road, S.W.5.

FURNISHED FLAT, six months; suitable two people; two reception, two bed, bath; constant hot water; kitchen; scullery, &c.; bath; constant hot water; 5012, or write M. D., care of Flat 2, 25, Warwick-square, Victoria, S.W.1.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, Park-lane, W.1.—SERVICE FLATS, Furnished or Unfurnished, from £450 per annum.—Estate Office, Park-lane, W.1. Gros. 6363.

HYDE PARK.—Newly decorated; two reception, two bed, kitchen, and bath; constant hot water.—Tele., Padd. 5976. 2, Craven Hill-gardens, W.2.

CONSTANT HOT WATER AND LIFT.
KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (just off).—Exceptionally attractive Third-floor CORNER FLAT with large bed room, to be LET on one house WITHOUT PREMIUM; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, &c. NO PREMIUM on Sole Agents, HUGHES-MASON and MASON, 24, Kensington High-street, W.
£350 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

KINGSTON HILL (top of).—Unique MAISONNETTE (unfurnished), large rooms; two reception, four bed; bath, Randall, Clone, Kingston Hill. Phone 2462 Kingston.

KINGSTON-HILL.—Redecorated FLAT; three rooms tached; 45/- inc.; corner position; de-Gloucester-road. per annum; garage available.—69,

LANCASTER-GATE.—UNFURNISHED FLAT; two bed, reception, kitchen, bath; £110 per annum. No premium.—GOODWIN and SON, 125, New Bond-street.

LARGE FIRST-FLOOR FLAT in prominent position in South Kensington to be LET, unfurnished; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, fine reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; passenger lift; constant hot water; £300 per annum.—Apply Owner, 108, Whitehall-court. Victoria 3160.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLATS with real character and efficiency.
QUEEN'S GATE, close to Park.—Compact SUITES; sumptuous furnishing; constant hot water; passenger lift; splendid catering and service.—Apply Manageress.
£118 PER ANNUM.—Unfurnished SELF-CON-TAINED TOP FLAT; three rooms, kitchen and bath rooms. Opposite Kensington Palace Gardens. Near Tube. On view.—26, Clarisarde-gardens, W.2.
£210. SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Second-floor MAISONNETTE, with Southerly aspect; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite station).

### SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

TORQUAY.—Unfurnished FLAT, magnificent sea views, full South; lounge, dining room, four bed rooms with hot and cold running water, usual offices. Particulars from F. Paul, 8, Hesketh-crescent, Torquay. No agents.

### WANTED

FURNISHED FLAT or small HOUSE WANTED for six or eight weeks, near Hyde Park or REGENT'S PARK, from 10th September.—Write Box H.305, The Times, E.C.4.

SERVICE FLAT REQUIRED; three rooms, bath, &c.; good position; easy access to City.—Write, giving particulars rent, restaurant, and service charges, to 501, Sells, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED FLAT or MAISONNETTE WANTED; reception, bed room, kitchen and bath room; Paddington, St. John's Wood, or Victoria dis-tricts.—Miss Burley, 141, Cambridge-street, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED TOP FLAT WANTED near Hyde Park; three rooms, bath, and kitchen; rent about £160; from September 29; no premium or extras.—Write Box Z.115, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED immediately, FLAT; very quiet open situa-tion near Park; two reception, four bed rooms, two w.c.s; not higher than second floor; constant hot water. Rent £250 inclusive, no premium; or small house.—Write Box Z.35, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, FURNISHED FLAT for the winter, St. John's Wood or Bayswater; four bed rooms.—Write Box 6855, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED FLAT or MAISONNETTE; three bed rooms, two recep-tion; must be light; S.W. or W. district. Rent about £175 inclusive.—G. R., care of Taylor, 21, Kensington-court, W.8.

## FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WANTED, late autumn, on South Coast, Kent or Sussex preferred, small UNFURNISHED FLAT; ground or first-floor; three or four rooms, bath, separate W.C.; service and part optional meals for two persons (adult); sea view if possible; please state terms and length of agreement.—Z., Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Ryde, I.W.

### CONSULTING ROOMS

CONSULTING ROOMS to be LET, Harley-street and Cavendish.—ELGOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Caven-dish-square, W.1. Langham 2601.

## FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BORDERS OF HINDHEAD.
Healthy District. Near Lovely Commons. Easy reach of all Conveniences.
ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE; three bed, two sitting rooms, bath, offices, garage; electric light, gas, co.'s water, modern drains; good garden. Low rent of 3½gns. for one year, or Unfurnished at £90 per annum.—Specially recommended by the Agents, C. BRIDGER and SONS, Hindhead and Haslemere.

BEXHILL & COODEN AGENTS.
GORDON GREEN & WEBBER, 3, Sea-road. Tele. 410.
CONVENIENT, comfortable, FURNISHED seven-roomed semi-detached HOUSE; vacant from 27th inst.; let on lease at £600 per annum, rising to £700 per annum, the tenant paying outgoings. Considerable improvements recently made at the tenant's own cost. PRICE £9,000.—Agents, GARRETT, WHITE, and POLAND, 17, Han-over-street, W.1.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.
KILLICK and DAVIES, THE LOCAL AGENTS.
HASLEMERE.—FURNISHED HOUSE, four bed, two reception; off main road; lovely view; 3gns. long or short period.—Stoneyhurst, Haslemere, Surrey.
LITTLEHAMPTON.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET from October; two reception, six bed rooms; facing South; low rent.—Write Box H.302, The Times, E.C.4.
£750 DOWN SECURES. BALANCE CAN BE ARRANGED.
MILFORD-ON-SEA, HANTS.—Picturesque, well FURNISHED MODERN COTTAGE for SALE; six rooms, bath; every convenience. Price £1,500.—HEWITT, Lymington, Hants.
TO be LET, September, CROMER, FURNISHED HOUSE; three bed, lounge, dining, bath rooms; gar-den; electric light, gas cooker.—Davis, 18, Haymarket, Norwich.
WILTS-GLOS BORDERS.—To be LET, partially furnished, for a term of years, charming RESI-DENCE, stone built and stone tiled, but in bungalow style; three reception, lounge, eight bed and dressing rooms, three baths; electric light; own electric lighting plant; garage, &c.; garden and about two acres of land (more by arrangement). Rent £130 per annum. (1009.)—Apply JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester.
WINTER QUARTERS.—To be LET FURNISHED, a small HOUSE between STAINES and WINDSOR; three bed rooms, nursery, four bed, bath; constant hot water, electric light, telephone; garage; constant hot and gardener's wages. Excellent motor-coach passes the gate; 30 minutes from London. 4gns. per week.—BM/XRCX, London, W.C.1.

## HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ADVERTISER is desirous of obtaining PREMISES in West End suitable for night club; also consider buying going concern.—Write Box M.545, The Times, E.C.4.
ADVERTISER has just sold own house in Cheshire and must find another within next few weeks. South of England only; about 2½ hours train journey from London. Country, not too buried. Good drainage, and water essential. Three public rooms, eight to 10 bed rooms, &c. Should be a house of pleasing appearance. Cottage or other accommodation for married chauffeur. Garage. Old-established garden with trees. Up to about 45 Acres grassland to run small farmery for home pro-duce. Price about £7,000. When sending particulars please state distance from nearest station and country town. Photographs would be appreciated and returned at once.—Mrs. Bridges, The Old Cottage, Sterridge Valley, Berrynarbor, N. Devon.
COMFORTABLE FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, six months from Nov. 1st; eight bed rooms (4 garden preferred); within one hour rail of London; prefer district where rough shooting available; also good day school for boys.—Write Box Z.42, The Times, E.C.4.
FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED within Aug. 25th, three weeks; 6 beds; garden; from £50. The Times, E.C.4. weeks; 4gns.—Write Box H.272,

IN SUSSEX, NO COMMISSION REQUIRED.
SURREY, or HANTS, good HOUSE; eight bed, three reception; modern appointments; about 50 Acres of grassland; £6,000 paid.—M. H., 4, Bennet-street, St. James's, S.W.1. (6141 Regent.)
SOUTH WARMINSTER—TROWBRIDGE.—REQUIRED to PURCHASE (eight-ten bed rooms) with good farm lands from 150-200 acres, mainly grass, with good buildings. Please reply privately to E., care of NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.
TO RENT or BUY, in Hants, Herts, or Sussex, 30-33, Wilburton-avenue, Hove.
WANTED, to RENT, within easy reach of Gerrards Cross, Bucks, old-fashioned COUNTRY HOUSE; seven to 14 bed rooms, and sufficient grounds for privacy. Rent up to £300 per annum.—Replies to GIDDYS, Estate Agents, Windsor.
WANTED to PURCHASE, in NORTH OXON or SOUTH WARWICKSHIRE, a COUNTRY HOUSE with about 12 bed rooms and large sporting modern conveni-ences, say three or four bath rooms, electric light, &c. stabling for six; good gardens and about 100 ACRES of grassland; must stand well away from road, right in country.—Write C. V. self, care of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' square, S.W.1.
WANTED to RENT, in October, nice COTTAGE, Southern England, with 10 to 20 acres suitable chickens, apple growing, &c.; cheap.—Write Box H.293, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED to RENT, within 40 miles London, UN-FURNISHED HOUSE; four-five bed rooms, two reception; small garden; gas, company's water and coal; main drainage desirable; about £100 inclusive.—Write Box 05799, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

## BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

THE RIVIERA OF SUSSEX.
THE BAY ESTATE, ALDWICK-ON-SEA, WEST BOGNOR.
FINEST SITES available on Sussex Coast, for nice-class DETACHED RESIDENCES only, the estate is uniquely situate IMMEDIATELY ALJOINING CRABBS HILL HOUSE, and has half a mile of sea front. CHALETS. Houses from £1,500 FREEHOLD, ready for occupation.—Write for illustrated Brochure to Bay Estate, Aldwick-on-Sea, and 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C. Museum 0431.
VERY Valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE with three road frontages in centre of Bournemouth. Ap-proximately 5,775 square feet super. PRICE £80,000. Particularly interesting to large trading concerns and insurance companies.
FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

### WANTED

REQUIRED to PURCHASE in BRIXTON, centrally situated SITE (corner preferred) of approximately 1,200 sq. yds., with frontage of not less than 120ft.; or premises with similar site area and vacant possession. Write, stating price and full particulars, to "D.R.," care of Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.
REQUIRED to PURCHASE, in SHEPHERD'S BUSH, centrally situated SITE (corner preferred) of ap-proximately 1,800 sq. yards, with frontage of not less than 135ft., or premises with similar site area and vacant possession.—Write, stating price and full particulars to "K.X.," care of Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

## PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT of £800 per annum for SALE at £13,000.
secured upon a new parade of shops in central position in much-sought-after suburb. Estimated net rentals from property £2,450.
£1,000 PER CENT. NET RETURN on £7,000 occupied as flats, all of which are let on long leases to substantial tenants.
ATKINSON and MARLER, 21, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 2874.
WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT.—FREEHOLD BUSI-NESS PREMISES to be SOLD subject to a lease to the vendors at £400 per annum. Would be sold to yield 6 per cent. Apply HILLIER PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.
RICHMOND.—FREEHOLD SHOP PREMISES for SALE, in unquestionably the finest position in the town; let on lease at £600 per annum, rising to £700 per annum, the tenant paying outgoings. Considerable improvements recently made at the tenant's own cost. PRICE £9,000.—Agents, GARRETT, WHITE, and POLAND, 17, Han-over-street, W.1.

## FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

POULTRY FARM, tea gardens, pretty house, good buildings, lovely views, 10 acres meadow, hard tennis court. PRICE £1,650.—Holly Hill Lodge, Harvel, Mes-pham, Kent.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF AGRICUL-TURE.
THE APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE of the FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE and FORESTRY invite APPLICA-TIONS for TWO posts, one being ENTOMOLOGICAL, the other MYCOLOGICAL, which are being created in con-nexion with a survey and other investigations on SUGAR BEET PATHOLOGY.
Candidates should possess University Honours Degree in Science or other equivalent qualification, together with a knowledge of practical agriculture, and should have experience of applied Plant Pathology.
If candidates of suitable qualifications present them-selves, both posts will be placed in Grade II. of the Ministry of Agriculture's Graded Scheme for Research Workers, with a commencing salary of £425 a year, rising by annual increments of £20 to £625 a year.
Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Appoint-ments Committee, School of Agriculture, Cambridge, on or before August 30th.
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.
APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following post :—
M/1895.—ASSISTANT ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of KENYA COLONY for the Hydraulic Branch of the Public Works Department, for a tour of 20 to 30 months' service and possible exten-sion. Salary £480 rising to £600 a year by annual in-crements of £20 and thence rising to £720 a year by annual increments of £30. Free quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, age 25 to 35 years of age, must have passed sections A and B of the examinations to qualify for the A.M.I.C.E., or hold professional qualifications recognised by the Institution of Civil Engineers as exempting from those examinations. Must have specialised in hydraulic engineering, both theoretical and practical, and should have had some experience in hydrometric work. Must be capable of computing the flows of rivers and streams, hydrographic surveys and measurements of the water re-sources of the Colony, and must be able to assist in the administration of the Water Law, the design of hydraulic structures, water supplies and drainage projects, &c.
Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and ex-perience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Mill-bank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/1895.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS (continued)

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.
MINISTRY of EDUCATION. SCHOOL of APPLIED ART, GIZA.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts :—
1. An experienced STAINED and LEADED GLASS ARTIST and DESIGNER is required as a teacher. Applicants must possess intimate knowledge of the craft in all its branches.
The appointment will be on contract for three years, renewable. at an annual salary of £E.420 (approximately £431).
2. An experienced DESIGNER and CRAFTSMAN in GLASS BLOWING and SPINNING is required as a teacher.
The appointment will be on contract for three years, renewable at an annual salary of £E.360 (approximately £368).
Annual leave of at least two months may be granted. A Transfer Allowance equal to one month's salary will be paid to the successful applicant if resident in Europe. Applicants must be able to speak and write English.
Applications, handwritten in English, and accompanied by not more than two copies of testimonials and by not more than two examples of design or work, should be sent to the Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Edu-cation, Cairo, so as to be received not later than September 7th, 1930.
GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND.
APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR FACTORY INSPECTOR.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SENIOR FACTORY INSPECTOR (Male) under the Ministry of Labour.
A candidate must on the 30th September, 1930, be 30 years of age or upwards and under 42, unless he has been eligible under 45 on that date.
He should (a) have had administrative or practical experience, and (b) hold a University degree in Science (preferably with Chemistry or Experimental Physics as the main subject), or an equivalent qualification.
Salary £450-£20-£600, plus cost-of-living bonus at the Civil Service rate in force from time to time. During the six months commencing on the 1st September, 1930, the bonus on £450 will be at the rate of £148 4s. per annum. A commencing salary in excess of the minimum exceptional qualifications and experience.
Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, 15, Donegall-square West, Belfast. Applications, on the prescribed form, must be received not later than the 20th September, 1930.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.
APPLICATIONS are invited for an ASSISTANT INSPECTOR for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894-1927, at a salary of £300 per annum, rising to a maximum of £500 per annum, plus Civil Ser-vice cost-of-living bonus at rates current from time to time; (the bonus as from 1st September, on £300 per annum is £114 9s.).
Candidates must have graduated as members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and must be be-tween the ages of 21 and 32 years on the 30th September, 1930, except that they may deduct from their actual age any time during which they served with His Majesty's Forces during the late War. Preference will be given to ex-service men.
No application will be considered unless it has been re-ceived by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the prescribed form on or before the 15th day of September, 1930. Forms of application and copies of the Regulations can be obtained from the Secretary of Agricul-ture and Fisheries, 10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.1.
NAPSBURY MENTAL HOSPITAL.
NAPSBURY, ST. ALBANS, HERTS.
MALE JUNIOR ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER REQUIRED at a commencing salary of £250 per annum. Board, lodging, and washing and attendance is provided in addition and is valued at £120 per annum. Appoint-ment is subject to the Asylum Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909.—Applications, with copies of testimonials, to the Medical Superintendent.
OSBORNE.
KING EDWARD VII.'S CONVALESCENT HOME for OFFICERS, ISLE OF WIGHT.
The First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings hereby announces that the POST of HOUSE GOVERNOR and MEDICAL SUPERIN-TENDENT of the above-named Convalescent Home will become vacant in September, 1931. Candidates for ap-pointment to the post must :—
(a) Be Retired Commissioned Officers of the Medical Departments of the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry or of the Indian Medical Service.
(b) Be registered in England to practise medicine and surgery.
(c) Have considerable experience in the administration of a convalescent home or similar institution.
Any applicant desiring to be recommended by the head of his Department should apply to the Director-General of his Medical Service to the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.1, not later than 30th September, 1930.
Particulars of the appointment may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Osborne House Committee, H.M. Office of Works, S.W.1.
SUDAN CIVIL SERVICE.
APPLICATIONS are invited for APPOINTMENT to FILL a VACANCY in the FINANCE DEPARTMENT, KHARTOUM.
Applicants must be of British Nationality, between 24 and 30 years of age, and unmarried. Practical experi-ence of accounts, office organization and staff control is essential. Preference will be given to members of a recognised Institute of Accountants.
Salary £E.432 per annum (£E.1=£1 6s. 6d. approximately).
Pension on voluntary retirement is payable at the age of 48 years and minimum service of 12 years, at rate of 1-480th of average salary for last two years for each year of service.
Free second-class passage to Khartoum on first ap-pointment.
After first year three months leave is normally granted annually and assistance given towards cost of passage.
The first two years of service are probationary and an examination in Arabic must be passed before the appoint-ment is confirmed and the holder accepted for per-manent pensionable service.
Application with full particulars regarding education, technical qualifications, professional or business experi-ence, and personal reference, together with copies of cer-tificates and testimonials, should be addressed to :—
The CONTROLLER, Sudan Government London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
The envelope to be marked Finance Department—"A."
SUDAN CIVIL SERVICE.
APPLICATIONS will be considered for APPOINT-MENT to a POST in the FINANCE DEPARTMENT, KHARTOUM. Applicants must be of British Nationality, age 24-30, educated at Public School or University, and unmarried. Practical experience of accounts, office organization and staff control is essential; experience will be given to members of a recognized accountancy institution.
Initial pay £E.480, 540 to 600, according to age and qualifications (£E.1= £1 6s. 6d. approximately).
Increases of pay to £E.540, 600, 660, 720, 780 and £E.852 per annum normally given at intervals of two years. There are prospects of promotion to a higher grade. There are vacancies occur, carrying pay from £E.852 to £E.1,080. There are also possibilities of promotion by strict selec-tion only to one or two higher paid posts, £E.1,200 to £E.1,500 per annum.
Pension on voluntary retirement is payable at the age of 48 and minimum service of 12 years at rate of 1-480th of average salary of last two years for each year of service.
Free first-class passage to Khartoum on first appoint-ment.
After first year three months leave is normally given annually and assistance given towards cost of passage.
The first two years of service are probationary and an examination in Arabic must be passed before the ap-pointment can be confirmed, and the holder accepted for permanent pensionable service.
Application with full particulars regarding education, technical qualifications, professional or business experience, and personal reference, together with copies of certi-ficates and testimonials, should be addressed to :—
The CONTROLLER, Sudan Government London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
The envelope to be marked Finance Department—"A."

## APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertise-ments. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and will ensure.
AN old-established firm of steel manufacturers of good the London region require the services of a Representative for high speed steel, tool steel, and alloy steels to add to the existing business should do very well; must be young and energetic; remuneration would be mainly by com-mission.—Write, in confidence, to Box A.375, T. B. Browne's Advertising Offices, 163, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.
CIVIL Engineer Senior Assistant for certificate and quantity survey work required immediately for a large contract in the East.—Write, stating age, married or single, giving full details of past experience. Box Z.24, The Times, E.C.4.
DESIGNER-CUTTER, practical, day and evening gowns; must be able to produce smart selling lines for medium City wholesale trade; part time only, three or four days per week; splendid opportunity for married woman.—Write Box W.1208, The Times, E.C.4.
ELECTRIC Cooker Manufacturers require services of electric cooking Demonstrator, having experience in young, energetic and good saleswoman. Engagement for approximately three months with possibility of per-manent engagement if results are secured. Must be willing to travel. —Write, stating age, experience, and salary required. Box R.1008, The Times, E.C.4.
LADY Canvassers (several) required for London dis-tricts and all hard-water districts in South of Eng-land for sale of domestic water softeners; liberal com-mission.—Write Box M.551, The Times, E.C.4.
LADY, 20-40, required to represent old established London publication; good appearance, education and some previous business experience essential; permanent profitable employment with a reasonable minimum income guaranteed; full particulars first letter.—Write Box M.534, The Times, E.C.4.
OPPORTUNITY for keen, ambitious Salesmen to take over London territory for direct sale of motor transport speciality, retailing at around £300 each, for which there is big demand and little competition. Salary £3 per week and £2 per cent. commission.—Write Box Z.99, The Times, E.C.4.
SALESMEN wanted with first-class connexions in salary, good prospects to suitable applicants.—Write, giving full particulars, to Box Z.100, The Times, E.C.4.
SALESMEN.—Three energetic and ambitious young men Wanted to Sell through authorised dealers in Palmers Green, Enfield, St. Albans, and Harpenden; these positions are permanent, offering unusual oppor-tunity to clean-cut men; inexperienced men will be con-sidered; complete training and cooperation assured, placing our men on a productive basis in the shortest possible

# Sporting News

## RACING

## STOCKTON MEETING

### PRINCE PARADISE WINS AGAIN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Stockton Summer Meeting was concluded yesterday in showery weather. The feature of the day's racing was the disqualification of Old Friend in the Durham County Produce Plate, the third and last of the three events worth £1,000 at the meeting.

Old Friend actually ran a dead-heat with Prince Paradise, the winner of the Great Northern Leger, but, after an objection, was disqualified for bumping and boring. Torchere, who had finished three lengths behind the leading horses, thus became a flattered second. Prince Paradise, as on Tuesday, made the running, and on this occasion was about six lengths in front nearing the Straight. Childs then extracted an excellent effort from Old Friend, and the two raced almost neck-and-neck over the last furlong. Old Friend drew level on the post, but then lost his place in the race on the objection. Prince Paradise proved himself a game animal by running two such races in three days.

Reedsmouth upset a good many calculations in the Middlesbrough Welter Handicap with which the racing was opened. Golden King, who had won the race last year, though not the favourite, was backed to repeat his success, but failed badly in the Straight, where Roigrey took what looked like a winning lead, only to fail in turn when challenged by Reedsmouth. The last named won fairly easily in the end from Roigrey and Ikhnaton, the favourite, was a poor third. Reedsmouth had shown a fine turn of speed over the short distances last year, but was not considered any too keen or reliable. In this race his running was above reproach. Sunnier, with Perryman up, ran a well-balanced race in the Wilton Welter Handicap and won it by a length from the erratic Halalie, who had caused a good deal of trouble at the starting-gate. Halalie very nearly made up for this misbehaviour by a splendidly strong finish. This was Sunnier's third victory in succession.

Waterhen ran too steadily for Cretan Lassie in the Billingham Selling Handicap over seven furlongs, and won by three-quarters of a length at the generous price of 8 to 1. Rhyolite failed to stay, and so did Jean's Bairn. In the Thornaby Selling Plate Goosander repeated his success of Tuesday by defeating the favourite, Orange Peril filly, with surprising ease. It was not until the last race, the Elton Maiden Plate, that a favourite was able to win. Then, Golden Door, out of Holland's stable, which had produced the winner in St. Gall last year, gave H. Wragg the chance to ride yet another of his typical waiting races. On this occasion Golden Door did not move up until inside the Distance, where Trojan Prince and Sans Doute were passed easily.

### BATH MEETING

The going was soft at Bath yesterday when the summer meeting was concluded, and the threat of further heavy rain undoubtedly kept many visitors away. With the exception of the Grosvenor Handicap, however, there was no marked falling off in the size of the fields.

Only four out of 18 entries were started in this race, which was the chief event of the afternoon, and, of these, two shared first honours when the winning-post was reached. Lady Angela, with G. Richards as her jockey, was made an odds-on favourite, and to some extent ran up to her excellent form in her last two races, but it was the backers of Lingerie who had the better cause for satisfaction. Lady Angela had been allowed to race close behind Gentility most of the way, and she took the lead about two furlongs from the finish. She was not allowed to draw away very far, however, for Fox had timed almost to perfection a long run on Lingerie that carried that animal on even when racing neck to neck with Lady Angela for fully a furlong. Not unnaturally, the spectators also thought of it as a race between the two most successful jockeys of the season, and there was great excitement when, first, Lingerie got a head in front and then Lady Angela, ridden very hard, drew level in the last stride or two. The stakes were divided, as well they might be.

Poor Dolly's chance in the Grenville Maiden Plate were not estimated after all upon her Ascot form and, as it proved, never was seriously in yesterday's race. The winner was Rangala, who got in a strong run at the finish to beat Green Cormorant by half a length. D'Eyncourt, the favourite, lost what chance he might have had by making a very slow beginning. Mr. J. B. Joel's Pretty Shot, who was well backed to win the Monument Maiden Plate, had no such excuse. The filly ran a very different race from that in which she was successful over the mile at Brighton with Donoghue up. Markover was the first to lead Pretty Shot, but it was Haverholme who made the final and winning effort.

Benburb provided a further example of a horse that wins in one year following up that success in the corresponding race 12 months later. Even so it was only in the last few yards that G. Richards raced up to beat, by a short head, King's Colour, who was ridden by C. Richards. Lonesome had been beaten a furlong sooner. G. Richards had a very different experience in the Stand Selling Plate, in which the fancied Helsby finished last. There was no bid after the race for the winner, Tiber. C. Richards, on the other hand, had a very satisfactory ride on Happy Note in the Dodington High-Weight Handicap, which the filly had won some long way before the winning-post was reached.

### HURST PARK PROSPECTS

3.0.—WOLSEY SELLING PLATE (1m.).—Rime has won over the course, but may find LYNTON too good if the latter is up to his best form.

3.30.—ROBIN HOOD STAKES (5f.).—PORTREE COLT should be an ample substitute for Ojala, but may find a danger in Woodborough.

4.0.—WILDERNESS PLATE (1m).—A fairly interesting race is promised here, with Bargany, an unsuccessful runner in the Two Thousand Guineas and The Derby, at the top of the weights and Cyllarus a light-weight with an obvious chance. NICK OF TIME, however, with G. Richards up, looks the most likely winner, for, on some form, he is an excellent colt.

4.30.—COWLEY SELLING PLATE (6f.).—GIFT HORSE looks good enough to win this race, and only in his absence would I prefer Valid.

5.0.—MAZE PLATE (7f.).—Hindustan on his running behind Kodak at Chester could win, but I take to win this afternoon MEREDITH, who should have benefited from the race at Kempton, in which he ran third behind Grey Bachelor and Smoked Salmon.

5.30.—APPRENTICES' STAKES (1m. 7f. 65 yards).—MAUGRE has won a similar race at Bogside, and, in the absence of Prospice, may well win here.

### NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

We shall have a fair number of runners at Hurst Park and Haydock Park to-day.

At Hurst Park our horses in the Wolsey Selling Plate will be Lynton, Contract, and Rime, and in this class of race all three can claim respect. I believe that Darling has got CONTRACT back to something like his best form, and he must nearly win.

For the Robin Hood Stakes I like the chance of WOODBOROUGH, who has been shaping very well in home gallops since he was beaten by Lampeto at Kempton Park in the early part of this month. Ipomea is very much fancied.

In the Wilderness Plate our trainers hold a fairly strong hand. Bargany is a winner this season, and no doubt he will require beating. Another who has been moving in good style is HUSH HUSH, who looks like proving the best from Headquarters. Timber and Spilsby are both fit and well.

Nothing has left here to take part in the Cowley Selling Plate, but in the Maze Plate we have two fancied candidates in HINDUSTAN and Collodian. The former has run well in all his races this season without winning, but he has done so well lately that his chance of winning this race is a good one.

MAUGRE should prove a good thing for the Apprentices' Stakes, in the absence of Norland.

### HAYDOCK PARK

There is promise of very good racing at Haydock Park, and our trainers will be well represented in most of the events.

I like the chance of CASTELLANE in the Preston High-Weight Handicap, with Spring Zephyr the danger.

The Grand Stand Handicap will attract most of the entry to the post. Break of Day moved in splendid style when galloped on Wednesday. Cap-a-Pie is much fancied, but a 10lb. penalty is a big one, so I leave him to select FLANGE, who could not have done better since his race at Goodwood. Muezzin and Young Middleton will be our other runners.

The Birchfield Maiden Plate may be won by DEERPARK, and GREY BACHELOR is greatly fancied to win the Wigan Maiden Plate.

### NORTHERN PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

2.15. — PRESTON HANDICAP. — ROSE COTTAGE.

2.50.—PADDOCK SELLING PLATE.—MISS AMY.

3.25.—GRAND STAND HANDICAP.—FLANGE.

3.55.—FRIDAY SELLING HANDICAP.—DESORMAIS.

4.25.—BIRCHFIELD PLATE.—TEL SHERIA.

4.55.—WIGAN MAIDEN PLATE.—GREY BACHELOR.

### HURST PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter " a " is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

**3.0.—The WOLSEY SELLING PLATE of 300 sovs. One mile.**

| | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| STEERFORTH (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Read | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| PERCIVAL BOY (Mr. R. C. Pearson) ..... Thrale | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| WHITSBURY (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scoble | 4 | 9 | 1 |
| TYRANO (Mr. W. J. Gale) ..... W. J. Gale | 4 | 8 | 9 |
| TETRAGON (Mr. T. Richards) ..... W. Nightingall | 3 | 8 | 8 |
| aLYNTON (Mr. E. C. Nolan) ..... R. J. Colling | 3 | 8 | 8 |
| PLANAPHONE (Mr. G. Barclay) ..... A. Pickles | 4 | 8 | 6 |
| aCONTRACT (Mr. S. H. Darling) ..... S. Darling | 4 | 8 | 5 |
| ABELARD (Mr. A. B. Briscoe) ..... Briscoe | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| aRIME (Mr. S. M. Dada) ..... G. Sadler | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| LANGDEEP (Mr. C. C. James) ..... Templeman | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| BLUE LINE (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| MR. JAGGERS (Mr. R. Brendon) ..... Holland | 3 | 8 | 3 |
| KNOTWEED (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Read | 3 | 8 | 3 |
| BLANASTRE (Mrs. F. Gilbert) ..... Coldbeck | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| GUILGAON (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary | 3 | 8 | 0 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

STEERFORTH, —; PERCIVAL BOY, —; WHITSBURY, F. FOX; TYRANO, C. Elliott; LYNTON, F. Beasley; CONTRACT, G. Richards; ABELARD, Fawdon; RIME, E. Forsyth; BLANASTRE, C. Richards. C. Ray will ride either Steerforth or Percival Boy.

**3.30.—The ROBIN HOOD STAKES, a sweepstakes of 2 sovs., with 400 sovs. added; second to receive 75 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.**

| | St | lb |
|---|---|---|
| OJALA (Major D. McCalmont) ..... Perse | 9 | 0 |
| SONINO (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... W. P. Lowe | 8 | 3 |
| PORTREE C, by Beresford (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Perse | 8 | 3 |
| ROYAL RUFUS (Mrs. A. Mackintosh) ..... F. Hartigan | 8 | 3 |
| aWOODBOROUGH (Sir L. Richardson) ..... G. Sadler | 8 | 3 |
| QUEEN ELF C, by Stratford (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..... Lawson | 8 | 3 |
| NEVER MIND (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Gwilt | 8 | 3 |
| aRED LETTER DAY (Mrs. D. L. Wilson) E. T. Waugh | 8 | 3 |
| CORYPHEE G, by Glanmerin (Mr. A. Falcon) ..... Bintoul | 8 | 0 |
| JOY FOR EVER (Mr. Forester) ..... M. Hartigan | 8 | 0 |
| STRAVERNA (Lady V. Henderson) ..... Sneyd | 8 | 0 |
| AERIAL FLIGHT (Sir P. Newson) ..... W. Nightingall | 8 | 0 |
| SPRINTER (Duchess of Westminster) ..... Perse | 8 | 0 |
| aIPOMEA (Lord Zetland) ..... Dundas | 8 | 0 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SORDO, —; PORTREE COLT, H. Beasley; ROYAL RUFUS, G. Richards; WOODBOROUGH, F. Forsyth; QUEEN ELF COLT, C. Ray; NEVER MIND, M. Beary; RED LETTER DAY, F. Beasley; CORYPHEE GELDING, —; STRAVERNA, J. Dines; IPOMEA, B. James.

**4.0.—The WILDERNESS PLATE (high-weight handicap) of 500 sovs.; for three-year-olds only; second to receive 50 sovs. One mile.**

| | St | lb |
|---|---|---|
| aBARGANY (Lord H. de Walden) ..... D. Waugh | 9 | 0 |
| RORAL (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Cottrill | 8 | 13 |
| GRACE DALRYMPLE (Mr. J. Dewar) ..... F. Darling | 8 | 10 |
| NICK OF TIME (Captain L. Montagu) ..... F. Hartigan | 8 | 4 |
| PEACE PACT (7lb. ex) (Mr. R. L. Glaspool) ..... C. Chapman | 8 | 2 |
| EARN HILL (Major F. B. Sneyd) ..... Sneyd | 8 | 1 |
| EXMOALE (7lb. ex) (Mr. W. G. Lang) Farquharson | 7 | 12 |
| aGASHMI (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... G. Waugh | 7 | 7 |
| aHUSH HUSH (Mr. D. L. Wilson) ..... R. T. Waugh | 7 | 7 |
| aTIMBER (Mr. M. E. Kayton) ..... Fred Butters | 7 | 4 |
| aSPILSBY (Mr. F. W. Fox) ..... J. Jarvis | 7 | 3 |
| LUCKY HUNTER (Mr. V. Rosenthal) ..... Molony | 7 | 3 |
| CYLLARUS (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Gwilt | 7 | 1 |
| MILEAWAY (Lord Waverton) ..... Perse | 7 | 0 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BARGANY, H. Beasley; RORAL, —; GRACE DALRYMPLE, F. Fox; NICK OF TIME, G. Richards; EARN HILL, J. Dines; ESKDALE, —; GASHMI, G. Baines; HUSH HUSH, —; TIMBER, C. Richards; SPILSBY, T. Lowrey; LUCKY HUNTER, J. Sirett; CYLLARUS, —; MILEAWAY, —. R. Robertson rides either Cyllarus or Mileaway.

**4.30.—The COWLEY SELLING PLATE of 300 sovs. for two-year-olds only. Six furlongs.**

| | St | lb |
|---|---|---|
| MOTOR-BOAT (Mrs. Dodd) ..... Briscoe | 9 | 0 |
| VIXEN'S PET C, by Allenby (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony | 9 | 0 |
| FARLANDS (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill | 9 | 0 |
| ARGILLA (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Crawfurd) Cramsie | 8 | 11 |
| PRIVATE SEAL (Mr. A. Donn) ..... V. Smyth | 8 | 11 |
| VALID (Mr. H. P. Nickalls) ..... Cyril Smyth | 8 | 11 |
| AYLESBURY (Mr. A. R. Smith) ..... V. Smyth | 8 | 11 |
| BLUE LIGHTNING (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) H. Smyth | 8 | 11 |
| MARGUERET OF RICHMOND (Mr. Friend Sykes) Morris | 8 | 11 |
| LIKE MAGIC C, by Forerunner (Mr. G. F. W. Blagrave) ..... M. Hartigan | 8 | 9 |
| DON PATRICK (Sir H. Hirst) ..... Templeman | 8 | 9 |
| GIFT HORSE (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scoble | 8 | 9 |
| DAFT (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck | 8 | 9 |
| VALLA (Sir David Llewellyn) ..... F. Hartigan | 8 | 9 |
| STRATHRAY (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Talor | 8 | 9 |
| QUEENETTA C, by Bachelor's Craft (Mr. G. R. Sadler) ..... G. Sadler | 8 | 9 |
| PRINCE EVAN (Sir D. Broughton) Farquharson | 8 | 6 |
| LYDIR WHITE F, by Abbots Trace (Mrs. N. Brownlee) ..... Butchers | 8 | 6 |
| CHROME (Lord Fairhaven) ..... O. Bell | 8 | 6 |
| LENNOX LEAS F, by St. Louis (Mrs. E. W. Foster) ..... H. Leader | 8 | 6 |
| TWINTHORNE F, by Irish Battle (Mr. Gordon) ..... MacColl | 8 | 6 |
| BRANDYBALL F, by Glanmerin (Mrs. J. Hewson) ..... W. Nightingall | 8 | 6 |
| HEAD PROOF (Dowager Lady Penrhyn) ..... Douglas-Pennant | 8 | 6 |
| GOLDEN VISTA (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale | 8 | 6 |
| DE PROPS (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale | 8 | 6 |
| FALSE DOCTRINE (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn) Cottrill | 8 | 6 |
| TORREMORT F, by Hapsburg (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... S. Wootton | 8 | 6 |
| IMAGO (Mr. F. Darling) ..... F. Darling | 8 | 6 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

STEERFORTH, —; PERCIVAL BOY, —; WHITSBURY, F. FOX; TYRANO, C. Elliott; LYNTON, F. Beasley; CONTRACT, G. Richards; ABELARD, Fawdon; RIME, E. Forsyth; BLANASTRE, C. Richards. C. Ray will ride either Steerforth or Percival Boy.

**5.0.—The MAZE PLATE (welter handicap) of 200 sovs. Seven furlongs.**

| | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| DON PAT (10lb. ex.) (Mr. C. B. Rowe) ..... C. Chapman | 6 | 10 | 10 |
| ECCLATE (Mr. B. Davis) ..... B. Davis | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| JOHN SILVER (Mr. H. E. Steel) ..... Wall | 5 | 9 | 13 |
| CLARETTE (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... S. Wootton | 4 | 9 | 9 |
| INVERMARKE (10lb. ex.) (Mr. T. Richards) ..... W. Nightingall | 3 | 9 | 4 |
| SEA MONARCH (10lb. ex.) (Sir A. Butt) ..... Marsh | 4 | 9 | 1 |
| BOLD HERBIE (Sir W. Chilcott) ..... Gooch | 4 | 8 | 11 |
| THE FACTOR (Mr. J. Sharp) ..... Walters | 6 | 8 | 11 |
| MOONSTRUCK (Mr. F. Darling) ..... De Mestre | 5 | 8 | 10 |

(Continued at foot of next column)

### HAYDOCK PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter " a " is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

**2.15.—The PRESTON HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs. Five furlongs.**

| | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| aTEL-ASUR (Captain C. J. Rolo) ..... G. Sadler | 3 | 9 | 5 |
| OPHIR (Sir F. Towle) ..... S. Darling | 4 | 9 | 1 |
| LUCKY LIGHT (Lord Loudale) R. Armstrong | 5 | 9 | 0 |
| MILLENNIUM (Mr. S. Vlasto) ..... In Ireland | 3 | 8 | 12 |
| aWATER ROSE (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... C. Peck | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| PERSIMMON (Mr. H. Boulton) ..... Bullock | 4 | 8 | 10 |
| aSONG OF LOVE (Mr. A. E. Hesketh) ..... Rimell | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| aFAITHFUL TAG (Mr. P. Kelly) ..... In Ireland | 3 | 8 | 7 |
| aCASTELLANE (Major H. Mosker) ..... H. Leader | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| SERAGEVO (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... W. P. Lowe | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| NUNNERY LANE (Lady Green) ..... R. Armstrong | 6 | 8 | 3 |
| NORREN (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day | 3 | 8 | 2 |
| SONGARAXPENCE (Mr. T. Richardson) ..... Bullock | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| aSPRING ZEPHYR (Mrs. Chester Beatty) ..... T. E. Leader | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| GARCONNE (Sir E. W. Tate) ..... Peacock | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| aMARY MAC (Mr. F. Schlesinger) ..... H. Smyth | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| KONDA (Mr. A. Seydoux) ..... R. Day | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| aSILVER CASTOR (Mrs. J. Grieve) ..... Maw | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| aWILD WARK (Sir H. Stanman) ..... Bazley | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| QUEEN BEE (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) ..... Cottrill | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| HOTASELL (Major J. A. Coats) ..... McGuigan | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| WEST MOUNT (Mrs. B. M. Roundell) G. L. Ward | 4 | 7 | 6 |
| FEVERLING BOY (Mr. C. Ales) ..... Barthropp | 3 | 7 | 5 |
| APRICORN (Lord Grimthorpe) ..... Bazley | 3 | 7 | 5 |
| ROSE COTTAGE (Mr. J. H. Ulyatt) ..... Reader | 5 | 7 | 4 |
| aNORANDA (Mr. H. Leader) ..... H. Leader | 3 | 7 | 4 |

**2.50.—The PADDOCK SELLING PLATE of 250 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.**

| | St | lb |
|---|---|---|
| aGALAHARDIA (Mr. A. R. Faulkner) ..... Leach, jun. | 8 | 7 |
| PEP (Mr. S. McGregor) ..... Bullock | 8 | 7 |
| UMBRA C, by Prince Galahad (Mr. L. Pearson) ..... S. Darling | 8 | 7 |
| QUEENETTA C, by Bachelor's Craft (Mr. G. R. Sadler) ..... G. Sadler | 8 | 7 |
| REJECTED COUNTESS (Mr. H. Bennett) ..... Reader | 8 | 4 |
| SUNNY AMY (Mr. L. E. Cribbin) ..... Clancy | 8 | 4 |
| GOLDEN BESS (Mr. W. B. Duckworth) Leach, jun. | 8 | 4 |
| GOLD BLAZE (Lord Glanely) ..... Howe | 8 | 4 |
| aLITTLE BEAR (Mr. J. Grieve) ..... Maw | 8 | 4 |
| aSALMON CAST (Mr. P. Haldin) ..... C. Leader | 8 | 4 |
| SERGEANT F, by Duncan Gray (Mr. H. Hepworth) ..... Vasey | 8 | 4 |
| SHY BABY (Mr. F. W. Horlock) ..... Walter Griggs | 8 | 4 |
| GALLANT GIRL (Mr. J. H. Keep) ..... H. Smyth | 8 | 4 |
| KALEIDOSCOPE F, by Midensis (Mr. J. S. Kincaid) ..... Yapp | 8 | 4 |
| HAZEL BROOM F, by Gallio (Mr. H. Leader) ..... H. Leader | 8 | 4 |
| MISS JACKIE (Mrs. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp | 8 | 4 |
| MISS AMY (Mrs. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp | 8 | 4 |
| DIPPY (Mr. R. More O'Ferrall) ..... In Ireland | 8 | 4 |
| MOUNTAIN DANCER (Sir L. Parkinson) ..... Bullock | 8 | 4 |
| aLAVA (Mr. H. Bazley) ..... Bazley | 8 | 4 |
| aMRS. SHEAN'S (Mrs. N. Roberts) ..... Roberts | 8 | 4 |
| QUEEN OF MARS (Mr. J. E. Rowson) ..... Douglas-Pennant | 8 | 4 |
| SAXE F, by Puttoneden (Mr. E. C. Sykes) ..... Reader | 8 | 4 |
| GOLDEN VISTA (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale | 8 | 4 |
| FALSE DOCTRINE (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn) Cottrill | 8 | 4 |

**3.25.—The GRAND STAND HANDICAP, a plate of 500 sovs. One mile and a half.**

| | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| aBREAK OF DAY (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... Pickering | 5 | 9 | 0 |
| aCAP-A-PIE (10lb. ex.) (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters | 6 | 8 | 11 |
| aFLANGE (Lord Hillingdon) ..... Boyd-Rochfort | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| BRISTOL ROCKET (Mrs. R. H. Walker) ..... In Ireland | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| CHARNWOOD (Mr. F. W. G. Weeden) ..... R. Moreton | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| aNORMAN BARON (Mr. H. L. Cottrill) ..... Cottrill | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| aFRANCONI (M. J. Wittouck) ..... Brabon | a | 7 | 9 |
| aMUEZZIN (Mr. C. R. Taylor) ..... F. Leader | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| FEU D'ARTIFICE (Mr. S. H. Darling) ..... S. Darling | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| aYOUNG MIDDLETON (Mr. M. Markham) ..... Barling | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| aSABINE SAILOR (Mrs. B. M. Roundell) ..... G. L. Ward | 5 | 7 | 2 |

**3.55.—The FRIDAY SELLING HANDICAP, a plate of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile.**

| | St | lb |
|---|---|---|
| FIRESTAR II. (Mrs. S. H. Milner) ..... Private | 8 | 10 |
| aKISS CURL (Mr. H. J. Simms) ..... F. Leader | 8 | 10 |
| CONFIDENCE TRICK (Captain C. F. Elsey) Elsey | 8 | 10 |
| PAM (Mrs. Long) ..... Hanshaw | 8 | 9 |
| WATERBIRD (Mr. L. Christie) ..... R. Arrang | 8 | 7 |
| BROKEN ICE (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale | 8 | 7 |
| PERPLEXITY (Captain D. F. Simson) ..... C. Chapman | 8 | 5 |
| aWELWYN (Mr. J. A. Phillips) ..... C. Leader | 8 | 4 |
| aFAST STICK (Mr. W. Webster) ..... Seymour | 8 | 3 |
| PLAYDAY (Mr. H. Thorpe) ..... Pollock | 8 | 2 |
| BRAVE KATE (Mr. H. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth | 8 | 2 |
| WHITE WINTER (Sir G. Renwick) ..... W. Renwick | 8 | 0 |
| aGOOD (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scoble | 8 | 0 |
| BOULDURETA (Mr. M. Vasey) ..... Vasey | 8 | 0 |
| BISHOPS HULL (Mr. H. Hanshaw) ..... Hanshaw | 7 | 10 |
| DESORMAIS (Mr. T. Smyth) ..... V. Smyth | 7 | 10 |
| CAMERONIA (Mr. J. S. Kincaid) ..... Yapp | 7 | 9 |
| ROYAL RUBY (Mr. J. Hamer) ..... Carr | 7 | 9 |
| HUSTLER (Mrs. Lyall) ..... Lyall | 6 | 12 |

**4.25.—The BIRCHFIELD MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.**

| | St | lb |
|---|---|---|
| GOLDEN DOOR (Mr. R. Brendon) ..... Holland | 9 | 6 |
| POMME D'ARGENT (Lord Beatty) ..... Beatty | 9 | 3 |
| EDGAR'S LADY F, by Jackdaw (Mrs. F. A. Clark) ..... Cottrill | 9 | 3 |
| FORMER (Mr. F. L. C. Plummer) ..... Hammett | 8 | 10 |
| GRINDLETON (Mr. J. W. Sharples) ..... Cundell | 8 | 10 |
| NOSOGOLAN (Mrs. A. Wood) ..... Cottrill | 8 | 10 |
| SQUARE TALK C, by Black Gauntlet (Colonel C. de Paravicini) ..... Paravicini | 8 | 10 |
| PET (Mr. S. McGregor) ..... Bullock | 8 | 10 |
| MALMSEY BUTT (Mr. S. McGregor) ..... Bullock | 8 | 10 |
| ESCOLTA REAL (Lord Lonsdale) ..... Pickering | 8 | 10 |
| ALLEVIATION (Mr. C. J. Jarvis) ..... J. Jarvis | 8 | 10 |
| BACK ISLE (Mr. J. E. Jonesco) ..... Barthropp | 8 | 10 |
| WHINCOVER (Mr. D. Crossman) ..... Pope | 8 | 10 |
| PHILIPPUS (Mr. H. H. Clayton) ..... Elsey | 8 | 10 |
| GAY FACE (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving) R. Armstrong | 8 | 10 |
| PERCEPTION C, by Braishfield (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ..... Gunter | 8 | 10 |
| BANNOCKBURN (Mr. G. Allen) ..... In Ireland | 8 | 10 |
| MARBOT (Mr. W. J. Alcock) ..... Fred Butters | 8 | 7 |
| ARBER (Mr. J. S. Austen) ..... G. Waugh | 8 | 7 |
| LAW LORD (Mrs. Chester Beatty) ..... T. E. Leader | 8 | 7 |
| QUEEN'S COUNTY (Lady A. Compton-Vyner) Cole | 8 | 7 |
| TUCK SHOP (Mr. H. D. Dennis) ..... Barthropp | 8 | 4 |
| aTEL SHERIA (Captain F. E. Elsey) ..... G. Sadler | 8 | 7 |
| aDEERPARK (Lord Ellesmere) ..... Pickering | 8 | 7 |
| aLASS O' BONNIE DOON (Lieutenant-Commander E. W. B. Loake) ..... Burns | 8 | 7 |
| SUN LUCK F, by Tonton (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp | 8 | 7 |
| ROSIER (Mr. D. Macnee) ..... Macnee | 8 | 7 |
| HAPPY SCOT (Mr. K. J. Marshall) ..... Morris | 8 | 7 |
| DEJA THORRIS F, by Lemonora (Mr. J. M. Miss) ..... Miss | 8 | 7 |
| TORRICELLI (Mr. J. M. Miss) ..... Miss | 8 | 7 |
| aHAYMARKET (Mr. H. Bazley) ..... Hulme | 8 | 4 |
| BONNIE (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Morris | 8 | 7 |
| SANDS END (Miss G. Waldron) ..... R. Jones | 8 | 7 |
| aBELAMOUR (Mr. Reid Walker) ..... Street | 8 | 4 |
| LAMBELLE F, by Tremola (Mr. F. Wright) ..... Templeman | 8 | 7 |
| PIRTON (Mr. R. Holbech) ..... Rimell | 8 | 7 |

**4.55.—The WIGAN MAIDEN PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile.**

| | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARKOVER (Mr. F. Sedgwick) ..... J. Hall | 4 | 8 | 10 |
| TREMOLINA (Colonel C. de Paravicini) ..... Paravicini | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| BORODINO (Mr. J. R. Porter) ..... Porter | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| aGREY BACHELOR (Mr. A. Lowry) Hugh Downey | 3 | 8 | 7 |
| HAREM (Guard (Mr. D. Macnee) ..... Macnee | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| aKODAK (Mr. W. Sutton) ..... Frank Butters | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| KING FINCH (Mr. E. J. Marshall) ..... Morris | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| WATER MAIN (Mrs. J. T. Powell) ..... Bullock | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| LINTON STRINGER (Mr. H. Whitworth) ..... Bellerby | 3 | 7 | 11 |
| ASTRIDGE (Mr. H. D. Dennis) ..... Barthropp | 3 | 7 | 11 |
| TOONAFINEOOR (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Smallman) ..... Smallman | 3 | 7 | 11 |
| GOLDEN RAY (Captain J. Harrison-Broadley) ..... F. Waldron | 3 | 7 | 11 |
| AFRICAN AGNES (Mr. E. Pearson) ..... Coldbeck | 3 | 7 | 11 |
| CARNERA (Mr. S. D. Pickering) ..... Pickering | 3 | 7 | 11 |
| WHITE WINTER (Sir G. Renwick) ..... W. Renwick | 3 | 7 | 11 |
| REMONY (Mr. Friend Sykes) ..... Morris | 3 | 7 | 11 |

## ENTRIES

### THE NEWBURY AUTUMN CUP

Blue Mist, Brown Jack, Old Orkney, Joyous Greeting, Bonny Boy II., West Wicklow, Arctic Star, First Flight, Cacao, Brumeux, Coligny II., Ramon, Monastic Haste, Richborough, Medarlin, Baytown, Roi des Aulnes, Cherry King, Troubadour, Trimdon, Show Girl, Norman Arrow, Montclair, Black Armstrong, Flare Light, Staffa, Ganga Singh, Gay Amour, Libertine II., Oletta, Putney, Coaster, Norman Baron, Tanker, Coup de Grace, Ut Majeur, Theresina, Calvados, and Master Mint.

### DEATH OF CRAGANOUR

The announcement of the death of the race-horse Craganour in Buenos Aires recalls one of the most remarkable Derbys of the last half-century. Craganour was backed for the Derby of 1913 as if defeat were out of the question.

There were 15 starters, and they made an almost perfect start. As they manoeuvred for position to negotiate the descent round Tattenham Corner a suffragette dashed out from the crowd in an attempt to stop his Majesty's colt, Anmer, who was ridden by Herbert Jones. The field was going at such a speed that it was impossible for the jockeys to escape interference, and Anmer was brought down, the jockey seriously hurt, and the suffragette fatally injured.

After the remainder of the field had completed the course, and Craganour, the favourite, had won the race, the stewards disqualified him for jostling Aboyeur, who had finished second, and awarded the race to Aboyeur.

The stewards interviewed the Judge, the Deputy Judge, and several jockeys who rode in the race, and found that by not keeping a straight course Craganour at one point of the race had interfered with Shogun, Day Comet, and Aboyeur, and had afterwards bumped Aboyeur, so as to prevent his winning. An appeal was lodged on the following Saturday, but the Stewards were unable to entertain it, as it was not lodged within the time prescribed under the Rules of Racing.

Craganour was sold to Señor Martinez de Hoy and exported to the Argentine Republic. He was a success at the stud and his progeny have won many thousands of pounds.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PARCHMENT II. (Mr. C. J. Ryan) ..... Loftus | 3 | 8 | 9 |
| PANOMY II. (Mr. J. Wild) ..... J. Beary | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| MEREDITH (Mr. S. Fattersall) ..... Lawson | 3 | 8 | 8 |
| aHINDUSTAN (Lord Zetland) ..... Dundas | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| KODAK (Mr. C. Arnold) ..... F. Hartigan | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| JUNE CLOVER (Captain J. Rayson) C. Chapman | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| NUXFORD (Sir A. Bailey) ..... Cottrill | 4 | 7 | 13 |
| aSON JOHN (Mr. F. W. Baker) ..... East | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| aSTELLA MARIS (Mrs. Walton) ..... Kilsland | 4 | 7 | 13 |
| ROYAL BLUSH (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... S. Wootton | 3 | 7 | 11 |
| PRINCESS GALAHAD (Mr. P. H. McKay) ..... Coldbeck | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| CORNETTE (Mr. E. A. Wigan) ..... Braime | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| aKINFOLK (Mrs. E. M. Rayner) ..... East | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| ZANY (Miss Herbert) ..... Wilmot | 3 | 7 | 7 |
| aCOLLODIAN (Mr. C. Cliff) ..... Beatty | 3 | 7 | 7 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

JOHN SILVER, M. Wing; OLD HERBIE, F. Lane; PANOMY II., H. Bellerby; MARGARET OF RICHMOND, F. Hindustan, E. James; KUDOS, —; SON JOHN, T. Barber; LITTLEWANTED, H. Graves; ROYAL BLUSH, B. Rose; KINFOLK, —; COLLODIAN, W. Stephenson; PRINCESS GALAHAD, —.

**5.30.—The APPRENTICES' STAKES, a sweepstakes of 3 sovs., with 100 sovs. added. One mile, seven furlongs and 65 yards.**

| | Yrs | st | lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| JOYOUS GREETING (Mrs. C. Glorney) ..... Sneyd | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| HIGH MINDED (Major F. B. Sneyd) ..... Sneyd | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| BLUE BELL (Mrs. Walton) ..... Killalee | 5 | 7 | 13 |
| PROSPICE (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... S. Wootton | 3 | 7 | 13 |
| TELESCRIPTOR (Lady A. Compton-Vyner) ..... Cole | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| aMAUGRE (Mr. S. W. Bear) ..... Leach, jun. | 3 | 7 | 11 |
| NORLAND (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters | 3 | 6 | 11 |
| SUMMER PRINCESS (Mr. C. Gulliver) ..... Barclay | 4 | 6 | 11 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

HIGH MINDED, —; BLUE BELL, Makemson; MAUGRE, —.

## STO

# Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

## CRICKET

### THE FIFTH TEST MATCH

### A BLANK DAY

**(Play will be begun to-day at 11. Stumps drawn 6.30)**

No play was possible at the Oval yesterday, on the fifth day of the final Test Match between England and Australia. Rain fell very heavily during the night, and the captains having inspected the pitch at noon decided to have luncheon at 1 o'clock and again look at the pitch at 10 minutes to 2. Rain, however, again fell before they could go out, and at a quarter to 2 it was decided to abandon all idea of play for the day. Later in the day the weather cleared, and there were intervals of bright sunshine.

At the close of play on Wednesday evening the score stood:—England, first innings, 405; second innings, 24 for one wicket; Australia, first innings, 695. England, therefore, with nine wickets to fall, require to make 266 more runs to avoid an innings defeat.

## SURREY IN TROUBLE

### WORCESTERSHIRE'S FINE ALL-ROUND PLAY

Although play at Worcester yesterday was not possible until 5 minutes past 1 Worcestershire secured a strong position in their game with Surrey, who require to make 231 to avoid being beaten in an innings.

Surrey had been dismissed for 102, while Worcestershire had scored 115 for two wickets. Wright (49) and Gibbons (23), the not out batsmen, were not separated until their stand for the third wicket had produced 64 runs. Gibbons, in trying to hit to leg, was bowled by Squires, but Wright hit with fine confidence. Wright completed his second hundred of the season, but when he had scored 109 out of 219 he returned a ball to Gover. Batting for four hours and 10 minutes Wright hit 17 4's, and his stand with C. F. Walters produced 72 runs for the fourth wicket. Having made 48 in 50 minutes, Walters was well caught by Peach, who held a hard return with one hand.

With four runs added after tea rain fell and the game was delayed for 25 minutes. Quaife and W. Fox then made runs at a splendid pace, and on the dismissal of Fox the innings was declared closed at 333 for six wickets. Surrey, however, did not go in again.

Score:—

SURREY.—First Innings

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sandham, c. Coventry, b. Perks | .. | .. | 15 |
| Ducat, c. Quaife, b. Root | .. | .. | 6 |
| Shepherd, b. Perks | .. | .. | 1 |
| Gregory, b. Root | .. | .. | 3 |
| Baring, c. Root, b. Perks | .. | .. | 5 |
| Wilson, b. Perks | .. | .. | 25 |
| Squires, l.-b.-w., b. Root | .. | .. | 0 |
| Peach, b. Root | .. | .. | 13 |
| M. J. C. Allom, b. Root | .. | .. | 5 |
| R. S. Machin, c. Root, b. Brook | .. | .. | 4 |
| Gover, not out | .. | .. | 19 |
| Bye, 1; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 1 | .. | .. | 6 |
| Total | .. | .. | 102 |

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wright, c. and b. Gover | .. | .. | 109 |
| Fox (J.), l.-b.-w., b. Gregory | .. | .. | 15 |
| Nichol, c. and b. Gregory | .. | .. | 25 |
| Gibbons, b. Squires | .. | .. | 32 |
| C. F. Walters, c. and b. Peach | .. | .. | 48 |
| Fox (W.), c. Machin, b. Gregory | .. | .. | 34 |
| B. W. Quaife, not out | .. | .. | 58 |
| Byes, 4; l.-b., 4; w., 1; n.-b., 3 | .. | .. | 12 |
| Total (6 wkts.) | .. | .. | *333 |

* Innings declared closed

Hon. J. Coventry, Root, Brook, and Perks did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SURREY.—First Innings

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Root | 22 | 4 | 43 | 5 |
| Perks | 14.2 | 1 | 38 | 4 |
| Wright | 4 | 0 | 15 | 0 |

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gover | 25 | 7 | 65 | 1 |
| Allom | 22 | 8 | 53 | 0 |
| Peach | 25 | 5 | 99 | 1 |
| Gregory | 31.5 | 12 | 44 | 3 |
| Squires | 17 | 5 | 32 | 1 |
| Sherbert | 12 | 1 | 42 | 0 |

UMPIRES.—Nash and Morton.

### CENTURY BY C. C. CASE

With one wicket down in their second innings, Middlesex hold a lead of 102 over Somerset at Taunton.

The Middlesex innings was declared at the overnight total of 339 for nine wickets, the start having been delayed through rain until midday. Young and E. F. Longrigg gave Somerset a good start by scoring 47 for the first wicket, but half the team were out for 108. E. F. Longrigg, however, hit freely during a stay of an hour and 40 minutes before giving Hearne an easy return catch. Driving hard Longrigg had eight 4's as his best strokes.

After the dismissal of Longrigg, C. C. Case punished the bowling, and P. H. F. Mermagen gave useful assistance. Wellard departed from his usual freedom, but these cautious methods did not suit him and he gave a catch to square leg. Then A. G. Marshall stopped long enough with Case to avert the follow on. L. Hawkins took part with Case in a valuable stand for the ninth wicket, which realized 51 in an hour, and just afterwards Case completed his first hundred for Somerset since 1927. Case, who was last out, batted faultlessly, and his capital 108 contained 13 4's. In the last half hour Middlesex lost one wicket for 27 runs.

Score:—

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lee, st. Marshall, b. White | .. | .. | 150 |
| Canning, b. White | .. | .. | 22 |
| Hearne, l.-b.-w., b. R.-Glasgow | .. | .. | 44 |
| N. Haig, run out | .. | .. | 6 |
| H. H. Garris, l.-b.-w., b. Young | .. | .. | 22 |
| F. T. Mann, c. Ingle, b. Wellard | .. | .. | 35 |
| Durston, c. Young, b. White | .. | .. | 11 |
| Hart, not out | .. | .. | 29 |
| Price, c. Hawkins, b. White | .. | .. | 4 |
| Beveridge, b. Young | .. | .. | 0 |
| Watkins, not out | .. | .. | 3 |
| Bye, 4; l.-b., 6; n.-b., 3 | .. | .. | 13 |
| Total (9 wkts.) | .. | .. | *339 |

* Innings declared closed.

Second Innings.—Lee, l.-b.-w., b. R.-Glasgow, 4; Canning, not out, 6; Hearne, not out, 10; byes, 7. Total (1 wkt.), 27.

SOMERSET.—First Innings

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Young, c. Watkins, b. Beveridge | .. | .. | 28 |
| E. F. Longrigg, c. and b. Hearne | .. | .. | 51 |
| R. A. Ingle, st. Price, b. Hearne | .. | .. | 1 |
| H. R. Robertson-Glasgow, b. Beveridge | .. | .. | 0 |
| J. C. White, l.-b.-w., b. Hearne | .. | .. | 19 |
| C. C. Case, c. and b. Lee | .. | .. | 108 |
| P. H. F. Mermagen, b. Hearne | .. | .. | 6 |
| Wellard, c. Beveridge, b. Durston | .. | .. | 3 |
| A. G. Marshall, c. Lee, b. Beveridge | .. | .. | 8 |
| L. Hawkins, b. Lee | .. | .. | 14 |
| Hunt, not out | .. | .. | 9 |
| Byes, 7; l.-b., 10 | .. | .. | 17 |
| Total | .. | .. | 264 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wellard | 24 | 5 | 53 | 1 |
| Robertson-Glasgow | 25 | 5 | 81 | 1 |
| Hunt | 9 | 3 | 23 | 0 |
| White | 42 | 14 | 97 | 4 |
| Young | 22 | 8 | 40 | 2 |
| Hawkins | 7 | 1 | 32 | 0 |

SOMERSET.—First Innings

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hearne | 42 | 14 | 80 | 4 |
| Lee | 7.5 | 2 | 13 | 2 |
| Hair | 13 | 2 | 32 | 0 |
| Durston | 15 | 2 | 37 | 1 |
| Beveridge | 30 | 6 | 65 | 3 |

UMPIRES.—Stone and Burwell.

The "it" of "when" either now or then

Schweppe The Original SODA WATER

## YORKSHIRE LEAD

### GOOD STAND BY RHODES AND WOOD

When play was continued at Bournemouth yesterday Yorkshire had lost six wickets for 43 in reply to Hampshire's total of 141, but the tail rose to the occasion so well that the last four wickets added 104, and Yorkshire led on the first innings by six runs. Hampshire then had an hour's batting at the end of the day, and lost four wickets for only 43 runs. Herman, the Hampshire fast bowler, took eight wickets for 49 runs.

There had been such heavy rain during the night that it was a quarter to 3 before a start could be made, but a good crowd turned up, with the intention, no doubt, of seeing Yorkshire rattled out for under 100. Rhodes and Wood, however, showed no signs of faltering against the bowling of Kennedy and Herman. Wood hooked Herman to the square-leg boundary, and off-drove Newman for 4 when that bowler came on in place of Herman at 53. Rhodes was content to push the ball to gaps in the field and take singles, But Wood hit 10 in one over from Kennedy, who then went off for Pothecary. Wood, however, continued to play thoroughly sound cricket until he was caught and bowled from a weak stroke at 94. With Rhodes Wood had added 51 in an hour, and had put his side in a much better position.

Verity continued the good work by scoring 19 out of 27, including a very nice off-drive for four off Newman and an equally good square-cut off Herman. In the same over as he made the cut he was caught in the slips and tea was taken with the score at 121 for eight wickets.

In 35 minutes after the interval Rhodes and Macaulay made the necessary 21 runs to give Yorkshire the lead and then Rhodes was caught at point off a ball from Herman which got up and went off the shoulder of the bat. Rhodes had played a most patient innings for two and a half hours and there is no doubt that he saved his side from absolute collapse.

When Hampshire went in at half past 5, runs came steadily until Verity, coming on for Robinson, found a "spot" and made full use of it. At 21, Brown hit under a ball which got up and was caught off a skier to mid-on, and W. G. Lowndes was very well caught by A. T. Barber, low down at silly mid-off, off the first ball he received. Mead saved the "hat-trick," but Arnold was leg-before-wicket to Macaulay at 27 and, three runs later, Newman gave an easy catch to Rhodes at forward short-leg from a ball that got up straight. Mead and Kennedy had a most difficult 15 minutes at the end of the day, which they must have been very glad to survive. Play will be begun this morning at 11 o'clock.

Score:—

HAMPSHIRE

| First Innings | | | Second Innings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown, l.-b.-w., b. Robinson | 18 | c. | Robinson, b. Verity | | 14 |
| Arnold, c. Bowes, b. Verity | 43 | l.-b.-w., b. Macaulay | | | 10 |
| W. G. Lowndes, b. Bowes | 6 | c. T. T. Barber, b. Verity | | | 0 |
| Mead, c. Mitchell, b. Verity | 5 | not out | | | 7 |
| Pothecary, c. Bowes, b. Verity | 0 | | | | |
| Kennedy, st. Wood, b. Verity | 9 | not out | | | 7 |
| Lord Tennyson, c. Macaulay, b. Verity | 9 | | | | |
| A. K. Judd, run out | 27 | | | | |
| Newman, not out | 9 | c. Rhodes, b. Verity | | | 3 |
| Creese, st. Wood, b. Verity | 2 | | | | |
| Herman, c. Bowes, b. Verity | 1 | | | | |
| Byes, 4; l.-b., 5; n.-b., 2 | 11 | Bye, 1; l.-b., 1 | | | 2 |
| Total | 141 | Total (4 wkts.) | | | 43 |

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Holmes, c. Kennedy, b. Herman | .. | .. | 20 |
| Oldroyd, c. Pothecary, b. Herman | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mitchell, b. Herman | .. | .. | 0 |
| A. T. Barber, c. Pothecary, b. Herman | .. | .. | 1 |
| Barber (W.), c. Brown, b. Herman | .. | .. | 2 |
| Robinson, c. Kennedy, b. Herman | .. | .. | 9 |
| Rhodes, c. Newman, b. Herman | .. | .. | 40 |
| Wood, c. and b. Pothecary | .. | .. | 34 |
| Verity, c. Mead, b. Herman | .. | .. | 4 |
| Macaulay, not out | .. | .. | 19 |
| Bowes, b. Kennedy | .. | .. | 1 |
| Leg-byes | .. | .. | 2 |
| Total | .. | .. | 147 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robinson | 15 | 3 | 28 | 1 |
| Bowes | 20 | 4 | 43 | 1 |
| Macaulay | 21 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| Rhodes | 6 | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Verity | 24.4 | 11 | 26 | 7 |

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kennedy | 32.1 | 15 | 47 | 1 |
| Herman | 27 | 9 | 49 | 8 |
| Newman | 10 | 2 | 32 | 0 |
| Pothecary | 5 | 1 | 17 | 1 |

UMPIRES.—Reeves and Young.

### LATE START AT CHESTERFIELD

Owing to the wet state of the ground, the match between Derbyshire and Gloucestershire could not be continued at Chesterfield yesterday until a quarter to 5. In the time available, Gloucestershire increased their score of 50 for three wickets to 131 for six. With four wickets in hand, Gloucestershire are 69 runs behind.

Score:—

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Storer, l.-b.-w., b. Parker | .. | .. | 75 |
| Smith (D.), c. Stephens, b. Sinfield | .. | .. | 3 |
| Lee, c. Barnett, b. Sinfield | .. | .. | 51 |
| G. R. Jackson, c. Seabrook, b. Goddard | .. | .. | 10 |
| Townsend, c. Smith, b. Goddard | .. | .. | 3 |
| Hutchinson, b. Goddard | .. | .. | 0 |
| Worthington, l.-b.-w., b. Goddard | .. | .. | 18 |
| Alderman, b. Goddard | .. | .. | 10 |
| Slater, c. Goddard, b. Parker | .. | .. | 2 |
| Elliott, not out | .. | .. | 13 |
| Armstrong, c. Barnett, b. Parker | .. | .. | 5 |
| Byes, 4; l.-b., 5; w., 1 | .. | .. | 10 |
| Total | .. | .. | 200 |

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dipper, l.-b.-w., b. Armstrong | .. | .. | 17 |
| Sinfield, b. Slater | .. | .. | 11 |
| F. J. Seabrook, b. Armstrong | .. | .. | 7 |
| D. N. Moore, b. Slater | .. | .. | 5 |
| Smith (H.), not out | .. | .. | 29 |
| Dacre, l.-b.-w., b. Slater | .. | .. | 21 |
| Barnett, c. Smith, b. Armstrong | .. | .. | 3 |
| Neale, not out | .. | .. | 32 |
| Byes, 4; l.-b., 2 | .. | .. | 6 |
| Total (6 wkts.) | .. | .. | 131 |

Stephens, Parker, and Goddard to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barnett | 4 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Sinfield | 14 | 6 | 22 | 2 |
| Goddard | 35 | 6 | 71 | 6 |
| Parker | 20·1 | 3 | 91 | 3 |

UMPIRES.—Walden and Dolphin

### NO PLAY IN THREE COUNTY MATCHES

No play was possible yesterday in the County matches at Dover, Eastbourne, and Swansea, and also in the match between M.C.C. and Wales at Lord's.

The scores in these matches therefore remain as under.

DOVER.—Northamptonshire, 147; Kent, 167 for 5.

EASTBOURNE.—Sussex, 415 for 6; Lancashire to go in.

SWANSEA.—Glamorgan, 61 for 1; Essex to go in.

LORD'S.—M.C.C., 265; Wales, 60 for 7.

### THE MINOR COUNTIES

Buckinghamshire, 270 (Brooke 101 not out, Rafferty 56, Thomas five for 59); Oxfordshire, 129 for five (S. Lee 40). Match abandoned. At High Wycombe.

Lancashire II., 364 (Booth 92, Beattie 82, Latchford 71, Howell three for 81); Durham, 4 for 0. Match abandoned. At Manchester.

Denbighshire, 48 (Robinson three for 1, Moult three for 6) and 111 (Moult four for 12, Robertson three for 28); Nottinghamshire II., 193 for 2 wkts., declared (Gunn (G. V.) 125 not out, Harris 59 not out). Nottinghamshire II. won by an innings and 34 runs. At Nottingham.

Devon, 278 (Seldon 71, J. S. Poynder 61, Outram 44, Stoneham four for 37); Cornwall did not go in. Match drawn. At Exeter.

Lincolnshire, 77 (Dynes five for 23) and 10 for no wicket; Bedfordshire, 220. Match drawn. At Grantham.

Wiltshire, 330 (Ling 67, G. S. Butler 64); Dorset, 171 and 48 (Butler 5 for 10). Wiltshire won by an innings and 111 runs. At Bridport.

### MATCH AT RICHMOND

RICHMOND

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. C. Carr, b. Freeland | .. | .. | 79 |
| L. S. H. Summers, b. Thwaites | .. | .. | 24 |
| H. L. Dales, not out | .. | .. | 119 |
| E. D. Bisgood, st. Burge, b. Thwaites | .. | .. | 0 |
| W. Greenfield, st. Burge, b. Thompson | .. | .. | 35 |
| W. E. Carr, not out | .. | .. | 10 |
| Byes, &c. | .. | .. | 16 |
| Total (4 wkts.) | .. | .. | *283 |

* Innings declared closed.

H. L. Wallack, E. M. Prain, C. S. Mayers, W. L. Sturton, and W. H. Smith did not go in.

YOUNG AMATEURS OF SURREY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. D. Johnston, b. Summers | .. | .. | 1 |
| N. H. Bennett, c. Summers, b. Smith | .. | .. | 17 |
| J. H. Freeland, b. Smith | .. | .. | 0 |
| H. E. C. Powell, b. Sturton | .. | .. | 19 |
| K. L. T. Jackson, b. Sturton | .. | .. | 1 |
| C. G. Jones, b. Smith | .. | .. | 7 |
| F. S. Thompson, b. Summers | .. | .. | 14 |
| F. E. Burge, c. Sturton, b. Summers | .. | .. | 16 |
| B. St. G. Thwaites, c. Mayers, b. Summers | .. | .. | 16 |
| F. E. Page, b. Smith | .. | .. | 3 |
| Major A. C. G. Luther, not out | .. | .. | 2 |
| Byes, &c. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Total | .. | .. | 118 |

### TO-DAY'S MATCHES

The Oval.—England v. Australia (Fifth Test Match) (continued).

Lord's.—M.C.C. v. Wales (continued).

Dover.—Kent v. Northamptonshire (continued).

Bournemouth.—Hampshire v. Yorkshire (continued).

Eastbourne.—Sussex v. Lancashire (continued).

Chesterfield.—Derbyshire v. Gloucestershire (continued).

Worcester.—Worcestershire v. Surrey (continued).

Taunton.—Somerset v. Middlesex (continued).

Swansea.—Glamorgan v. Essex (continued).

## GOLF

### GUN-METAL PUTTING

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

We cannot all possess Rembrandts or even Sir Joshuas, but I do possess a gun-metal putter. I did not buy it as any mere vulgar millionaire might buy an old master. It came to me, as such things ought, by inheritance. Moreover, it is not as the common run of gun-metal putters, very upright in the lie, and equally so in the face. The lie is inclined to flatness; the face has plenty of loft, as the faces of putting cleeks once had, and the handle is comfortably fat and padded, suggesting an old-fashioned grip, with none of your new-fangled overlapping. The maker's name, if ever there was one, has been burnished into oblivion, and the gold of the head has in the course of ages become spotted with green. In short, it is a genuine antique. I am not only much attached to it for its own sake, but have cherished the belief that, as eating time made a meal on the survivors of the gun-metal epoch, it was becoming each year rarer and rarer.

My disgust may therefore be imagined when I discovered that though it is certainly old it is no longer rare, since new gun-metal putters are being turned out wholesale from some secret factory. The reader may disbelieve this, saying that he never sees anybody using one, but if he will repair to a public putting green he will say, with me and Mr. Mantalini, "Demmit! it is a horrid reality."

ORIGINAL METHODS

Why gun-metal clubs should be deemed particularly suitable to public putters no one can say, unless it be that, by reason of their normal form, they can be used equally well—or ill—either right or left handed. At any rate one of them, together with a ball, will be doled out to you for your twopence if you go to play on the new green in Hyde Park. The first player I saw when I went there the other day was a young lady who used her putter left-handed, but she did not adhere strictly to the printed rules telling her to play the nine holes in the proper order. She was taking a full-blooded swing and driving the ball hither and thither where she listed. Sometimes, to my great relief, she missed it altogether; at others she sent it scurrying unpleasantly near my toes, and at such moments I realized the wisdom of the authorities in providing that particular type of club, for the face was so upright that she could not loft the ball, however vigorously she tried. Still there was an atmosphere of greater security on the course when she went away.

The other players—it was an empty time and they were but few—played round the course in a more orthodox manner. They seized their clubs in an iron grip, with the right hand a foot or so below the left, and endeavoured to direct the ball into the hole. The looker-on must always guard against being too critical, and I am sure that their task was no easy one, for the greens are at the moment rather rough and possess a number of artificial "humps and hollows." At some holes there is a hump not far behind the pin and an adroit use of the back wall is indicated, but if you use it too boldly you are undone. At others there is a drop into a hollow beyond the flag, which is exceedingly terrifying. It may be that I thought the course harder than it really was, because I had gone there with a friend who was giving his wife her very first lesson in the art of golf. We are sometimes told that the difficulties of putting exist only in our diseased imaginations and that the genuine beginner can hole anything. I am bound to say that it was not so in this case. This lady made the course look distinctly difficult, because her long putts were so short and her short putts were so long. Still, just as I was going away, she did a 2 at the seventh and uttered a glad cry. It must be a wonderful feeling to get your first 2.

THE PERFECT BOWER

There is also putting to be had in Lincoln's Inn-fields, and what a pleasant place to do it! It is at its sleepy and shady and sunshiny best on an afternoon in the Long Vacation, when it is, as poor little Miss Flite said, "a perfect bower where the birds sing melodiously." Who laid out the two courses in the Fields I do not know, but he was, if I may say so, a less dramatic architect than Mr. Lansbury. There are no hazardous humps, and you trundle the ball placidly along flat ground in the checkered shade of the plane trees. Yet "placid" is hardly the just epithet for the putters, all armed cap-à-pie with gun-metal, whom I watched. As soon as one of them had played his ball from the tee he was after it like a flash and his opponent took a shot at his vanishing heels. The etiquette of golf proper does not seem to be too scrupulously observed in the Fields. And a few rounds there would be good discipline for us poor fussy ones who are distraught by a single hiccup from a caddie. Here again, as in Hyde Park, there was a distinct and prevailing style, differing from that seen on the links, the hands being always held well apart, and sometimes upside down. The players, on this particular day at any rate, were all men, and, perhaps because Miss Flite had put it into my head, I imagined them to be Mr. Guppy, Mr. Weevle, and Mr. Smallweed, who had come out to have a little putting, since Mr. Kenge was away on his holidays and things were slack at the office.

"Midget" and "Tom Thumb" golf are said to be spreading across America like a prairie fire. I am not precisely aware what they may be, but no doubt they will soon be upon us. Then more and more gun-metal putters will be wanted, and those who make them (they are usually too modest to inscribe their names) will also make a fortune. It is rather annoying, but none of them will be in the least like mine, which is a true museum piece. And why, by way of postscript, has it always been the right thing to talk so scornfully about these golden putters? I am sure I don't know, but I fear I have fallen unconsciously into the habit. At any rate the only man who ever beat Mr. Bobby Jones in our Amateur Championship by six and five, or ever will do so, putted with gun-metal. So there!

### THE NORTHERN PROFESSIONAL TOURNAMENT

C. H. Gadd, of Brancepeth Castle, won the Northern Professional Championship on his home course near Durham yesterday with an aggregate of 294 for 72 holes.

The leading scores were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| C. H. Gadd (Brancepeth Castle) | 71+73+73+77=294 |
| W. H. Davies (Wallasey) | 75+75+77+70=297 |
| J. Burton (Darwen) | 77+80+70+70=297 |
| A. Dalley (Bradley Hall) | 73+71+77+77=298 |
| T. Jarman (Preston) | 74+73+74+77=298 |
| W. G. Gimber (Seaham Harbour) | 77+73+73+73=296 |
| F. Taggart (Wilmslow) | 71+74+78+76=299 |

## YACHTING

### THE AMERICA'S CUP

Aug. 21.—Shamrock V. has been polished and painted, and, with everything aboard her spick and span, she left New London this morning for Newport, where she is due to arrive this evening. Sir Thomas Lipton, who has reached New London, watched her from the deck of the steam yacht Erin and later followed her out of the harbour. Shortly before Shamrock V. sailed, Captain Heard received a telegram from the Mayor of Newport, Mr. M. A. Sullivan, stating that an official welcome had been arranged and asking that the challenger should enter Newport Harbour under her own sail.—*Reuter.*

## THE EMPIRE GAMES

### BOXING AND WRESTLING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HAMILTON, Aug. 21

A high wind, which was blowing over the Bay and causing white horses to rise, made rowing impossible last night. The programme was therefore postponed until this morning. It was still blowing hard to-day, and it is uncertain whether the rowing events can be held even to-day. Great interest is being taken in the sculling match, in which Bob Pearce (Australia), Joe Wright (Toronto), J. Beresford and F. Bradley (England) are competing. As many as 30,000 people waited last evening in the hope that they would turn out.

A start was made in the arena last night with the boxing and wrestling events. Seven boxing and three wrestling contests were held; in the case of the boxing they were all semi-finals, and in the wrestling two of them were finals and one a semi-final. Both the finals in the wrestling were won by Canada. J. Trifinov beat J. Reid (England) in the bantam-weight, getting the decision in the first round, and a fall in the second. In the light-weight H. Thomas, of Montreal, beat H. Angus (England) on points. In the semi-final of the middle-weight S. Russell (England) beat Max Thiel (South Africa) on the decision.

Of the seven boxing matches four were won by England, and one each by Scotland, South Africa, and Australia. T. Pardoe started the run of English successes by beating R. Galloway (Canada) on points in the fly-weight. Galloway's rushing tactics promised well, but Pardoe has a hard and clever left, which he used with telling effect, even though there was little to choose between the two. The bantam-weight bout between H. Mizler (England) and T. Holt (Scotland) was more exciting than most of the other fights. It was stopped, however, in the second round, and the decision was awarded to Mizler. It was a hard-fought battle, Holt being down early in the first round, and, after some vigorous slogging in the second round, he was again driven through the ropes before the referee intervened.

England also won the feather-weight, F. R. Meacham beating P. Meckleau (Canada) on points. Meacham was uncertain at the start, and Meckleau looked like winning until the third round, when he was quite outpointed. Scotland's one victory was in the light-weight, when James Rowland beat A. Love (England) on points. It was Rowland's fight all the way, Love always being in difficulties, although he just managed to hold out. The welter-weight went to South Africa, Leonard Hall winning on points from F. Brooman (England). It was a hard fight, with much blood streaming. Hall had the better of the first and third rounds, but the second went in favour of Brooman.

There were two semi-finals in the middle-weight. F. Mallin (England) won the first against E. Phillips (Canada) on points, and in the second D. C. Gallagher, the Australian champion, beat E. Pierce (South Africa), also on points. Mallin was too clever for Phillips. Gallagher had won 43 fights in succession, but Pierce landed a blow early in the second round which nearly sent Gallagher out. He recovered gamely, and by clean hitting and straight left blows gained an advantage which gave him the decision.

### YESTERDAY'S ATHLETIC EVENTS

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIAL

Later

The Empire Games Athletics were continued here at 4.30 this afternoon in bright but boisterous weather. The whole City of Hamilton was on holiday, crowds lined up at the Stadium gate before noon and soon exceeded the number that could hope to secure admission to the ground. Five hundred delegates to the convention of the Ontario Canadian Legion marched in formation from the centre of the City to the Stadium, arousing great enthusiasm.

The first event was the Marathon Race, which started with five laps round the Stadium, continued over a course round the city, and concluded with three laps round the Stadium—a total distance of 26 miles 385 yards. For this event there were 14 entrants—four from England, one from Scotland, two from Newfoundland, one from Ireland, and six from Canada.

There were angry scenes in the third heat of the 100 yards race when the starter ordered A. J. Elliott, of New Zealand, off the track after that athlete had made two false starts. The crowd made so much noise that it was impossible to continue the racing until Elliott was allowed back. He finished third to E. L. Page, of England, in his heat and so was eliminated from the final.

In the 120 yards high hurdles first heat, J. H. Viljoen (South Africa) beat Lord Burghley by inches, after leading all the way, in the new Canadian record time of 14 9-10sec. Lord Burghley made a determined effort at the last hurdle, but he just failed to reach his adversary.

The Hammer was won by M. C. Nokes (England), with a throw of 154ft. 7½in., with the last of his six throws. W. Britton (Ireland) was second with 153ft. 10in. A. Smith (Scotland) was best at the end of three throws with 145ft. 4½in. Britton got ahead with his fourth throw, but Nokes won with his last, which Britton failed to beat.

The Three Miles was the most exciting race. Ten yards from the post S. A. Tomlin (England) passed A. J. Hillhouse (Australia), and finishing strong, won by one yard. Five others were running within 10 yards. The time was 14min. 27 2-5sec., a new Canadian record.

The Half-Mile was another triumph for England, Hampson overtaking A. Wilson (Canada), who had led all the way, 100 yards from home, and winning easily. R. H. Thomas (England) came up strongly, and just beat Wilson at the tape for second place. This was another new Canadian record, 1min. 52 2-5sec.

The Marathon race resulted in a victory for D. M. Wright (Scotland), who led nearly all the way. Wright had completed two of the three laps of the Stadium to be run for the finish before any others arrived. His progress round the track was followed by loud cheering. S. Ferris (England) was second, and J. Miles (Canada) third, three-quarters of a lap behind. Wright's victory was most popular, as Hamilton is largely a Scottish city.

The time for the Marathon was yet another record for the course, 2 hours 43min. 43sec. The band played "Scots Wha Hae" as the victors were mounted on the dais.

RESULTS

100 YARDS

(First two in each Heat qualify for Final)

HEAT I.—J. Fitzpatrick (Canada), 1; S. E. Engelhart (England), 2; J. B. Eustace (Ireland), 3; Hadley (Newfoundland), 4.

Won by two yards. Time, 10sec. I. Borland (Scotland) and Walters (South Africa) did not run.

HEAT II.—F. Williams (Canada), 1; W. Gerhardi (South Africa), 2; Brown (Canada), 3.

Won by three yards. Time, 9 3-5sec. (Equals Canadian and world's record.)

HEAT III.—E. L. Page (England), 1; W. B. Lezz (South Africa), 2; A. J. Elliott (New Zealand), 3.

Won by inches. Time, 9 7-10sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES

HEAT 1.—J. H. Viljoen (South Africa), 1; Lord

(Continued at foot of next column)

## LAWN TENNIS

### NORTH OF ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS

Rain caused some delay in the North of England Championships at Scarborough yesterday. The Singles events being already up to the semi-final round, the afternoon's play was devoted to the Doubles.

The New Zealand pair, E. D. Andrews and C. E. Malfroy, did not have the game all their own way against H. S. and J. D. Burrows, who, after winning the middle set, were beaten by 6—0, 4—6, 6—3. An Irish pair, V. Allman Smith and H. F. Cronin, were beaten by Dr. J. C. Gregory and C. H. Kingsley by 6—4, 6—2.

The holders of the women's Doubles championship, Miss Joan Fry and Miss M. E. Dix, reached the semi-final round by a very easy victory over Miss S. Downing and Miss J. Illingworth, to whom they did not lose a game, and Miss Mary Heeley and Miss E. Hemmant qualified for the same stage by beating a Yorkshire pair, Miss J. Lawson and Miss W. M. C. Bower, by 6—2, 6—3. Miss Fry was also successful in the Mixed Doubles, she and Andrews gaining an easy third round victory at the expense of Major Blackwood and Miss Illingworth. A good match was provided in this event by the meeting of Gregory and Miss Dix and W. H. Powell and Miss K. Grocott, the former pair winning in two sets.

The results were:—

DOUBLES.—Third Round.—Dr. J. C. Gregory and C. H. Kingsley beat V. Allman Smith and H. F. Cronin (6—4, 6—2); E. D. Andrews and C. E. Malfroy beat H. S. Burrows and J. D. Burrows (6—0, 4—6, 6—3).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Third Round.—Mrs. W. J. Dyson and Miss F. James beat Mrs. Earwaker and Miss N. Hellewell (6—1, 7—5); Mrs. Hawkins and Miss J. Ingram beat Mrs. O. B. Woodhead and Miss M. E. Rudd (6—4, 6—3); Miss M. Heeley and Miss E. Hemmant beat Miss D. E. Anderson and Miss M. Hargreaves (6—1, 6—4); Miss W. M. C. Bower and Miss J. Lawson beat Miss M. L. Cotterill and Miss L. Seddon (6—0, 6—1); Mrs. R. C. Middleton and Miss R. Bray beat Miss D. Molineux and Miss M. Nettleton (6—1, 6—0). Fourth Round.—Miss J. Fry and Miss M. E. Dix (holders) beat Miss S. Downing and Miss J. Illingworth (6—0, 6—0); Miss Heeley and Miss Hemmant beat Miss Bower and Miss Lawson (6—2, 6—3).

MIXED DOUBLES.—Third Round.—E. D. Andrews and Miss J. Fry (holders) beat Major Blackwood and Miss J. Illingworth (6—3, 6—1); H. K. Lester and Mrs. W. J. Dyson beat A. Wallis Myers and Miss T. Wallis Myers (6—2, 6—3); Dr. J. C. Gregory and Miss M. E. Dix beat W. H. Powell and Miss K. Grocott (6—4, 6—4); C. E. Malfroy and Mrs. Hawkins beat R. J. Ritchie and Miss J. Ingram (6—4, 8—6).

### THE AMERICAN WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

New York, Aug. 21.—Miss B. Nuthall again won her match in the American Women's Lawn Tennis Championship, when she beat Miss Edith Cross (6—0, 6—3). Other results were:—

SINGLES.—Miss Dorothy Weisal (U.S.) beat Miss Sarah Palfrey (U.S.) (6—2, 6—1); Mrs. J. A. Harper (U.S.) beat Mrs. J. D. Corbiere (U.S.) (6—0, 6—3); Baroness Levi (Italy) beat Miss Josephine Cruickshank (U.S.) (7—5, 6—1).

DOUBLES.—Second Round.—Miss B. Nuthall (England) and Miss Sarah Palfrey (U.S.) beat Miss Mary Greef and Miss Dorothy Weisal (U.S.) (6—1, 6—3); Miss J. Cruickshank and Miss R. Kladman (U.S.) beat Miss V. Race and Miss C. Zinke (U.S.) (6—3, 6—2).—*Reuter.*

### WEST SUSSEX CHAMPIONSHIPS

N. Sharpe, F. R. L. Crawford, B. R. Lawrence, and S. S. Stubbs reached the semi-final round of the Singles in the West Sussex championships at Bognor Regis yesterday, and the last four in the Women's Singles are Miss M. Morton, Miss C. Tyrrell, Miss M. Parrott, and the holder, Miss G. J. Gilder.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—Fourth Round.—B. R. Lawrence beat Captain M. H. Webb-Bowen, R.N. (6—1, 6—2); S. S. Stubbs beat F. K. R. Long (6—0, 6—2); F. R. L. Crawford beat D. G. Freshwater (6—0, 6—2); N. Sharpe beat D. A. Gregory (6—1, 6—3).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Fourth Round.—Miss M. Morton beat Mrs. T. M. Mavrogordato (6—4, 6—1); Miss C. Tyrrell beat Miss C. K. Osborne (8—6, 6—1); Miss M. Parrott beat Miss O. B. Glaser (7—5, 6—0); Miss G. J. Gilder (holder) beat Miss Sloane Stanley (6—2, 6—4).

### EAST KENT CHAMPIONSHIPS

Play in the East Kent championship meeting at Margate yesterday was stopped at midday by heavy rain.

The results were:—

MIXED DOUBLES (East Kent Championship).—Second Round.—G. R. Lines and Miss Crichton beat A. Ross-Thomson and Miss Bobby (6—0, 6—1); J. B. Fulton and Miss Robinson beat H. J. Gilbert and Miss A. Moon (8—6, 4—6, 6—3); N. B. Sherwell and Mrs. N. B. Sherwell beat C. Miers and Miss J. Sanderman (6—1, 6—0); J. D. Morris and Miss V. Hall beat M. C. Roth and Miss K. Heather (6—3, 10—8).

## CROQUET

### CHALLENGE CUPS AND GILBEY CUP

The Challenge Cups and Gilbey Cup competitions were continued at the Roehampton Club yesterday, when Mrs. B. C. Apps had a good win in the four

# Letters to the Editor

## THE FUTURE OF INDIA

### COMMISSION AND CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read much of the matter bearing upon the acute controversy as to whether Sir John Simon should be invited to take a seat at this Conference. Opinions pro and con have been expressed by many distinguished men both here and in India.

An ordinary man may well be diffident when determining on which side he would cast his vote. Had it been my misfortune to have to decide I should have opposed the inclusion of Sir John and of any of his colleagues as members of the Conference. Sir John was Chairman of a Commission with definite terms of reference; it did splendid service and the Report is a document of great historical importance. But when Sir John and the other Commissioners signed the Report their task was completed. The Report was accepted by his Majesty's Government and the Commission ceased to exist. It survives only in the statecraft and wisdom of the Report. It is unfair to shake the dry bones of the Commissioners and endeavour to galvanize them into life to give ear to the wooings of one or other school of political thought.

But, Sir, you may say, "This is a poor thing! Apart from the Report, is it reasonable that the Conference should get nothing from the general experience of the Commission?" I venture to suggest that it is for the Conference itself to answer that question. If the Conference finds itself in difficulties of interpretation in regard to the Report, or desires information as to fact, or opinion on specific matters, then I feel that the proper course is for the Conference to invite Sir John to attend a meeting, or meetings, and put his knowledge and experience at the disposal of the Conference. Through this conduit pipe that body can drain all that the Commission knew. And, what is to the point, this is a procedure well known in Parliamentary practice—there is at any rate an analogy. If the Simon Report ever becomes the basis of an India Bill that Bill will no doubt go to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. This was the course followed in the case of the Government of India Act, 1919. Before such a Committee Sir John Simon would be the principal exponent of the case on which the Bill was founded. He would not be a member of the tribunal, but his experience would be at the service of members of the Committee. I see no reason why the Round-Table Conference should not enjoy a similar advantage.

Yours truly,
SOUTHBOROUGH.

Brooks's Club, Aug. 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Most people will agree with the statement in Mr. Brock's letter in your issue of August 15 that the early settlement of the Indian Constitutional problem is vital to the restoration of British trade and industry and to the economic progress of India. Both of these are being paralysed by the campaign of boycott and civil disobedience prosecuted under the orders of a revolutionary body—the Congress—by the most unscrupulous methods of misrepresentation and terrorism—a fact which he does not mention. But many people will dissent from his further statement that "in India we can preserve our political pre-eminence, or we can preserve our trade; but we cannot preserve both."

The obvious conclusion is that we should resign our political responsibility to the Indian politicians openly aiming at the subversion of our rule, in the hope that such a gesture may induce them to deal kindly with British trade. For Mr. Brock goes on to say that under the *Swaraj* régime he envisages, "given a preferential tariff, there is no reason why British manufacturers should not retain a lion's share of the trade."

What justification has he for such an assumption? The whole tendency of the advanced Indian politicians to whom he would transfer "political primacy" in the hope of retaining British trade—as shown in the Coastal Shipping Bill and other measures—is to oust British rule and penalize British trade and commerce.

Mr. Brock assures us that all will be well if we give unqualified support to Lord Irwin's policy for "the maintenance of a progressive, orderly, and contented India within the orbit of the British Empire." No one questions that policy. But have the methods pursued within the last four and a half years, and particularly within the last year, done anything to secure that objective? For the answer we have only to compare political and economic conditions at the end of Lord Reading's administration with those of to-day. The deterioration has been appalling.

If we withdrew our protection, India would soon relapse into the chronic anarchy of pre-British times, and, as the N.W. Frontier already shows, the invader would soon be knocking at the doors. Does Mr. Brock think that Mr. Gandhi's suggestion of offering the invaders his spinning wheel will meet the case? China to-day shows us how rapidly a factious *intelligentsia* that may succeed in pulling down an old-established empire gives way before the rule of the sword, the war lord, and the organized banditry. How long could British enterprise in India and British trade with India survive such a catastrophe?

We have a moral obligation (on the whole honourably discharged so far) to India, as well as trade interests. If we meanly sacrifice the former in the hope of preserving the latter we shall inevitably lose both, and deservedly so. We should then be indeed a nation of shopkeepers, and bad ones at that.

Yours, &c.,
M. F. O'DWYER.

## WIRELESS FOR THE BLIND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—*The Times*, kindliest of friends to our fund, as it is to every good cause, has told the public that we want more money. We do—and we mean to get it, for every blind person without a receiving set is debarred from the benefits of an invention which above all others of our time brings the blind into the range of normal human life.

But the sub-heading—"Poor Response to Appeal"—does not reflect our opinion of the public's generosity. We could not take a census of the need until there was some prospect of meeting the expectations which would be aroused. The appeal was launched eight months ago and already listeners who can both hear and see have given nearly £20,000, a noble contribution in these hard times. We know now the greatness of the need. Far from being discouraged, we are heartened by the response and invigorated by the prospect of completing our task.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
W. McG. EAGAR, Secretary.
226, Great Portland-street, W.1, Aug. 20.

## EGYPTIAN FINANCE

### DEFENCE OF WAFD'S POLICY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Ahmed Abboud has replied commenting on my letter to *The Times* in which I dealt with the financial policy of the Wafd. I will not reply to Mr. Abboud's political comments, for reasons readily understood. But, with your permission, I will deal briefly with the account he gives of my financial administration. Some of the figures cited by Mr. Abboud are quite accurate, and go to prove the statements advanced in my letter. Others are quite inaccurate. What is most characteristic, however, are the deductions he draws from such figures, deductions which are erroneous to absurdity.

As regards inaccurate figures, I will cite one striking example. He gives figures from which he concludes that "during Makram Bey's term of office, the total holding of British Treasury Bills has disappeared, obviously as the outcome of a deliberate policy." Mr. Abboud is wrong, and I do not like to say that he is deliberately so. The Egyptian Government held, when I left office, British War Loan and other Treasury Bills for more than £E.7,000,000. The Permanent Under-Secretary of Finance made an official *communiqué* to the Press, a few days after the resignation of our Ministry, confirming this, and giving official figures denying fantastic accounts about the reserve fund. Mr. Abboud has perhaps not read it.

More characteristic still is the following statement made by Mr. Abboud in his letter. "Now," says he, "these are the results of Makram Bey's policy:—Of the £E.43,000,000 nearly £E.27,000,000, being invested in cotton or placed in advances or Egyptian securities, will be difficult to realize and is subject to considerable depreciation." He then goes on to give the details of this sum, which, if they prove anything, show that Mr. Abboud does not understand the figures he is citing. The first item he mentions is:—"Balance of the account for the purchase of cotton in 1926:—£E.1,832,384." Now I was neither Minister of Finance nor a Minister at all in 1926!

The second and third items relate to the cotton we bought this year, and Mr. Abboud gives even a lower figure than the rough figure I gave in my letter, for which I thank him! He finds nothing to say against the arguments I advanced in defence of our cotton policy, except that Adly Pasha consulted the Wafd beforehand. This is not correct, for the Wafd is not a financial organization. What is true, however, is that the Adly Ministry convened a meeting of prominent business men, foremost among whom was Sidky Pasha, the present Prime Minister. And, according to the official record of this meeting, Sidky Pasha was among the first to advise Government intervention in the cotton market!

The five following items refer to sums advanced to cooperatives and peasants on their cotton and other agricultural and industrial loans. I referred to these loans in my letter, and do not see what is wrong with them. They are loans for improvement of the cotton crop and helping industry and agriculture, are guaranteed by the cotton crop or by the bank, and give the Government a reasonable interest. The loans are an unmixed blessing to the country, and have been advanced by previous Governments as by ours, and I have no doubt that the present Government is following the same policy.

The last item is, however, the most curious. Mr. Abboud gives the sum of £E.10,342,376 for Government holding of Egyptian securities. He ventures to mention this as "one of the results of Makram Bey's policy"! I have shown it in my letter, and Mr. Abboud must know it, that out of the £E.10,000,000 securities we only bought £E.300,000, the rest being purchased by previous Governments! How Makram Ebeid can be held responsible for previous Governments—if responsibility there is—remains to be shown by Mr. Abboud. I have clearly shown that, far from being reprehensible, the Egyptian Government has for many years past been wisely investing surplus money in Egyptian and British securities giving between 5 per cent. and 6 per cent.

Nor need I enter into a controversy with Mr. Abboud as to the Wafd's policy towards British trade. I think my letter made it perfectly clear that, while promoting the best interests of Egypt, our policy was distinctly friendly to foreign, and particularly British, trade. I have nothing more to add to this.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
MAKRAM EBEID, Minister of Finance in the last Cabinet.

Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, S.W.1, Aug 20.

## KEATS'S HOUSE AT HAMPSTEAD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I regret, with many other inhabitants of Hampstead, the decision of the borough council to erect a building of such a size adjoining Keats's house. The building is to be 80ft. long and 50ft. to 55ft. wide—about three times the size of Keats's house, and will completely dwarf it.

We complain particularly of the want of publicity that has been given to this proposal. After looking through the file of the local paper, I can only find the report of the proceedings of the council, among all its other business on March 1, and no advertisement since. I believe that the trustees as a whole have not seen the elevation drawings, nor have some of the council's committee, and that the plans in fact have not been carefully studied for such an important work, the contract being for over £9,000. No one would subscribe to keep Keats's house with the new building as at present planned. I therefore beg the council, before they go further, that the opinion of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest and of Natural Beauty (whose secretary I have consulted) should be asked, on the question, whether the council is justified in carrying out the proposed plan under the agreement made with the trustees of the fund to protect the amenities of Keats's house and property.

My own opinion is that, as the council decided to house the Keats relics in a fire-proof building near the house, this was as far as they could go without damaging the house and its amenities.

Yours faithfully,
HOWARD FIGGIS.

"Heathlands," Hampstead Heath, Aug. 19.

## STOCK EXCHANGE RULES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is a matter for regret that the suggestion made in this letter will be too late for any effective action to be taken at the present moment, but the present publicity which is being accorded to Stock Exchange affairs makes a suitable opening for bringing the point forward for the appropriate authorities to keep in mind for future action.

In your summary of the Stock Exchange report in your issue of August 13 you say: "The committee will, in future, give greater consideration to the desirability or not of allowing bargains in new issues to be recorded in the Supplementary List." This is a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that it will in time lead to the entire abolition of two lists in Stock Exchange quotations. To people conversant with Stock Exchange procedure the difference between the Official and the Supplementary Lists is quite simple, but the people who really need protection from bucket shops and other undesirable gentry experience great difficulty in so doing. It is these small people who are tempted to part up with hard-earned £10 and similar sums to "obtain control"—the favourite bucket shop phrase—over a large number of shares on so-called "margin" schemes. These swindles are made more easy to operate by the comparative ease with which quotations have hitherto been obtainable in the Supplementary List, and whilst entry to this List is apparently to be tightened up, the anomaly will still remain of giving a quasi-official status to shares which have not been able to comply with the safeguards imposed before admission to official quotation. The only real safeguard to the small man is for the Stock Exchange to say that if full compliance cannot be made with Official List requirements no publicity can be afforded under the wing of the Stock Exchange.

In the course of the last five years or so I have come into contact with innumerable cases where working people have been let in in this way, having spent considerable time in a social work which has involved addressing working men's clubs and similar organizations on various aspects of finance and financial matters. I have rarely left one of these meetings without having data of at least one swindle produced to me, and in nearly all cases a copy of a Supplementary List has accompanied the documents in the case bearing—as the complainants have pointed out—the official imprint of the London Stock Exchange.

Yours faithfully,
F. J. LEWCOCK.

47, Parkland-crescent, Stonegate-road, Leeds.

## VARIATION IN DISEASE

### THEORIES OF HERD IMMUNITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Dr. A. E. Kennedy's letter in your issue of August 20 is so concise that it may mislead a non-medical reader.

Hippocrates and our Sydenham were not dealing with the same problem as Farr, but with a much more general one—namely, why particular illnesses tend to prevail in particular seasons and particular cycles of years (Hippocrates and Sydenham), and why particular illnesses rise, decline, and fall like empires (Sydenham). Sydenham remarked that he rarely saw diseases which had once been common (he instanced leprosy), and predicted that the reigning maladies of his day would give place to others "de quibus nos ne minimum hariolari valemus." He thought the problem of why this happened was insoluble. Farr, writing 150 years later, was of the same mind, but, unlike Sydenham, he had a use for arithmetic (to describe William Farr as "an official of the Registrar-General's office" is like describing Newton as "a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge," or W. G. Grace as "a member of the M.C.C."), and held that if the "latent cause of an epidemic could not be discovered," still "the laws of its action may be determined by observation" and described mathematically.

He published two trial solutions, the first of which depended on the assumption that if the numbers of deaths (or cases) of the disease occurring in successive equal intervals of time are plotted, the tops of the representative lines fall on a smooth, bell-shaped curve, sometimes called the "curve of errors." Farr published this attempt in 1840; he used it to describe the epidemic of smallpox in 1838-39. Many years' later, apropos of the cattle plague of 1866, he published a second trial solution, similar in principle but a little more complex. Neither device has been very successful in attaining the practical end of enabling one from a knowledge of the first few days' or weeks' returns of cases (or deaths) to forecast how many cases (or deaths) there will be before the epidemic comes to an end. But, in his first attempt, Farr was at least as near the truth as any of his successors have come.

This particular problem is still unsolved and, *a fortiori*, the general problem of Hippocrates and Sydenham. The study of artificially engendered epidemics in herds of small animals is giving us knowledge of the factors which must be evaluated. It seems probable that in a herd the waxing and waning of an acquired immunity is of fundamental importance, and doubtful whether it is possible, artificially or naturally, to produce a "cast-iron" immunity. In other words, the dream of rendering us all immune against all infectious diseases by appropriate medication is, probably, a dream. But the study of experimental epidemiology is only in its infancy; we must first enunciate clearly the problems which, perhaps, our grandchildren will solve.

I am, &c.,
MAJOR GREENWOOD.

Loughton, Aug. 20.

## LAMBETH AND REUNION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Would you permit me to point out an important error of inference or fact in the report of the Lambeth Conference just published on the Conversations at Malines?

The report of the Committee on Unity reads:—

> The Committee desires to express its conviction of the value of such Conversations and Conferences carried out in a spirit of loyalty, and it much regrets that by the action of the Pope all such meetings have been forbidden, and Roman Catholics have been prohibited from taking part in conferences on Reunion.

And elsewhere the Conference itself, after expressing its appreciation of the courage and Christian charity of Cardinal Mercier in arranging the Malines Conversations,

> regrets that by the Encyclical *Mortalium animos* members of the Roman Catholic Church are forbidden to take part in the World Conference on Faith and Order.

Now in the above the important distinction is blurred between official representatives taking part in official conferences, such as the World Conference on Faith and Order, and unofficial conversations between members of the Churches concerned. The Encyclical *Mortalium animos* does not prohibit the latter. It is true that the Papal authorities have not encouraged the resumption of the particular Conversations at Malines, which naturally came to an end with the death of the benevolent and aged Cardinal Mercier. And obviously conversations conducted on foreign soil under foreign auspices could not be conducive to the proper functioning either of the Catholic or the Anglican hierarchy in England. But unofficial conversations of inquiry and explanation between Englishmen on English soil for the better understanding of the causes dividing them present an entirely different question. All such conversations must be to the good of both sides, because as the Lambeth Conference itself says, "only by full discussion between the Churches can misunderstandings be removed."

I respectfully suggest that the Archbishop of Canterbury on his part should now state that, while formal conferences must necessarily be reserved for official decisions, the holding of conversations of enlightenment between Anglican clergymen and competent Roman teachers, wherever and whenever they are desired, will be encouraged, because, as the Lambeth Conference rightly concludes, "the Committee feel that in any attempt at Reunion the unity of the whole Church must be in their minds."

Yours faithfully,
JAMES MARCHANT.

Pine Garth, Buccleuch-road, Branksome Park.

## LONDON POWER STATIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—*The Times* of August 11, containing Mr. G. W. Duncan's very courteous reply to my letter, has just reached me abroad. His letter raises two distinct questions:—

1. Does the Lots-road station emit fumes, smell, or dirt into the surrounding district? Mr. Duncan thinks not; I respectfully differ. By visiting the district in some variety of weather conditions and making use of his senses any person interested can test the matter for himself.

2. Have those responsible for Lots-road taken all possible steps to avoid nuisance? Mr. Duncan, I understand, claims that they have; and his claim may be perfectly correct. If so, it appears to follow that whatever emission of fumes, smell, or dirt takes place at Lots-road is inevitable, and will be repeated on a larger scale at the larger Battersea station. Do the experts of the London Power Company agree that everything possible has been done to prevent nuisance at Lots-road, and may the public assume that the Battersea station on its larger scale will be similar to Lots-road in its effect on surrounding districts?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY G. STRAUSS.

# Points from Letters

### A FREE-TRADER'S CONVERSION

Lord Cushendun hits the nail on the head. The Cobdenite gospel has been shattered by the "protection" given to labour in an ever-increasing degree during the last half-century. I also was a convert 30 years ago, and I am confident that if my illustrious ancestor were alive he would have adapted his economic theories to present-day circumstances and become a Tariff Reformer.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. G. RICARDO, Gatcombe, Minchinhampton.

### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

In connexion with the new rural electrification scheme in Norfolk, I should like to point out that one of the great stumbling blocks to development of this kind is the fact that the Agricultural Holdings Act definitely excludes the installation of electrical apparatus; an amendment to this Act is urgently needed. As it is, it is difficult for a supply company or a landowner, however friendly he may be towards electrification, to get the average tenant farmer or other occupier to wire up and instal apparatus on his own, as he knows well that when he goes he will not be able to claim compensation for such work. I suggest that the Act should be amended to cover lighting and small power motors for driving machinery, &c., with, of course, the consent of the landlord.—Mr. H. C. WOLLASTON, 24, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5.

### SAFETY IN MOTOR-COACHES

It is greatly to be hoped that, following the collision on the Great North Road some days ago, the best inventive genius in the coachbuilding trade may be set to work to devise some quickly opening door or apparatus, to be placed on either side of the coach parallel with each row of seats. It seems incredible that the travelling public accepts the present terrible risk of finding itself in an emergency where every moment is of consequence and the means of exit beyond reach and inadequate.—Mrs. L. L. HUNNYBUN, Old Court Hall, Godmanchester, Huntingdon.

### ENGLISH FOOD

I have been coming to England since 1870, and there has been little change in hotel menus. Why this standardization? You have the same vegetables, fruits, &c., as in America. In America there are a dozen ways of cooking potatoes, a dozen ways of cooking tomatoes, numerous ways of cooking and serving cabbage that never seem to have dawned on the English mind. This is really carrying standardization to a fatiguing extent.—Mr. E. W. PONTEFRACT, Bagatelle, Shields, Pa., U.S.A.

### MUNICIPAL AERODROMES

A scheme has been suggested for the establishment of landing places on superstructures above railway lines immediately outside the great termini. This would have the double advantage of linking up rail and air traffic—no long drive out from city to aerodrome—and of being economically sound, as it would not entail the purchase of land in the heart of a city with its resultant heavy expense and need for demolitions. The space above railway lines is not of any use at present.—MAJOR G. B. J. ATHOE, Secretary, the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, 1, Wilbraham-place, Belgravia, S.W.1.

### KING'S CROSS

In the interesting account of the centenary of King's Cross there is no mention of the enormous dustheap which existed at that time on the site of the present terminus. About 100 years ago many water-colour sketches of the North of London were made by an artist named Mr. E. H. Dixon, and one sketch is of this dustheap in winter, covered with snow, and with dust-carts being driven up and down the sides of it. On this particular sketch there is a note saying that the dustheap was afterwards sold to Russia for 20,000 roubles, to make bricks for Moscow.—Miss M. I. WHITE, 16, Porchester-square, W.2.

### GOOD ENGLISH

Surely the defenders of the use of the word "same" have missed the point of my friend Mr. Peskett's criticism. He was objecting to its use in business correspondence without the definite article—"We have some excellent sugar, and enclose a sample of same." I fail to see any archaism here. The instances quoted are from Collect and Psalm, and one might add more, but all I think would have the definite article prefixed.—The REV. JOSEPH MILES, Stud House, Stratford St. Andrew, Saxmundham.

### NATURALIZING BUTTERFLIES

V. Antiopa (the Camberwell Beauty) is not a British butterfly, but a visitor from the Continent. P. Machaon (the Swallow Tail) is British, by no means rare, but confined in this country to the fens and broads only. However many specimens of V. Antiopa Mr. Tennant and others were to release the species could not permanently establish itself here owing to its being too sensitive a hibernator to survive our Gulf Stream-influenced climate. Might I suggest that there are several comparatively rare and beautiful British butterflies which are in need of protection and might with advantage be reintroduced? The insects I have in mind are A. Iris (Purple Emperor), L. Arion (Large Blue), and T. Pruni (the Black Hairstreak).—Mr. F. A. LABOUCHERE, 15, Draycott-avenue, S.W.

### PAYMENT FOR IMPORTS

Mr. Fairer Smith writes that the excess of imports over exports in our trading with the United States of America has to be paid for by a transfer of credit earned by us elsewhere. Does he not overlook that we still have large investments in the United States and have to receive payment for shipping services, also for insurance and banking services and payment for the travellers from the United States who come and make a holiday with us, and that all this income must at some time or other come to us in the shape of imports? Of course, if the country ever really wants to close our ports to imports in excess of exports the simple way of doing so will be to cancel all our foreign investments and cease to do the many services we do for our neighbours in both hemispheres.—Mr. C. J. BRAND, 82, Lawn-road, N.W.3.

### FLEUR-DE-LIS

I do not think that Mr. Edmund W. Harrison is quite correct when he states that the "Fleur de Lis of France owes its origin to Louis VII." As early as the sixth and seventh centuries the royal banner of the French kings seems to have been blue with gold lilies.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OSCAR BROWN, 31, Marshall-avenue, Bognor Regis, Sussex.

### B.B.C. PRONUNCIATION

The pronunciation of Mare as a monosyllable—*e.g.*, in Weston-super-Mare—as pointed out by your correspondent in commenting upon the practice of the B.B.C., is detestable, but it is now increasingly used, even by "educated" people. It seems that what is called the "genius of the language" will have it so. The B.B.C., however, surely should support the die-hards; after all it may not be a lost cause yet.—PROFESSOR GEORGE H. LEONARD, Department of Modern History, the University, Bristol.

### HIGHLAND ROADS AND BRIDGES

I have recently got from a well-known Scots contractor a silver button, which he picked up in Ross-shire, where he is making some important roads. The centre is a Scots thistle and the inscription round the edge is "Highland Roads and Bridges." It is supposed to have been connected with Wade's Roads Company. Can anyone throw light on it?—DR. J. M. BULLOCH, 45, Doughty-street, W.C.1.

### SNUFF AND SNUFF-BOXES

Snuff was also the means of creating snuff raspers, with beautiful ivory carved handles, which may be seen at the Musée Cluny in Paris, but are not generally known.—Mr. H. S. FERNAN, 9, Grand' Place, Anvers.

### TITHES

Mr. W. T. Hockaday, under the above heading, mentions the burden of tithe rent charge, amounting from about 3s. to more than 3s. 6d. per acre per annum. May I say that in the corn-producing and mainly arable counties the payment at the present time amounts to from 6s. 6d. to over 9s. per acre per annum? This payment is now in many cases taking the whole rent, or annual value, from the owner of the land, and is most unfair and unjust. Some amendment of the intolerable Tithe Act of 1925 is necessary now the state of agriculture is in such a desperate financial position.—Mr. R. E. TURNER, Elmsett Gate, Hadleigh, Suffolk.

### AIRSHIP TRANSPORT

Mr. Cox's argument that all forms of transport are liable to delay owing to wind resistance ignores the fundamental difference between traction procured by leverage upon the air, a mobile fulcrum, and that obtained by leverage on land or water, the former of which is absolutely fixed and the latter relatively so. A head wind of 60 miles an hour may reduce the speed of a train or ship by 10 or 20 miles an hour, but it will always reduce the speed of an airship or aeroplane by its full value—i.e., 60 m.p.h. Since the speed of aircraft can be calculated in advance in terms of air miles only, which have no fixed relation to sea miles or land miles, Commander Acworth is perfectly justified in asserting that "distance between places ceases to be absolute." The distance in air miles, as distinguished from sea miles, between England and Canada varies from hour to hour.—Mr. F. T. HARTLETT, 23, Harrington-drive, Nottingham.

# Books of the Week

## CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE

### A NEW EDITION

THE LIFE OF MARLOWE AND THE TRAGEDY OF DIDO QUEEN OF CARTHAGE: C. F. TUCKER BROOKE. (Methuen. 8s. 6d. net.)

Others besides professed students of Elizabethan drama and poetry will welcome a new edition of Christopher Marlowe, on the lines of the Arden edition of Shakespeare. The life and character of Marlowe, moreover, have long been matters of wider interest than those of most of his fellows. Time was when he was commonly regarded as a blaspheming ruffian who somehow managed to dash off some magnificent literature before he was murdered in a tavern brawl about a loose woman. Then certain scholars went to work, and Marlowe was found to be a man of great learning; and serious consideration discovered in his plays a good deal of high thinking. Another change came when Dr. Hotson found the records of the murder of Marlowe, with the obvious implication that the cause of it was much more probably politics and religion than any woman or even any tavern reckoning. Glimpses, tantalizingly vague and fleeting, were obtained of Marlowe as a Government agent, associated in one way or another with some very dangerous and doubtful characters.

The notion of Marlowe as a mere "bad lot" of genius has been surrendered; but his figure in other respects is not yet clear, and no doubt there is at present some danger that his scope as atheist, as Government spy, and as potential traitor to Queen Elizabeth should be as much exaggerated as the earlier view of him was. In writing the life of Marlowe in this first volume of the new edition, Professor Tucker Brooke has been at pains to guard against that danger, and to present the facts stripped as far as possible of conjecture. It was, beyond doubt, the right course to take; and, although to some readers Mr. Tucker Brooke may seem to have made too little of the evidence showing Marlowe as a political and religious danger to the State, it is all to the good that the great poet should be shown chiefly as scholar and gentleman, decently born, well educated, and, in spite of some extravagance in talk and uncertainty of temper, a serious student and thinker.

That, at any rate, is the best preparation for a study of the plays in future volumes. The play given in this first volume is not one to make a great demand on the reader's power of reasoning. *The Tragedy of Dido Queen of Carthage* is, as Mr. Tucker Brooke argues with good cause, an early work, probably written while Marlowe was still at Cambridge, and only slightly touched up years later by Nashe for performance by the Chapel Children. It is a beautiful dramatic poem, showing good intentions in the structure, and achieving in the verse certain splendours which are plainly the dawn of the full glory that was to come when the "mighty line" was perfected.

## NEW NOVELS

Among new novels are FOUR FAULTLESS FELONS, by Mr. G. K. Chesterton (Cassell, 7s. 6d. net), and THE 42ND PARALLEL, by Mr. John Dos Passos (Constable, 7s. 6d. net).

The title "Four Faultless Felons" gives an indication of the fare provided by Mr. Chesterton in a volume made up of four stories with this in common—that all turn on experiences of members of "The Club of Men Misunderstood." The employment in the title of alliteration's artful and artificial aid is a promise or threat that the author will display verbal dexterity, and it will be found that he is as good as his word. Sometimes the meaning of the words is obscure—as is foreshadowed in "Faultless," which may mean either that the felons had every one of the qualities usually associated with felons or none of them; or of course that, to Mr. Chesterton, it is the same thing. The felons, again, are only felons in a Chestertonian sense: that is to say, that they are not felons at all. They commit acts which might get them into trouble with the police, but something always happens to save them from the unpleasantness of conviction.

This "something" is a little incongruous in Mr. Chesterton's topsy-turvy world, for it takes the hackneyed form of a young woman. It is only fair to Mr. Chesterton to add that he cannot remember her name from one story to another—in the first she is Barbara, in the second Enid, in the third Millicent, in the fourth Mary for short. Her job is to step in and persuade the felon to admit that the action of his that looked so bad was prompted by the best intentions, and by admitting it to lose the Chestertonian pleasure of being misunderstood and incidentally of being sent to gaol. The "Moderate Murderer" who shot the Governor in the calf did it to prevent him from exposing himself to gunmen who would have shot him higher up; the "Honest Quack" who signed up as a lunatic a recluse who was the Chestertonian happy man—that quack, far from being, as one feared, an admirer of Darwin, was—— but Mr. Chesterton's stories need Mr. Chesterton's telling. The effect of them is much that of a film run backwards, with a lecturer rod in hand explaining that that order is the order of nature. The lecture is delivered in Mr. Chesterton's most gorgeous singing robes and contains matter for all his admirers.

Of Mr. John Dos Passos's novel "The 42nd Parallel" one would say that it was always clever, often interesting, but seldom particularly agreeable. There was a certain quality of excitement in its predecessor, "Manhattan Transfer," which is wanting here; the main parts of this heterogeneous book are written in a compressed method which becomes at length monotonous. This is not to deny that there is any amount of talent in this experiment, or that the reader gets a curiously vivid idea of the eddying cross-currents of individuality composing life in the United States; but the experiment is of doubtful success and the cross-currents are wanting in obvious relations. The experiment consists of cutting certain selected lives (period 1900-17) into slices and layering them with other ingredients such as fragments of newspaper headings, the flashes of a small boy's consciousness called "Camera Eye," and short, satirical biographies of actual leading citizens. The selected lives are partly those of Mac and Charley, drifting boys from poor homes living from hand to mouth and wandering from job to job, and partly middle-class lives of such persons as the typical pusher J. Ward Moorhouse, Janey the typist, and Eleanor Stoddard, the sexless but ambitious woman of artistic capabilities and parasitic habit. The whole is a document rather than a novel, of which the ironic biographies are the most effective elements, and as a document it well repays those who have the curiosity to read it. But to be touched on the raw—as one is meant to be—one needs to be a citizen of the United States.

## THE REVELS OF ORSERA

### SIR RONALD ROSS'S ROMANCE

THE REVELS OF ORSERA. By RONALD ROSS. (Murray. 7s. 6d. net.)

Compared with those who know Sir Ronald Ross as the discoverer of the cause of malaria infection, or even with those who know his poetry, readers of his prose fiction are few. But this is not surprising in view of the difficulty in obtaining his novels. Two of them, "The Child of Ocean" and "Spirit of Storm," have been out of print for something like a quarter of a century. These works are conceived in the same spirit of stormy grandeur which informs "The Revels of Orsera," the re-issue of which is an event to be welcomed.

The tale is a medieval romance to which the Bernese Oberland supplies a fittingly wild setting, for in the fifteenth century and long after (as Ruskin found) popular superstition could add fearsome attributes to the natural grandeur of the Alps. With a prodigality of costume and historical detail the author describes the Alpine castle, family, and followers of a purely imaginary Count Reichenfels, "Landaman of these Parts," and the splendid concourse of suitors from all over Europe for the hand of Lelita, his daughter. This plot-scheme enables him to add an extraordinary variety of characters to the canvas, and to thrill the reader with some exciting contests in the jousts and tourneys of the assembled nobles and knights, all in the high romantic vein.

The high romantic vein, as readers of Hugo and Goethe know, includes keen perception of the springs of human conduct, and some vividly realized individuals, although these are drawn to illustrate preconceptions rather than for their own sake. Sir Ronald seems to have a penchant for dwarfs. They are terrible and comic and pathetic by turns. There was one in "The Child of Ocean." There are two in "The Revels of Orsera" whose mutual rivalries assume a satirical meaning because they are convincingly real. One of them is the frail little Zozimo, who becomes the chief character in the poetic drama for which all the fictive detail is but the framework. To work out this drama the author has adopted without flinching the medieval idea of metempsychosis, by which a soul may change bodies by taking possession of another's. It would be a pity to spoil the reader's pleasure in the story by describing the course of events up to the catastrophic climax. The spiritual drama was designed by the author to stage the eternal conflict of good and evil in the human heart. Conceived first as a scheme to re-write and complete Byron's "Deformed Transformed," it has affinities with the legend of Faust and Mephistopheles, and owes something to Lermontoff's Demon. This Satan who fails in his quest for human pity and love becomes a voice first in Sir Ronald's romance, speaking in her dreams to Astrella, Zozimo's divinely beautiful sister, who lives alone on the mountains, an Artemis of the snow-clad, moonlit summits. At the climax of the drama the Spirit of Evil is materialized as a face in the mountain mist. To make Satan one of the "characters" in a prose romance that is full of action, without falling right over the edge of the sublime, implies a rare power of poetic imagination. This Sir Ronald Ross possesses—but for this indeed he could scarcely have succeeded as he has done.

## SHORTER NOTICES

Since THE TATE GALLERY (Jack, 42s. net) was written Mr. J. B. Manson has been promoted from Assistant Keeper to Director of the Tate Gallery, and the opportunity may be taken to congratulate both him and the institution on the circumstance. Possibly from a feeling of responsibility—as we make much of what we take to be the faults of our children—Mr. Manson is unduly perturbed at the literary and illustrative character of English art. There is no need to apologize. English art is predominantly literary and illustrative, but the only thing to regret in the circumstance is that a good many English artists have not been able to transform this character into pictorial terms. They should be judged for the failure, not for the subject-matter itself.

With this reservation Mr. Manson gives a balanced and appreciative account of the works in his charge, including sculpture and the modern foreign paintings which we owe largely to the generosity of Mr. Samuel Courtauld, to whom the book is dedicated, as we owe several parts of the Tate Gallery itself to the generosity of Sir Joseph Duveen and his father. Starting with Hogarth, Mr. Manson brings the subject down to the present day, contriving to keep an effect of development in his accounts of individual artists. His chapter on "The Modern Spirit" is particularly to be praised as showing his natural preferences as an artist, but also his fairness as a custodian of what is not so naturally within the range of his sympathies.

EPISCOPACY ANCIENT AND MODERN (S.P.C.K., 12s. 6d. net) is a selection of essays edited by Canon Claude Jenkins and Mr. K. D. Mackenzie. The main body of the work consists of a series of accounts of the ways in which bishops are appointed in different branches of the Anglican Communion and in other Churches. The Bishop of Southwark writes on episcopacy as it exists in England, with special reference to characteristic differences from other parts of the Anglican Communion. Dr. L. J. Hopkin James deals with the same subject in relation to Wales, the Bishop of Moray writes similarly on Scotland, Dr. McNeile on Ireland, the Bishop of California on the United States of America, the Bishop of Ottawa on Canada, Bishop Palmer on India, Bishop Parry on the West Indies, Bishop Goldsmith on Australia, Bishop Steward on New Zealand, and the Bishop of Grahamstown on the Province of South Africa. Episcopacy in the Roman Church is dealt with by the Bishop of Bangor, in the Eastern Orthodox Church by Dr. A. W. Wigram, and in the Church of Sweden and in the Old Catholic Church by the Rev. C. B. Moss.

In addition to these contributions the book contains six essays. The first, on "The Origins of Episcopacy," by Dr. W. K. Lowther Clarke, is a scholarly contribution which, among all the discussions on this difficult subject, deserves special consideration. A second contribution of the Bishop of Moray's is on "The Position of the Clergy and Laity in the Early Church in Relation to the Episcopate." Canon Jenkins writes with great knowledge and clear judgment on "The Mediaeval Bishop." A specially instructive essay is provided by Dean H. N. Bate on "The Continuity of the Ministry in Scottish Presbyterianism and in Methodism, English and American; with an appended note on the Moravian Succession." Dr. Darwell Stone's essay on "Episcopacy and Reunion," with Sir Henry Lunn's on "The Free Church and Episcopacy," concludes the volume. It not only deserves the attention of all interested in the reunion of Christendom, but members of the Anglican Communion will find it an invaluable guide to a clear knowledge of the organization of the Church to which they belong.

Mr. Frank Harris, ranging the prairies on a bronco, rounding up his herds of cattle (and raiding those of Mexicans across the border), fighting Indians, and generally leading a cinema-like life of excitement, would be an incredible figure if his skill in narrative did not convince. No reader of Mr. Harris's varied work ever dreamed that he counts among the pioneers of the West. Yet in ON THE TRAIL (Lane, 7s. 6d. net) he tells the story of his days as a cowboy in the seventies. It is an excellently written book of adventure, full of wild men wearing wide hats and firing revolvers, and bad Indians who attack them. There is matter enough here to supply a dozen or more film stories.

Mr. Harry A. Franck still can make discoveries in beaten tracks. There is nothing unusual to-day in spending a summer holiday in the countries of Northern Europe, but Mr. Franck in the story of his five months' stay there makes A SCANDINAVIAN SUMMER (Methuen, 12s. 6d. net) read like adventure. He visited Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Lapland, Norway, and Iceland, and writes brightly of people and places. Intending holiday-makers will find much practical guidance given by this experienced traveller.


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# LEICESTER-SQUARE FIRE

## INQUEST AGAIN ADJOURNED

### "A MYSTERIOUS CASE"

The Westminster Coroner (Mr. Ingleby Oddie) yesterday resumed his inquiry into the death of Miss Rachel Barker, who was burned in a fire at the Turkish Baths, Leicester-square, W., on Sunday, August 10. Miss Barker, who was 62, was a cashier at the baths.

Mr. A. K. Thompson represented the London County Council, Mr. Vernon Gattie appeared on behalf of Lifford, and Mr. Linton Thorp for Mr. Butler, the owner of the baths.

The CORONER said that, finding from the evidence that the facts excited his suspicion as to the origin of the fire, he had summoned a jury. They must try to find a solution of this somewhat mysterious case.

The premises were narrow and small, and the bedrooms were on the top floor. There were two entrances—the front door in Leicester-square, which opened with a snap latch and could only be opened from the street by means of a key, and at the back there was a door in Hunt's-court, opening out from Charing Cross. The court led to the stage door of the Alhambra and the back door of the Café Anglais. That back door was locked by means of a key to an ordinary mortice lock. It had to be unlocked on the outside and the key turned again on the inside to lock it. It could not be pulled to like the front-door latch. There were several keys to the front door in the possession of people employed on the premises, but there were only two keys to the back door, which were in the possession of the persons whose duty it was to attend to the furnaces, which were close to the back entrance.

It would be proved that those two keys were in the possession of two of the shampooers, named Branton and Lifford, who each had a key. The back door was found securely locked at 12.15 a.m. It was found open after the fire. Someone saw a person enter the back door by means of a key at 12.35. Another very significant fact was that there was evidence that a person came out of the front door earlier in the evening about 10.55. That person was seen to emerge from the front door, leaving it open, and he had his attention called to the fact that he had left the door open.

"Those are facts which excite suspicion, and one wants to find out if possible who it was who was in those premises, or whether there was more than one person present in the premises at a time when there should only have been two women, who were sleeping. Another significant feature is that two cash boxes were found broken open. These had contained approximately £25. There was further a child's money box into which a member of the staff had put a number of small tips. That box was broken open and the money removed. I believe there was other property removed at the same time. There is a case of strong suspicion that things were not altogether accidental."

After the identification evidence given by Miss Barker, the dead woman's sister, at the previous sitting had been read over, she said that she wished to add that since the fire she had seen her sister's trunk in Mr. Butler's office in Whitcomb-street. The trunk had been broken open. She found in it two golden sovereigns which her sister had shown her, a half-crown, and some coppers. Her sister had shown her a tall, empty perfume box, and said, "Look, I keep my money in there, because they would never think of looking in there for it." That box was not in the trunk.

#### MANAGER'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Walter Nye, of Wellesley-road, Hampstead, the manager of the baths, said that the keys for the back door on this occasion were in the possession of Branton and Lifford. Lifford had one on that night because Branton on the Monday was going off to see his father, who was lying ill at Felixstowe, and asked for the Monday off. In view of the fact of being off on Monday he volunteered to come in on Sunday to do the fires. Therefore Lifford was given a key to get in on Monday to carry on the work and attend to the fires.

Nye said that the last customer left the baths at about a quarter to nine on the night of the fire, and he himself left with Branton at five minutes to nine. The back door was then locked and they came out of the front door, which he believed he pulled behind him. He and Branton walked up Charing Cross-road and had a drink. Branton then went his way, and the witness went home. That would be about a quarter past nine. Branton was perfectly sober. When he came out, Miss Gough and Miss Barker were on the premises. He did not know whether Miss Evans was. The cash boxes would be in the office on the ground floor all day and at night Miss Barker would put them in the bottom drawer of a desk in an office at the back of the third floor. The drawer was not locked. Friday's takings, about £10, were banked on the Saturday. The next payment in would be on the Monday morning. Until then the money would be in the cash boxes. It would amount, with petty cash, to about £20 or £25.

Nye said that there were four male and four female shampooers, and normally there would be three people—Miss Evans, Miss Barker, and Miss Gough—sleeping on the top floor. The bedroom was lighted by a paraffin lamp, the paraffin being kept in the store room on the third floor. The rest of the building, with the exception of the stokehole, where there were gas jets, was lit by electric light. There was a furnace on the first floor. A box containing straw, which was deposited in the boiler room just above the furnace room, was found untouched. None of the men or women shampooers was under notice to leave.

#### QUARRELS AMONG EMPLOYEES

The CORONER.—Had there been any unpleasantness among them?—They had their quarrels among themselves periodically.

Was there any unpleasantness between the management and the men?—I do not think so.

So as to create a feeling of resentment among the men which might cause them to have a motive for burning the place down?—No, I would not like to say there was.

Well, there was not?—No.

Nye said that he did not know where Miss Barker kept her property. There was no smell of burning when he left. There were about 25 cooling couches on the ground-floor level. They were stuffed with flock and straw and covered with plush and canvas. He did not think the stuffing was protruding from any of them. He agreed that the material was inflammable. There had never been a fire there due to cigarette or match ends.

Sydney James Branton, stoker and shampooer, of St. Ann's-road, Notting Hill, said that he had been employed at the baths for about 11 years. When he left on the night of the fire the furnaces were practically out. The floors were made of concrete. He examined the back door and found it locked at 10 minutes to 9. Lifford had the other back-door key. After having a drink with Nye he went to Shepherd's Bush and then home. He later went out with his sister-in-law, and returned home to supper. He went to bed about 12.30. He had not returned to Leicester-square that night. He went back to the baths at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. The stokehole generally was intact. A door between the passage from the boiler-room to the cooling-room was burnt.

Bert William Cooper, of Wild-street, Kingsway, a shampooer, said that he left the premises with Lifford at 8.30 on the Saturday evening. After having a drink together, they parted, the witness going home. Lifford said that he was going to see Amy Johnson at the Garrick Theatre. They parted between 9.10 and 9.15 p.m. Cooper said that his wages were 25s. a week, and, with tips, he received on an average about £3 5s. There was no unpleasantness between the shampooers and the management.

Answering Police Inspector Bower, Cooper said that Lifford was dressed in a blue flannel material suit with a faint white stripe, a bowler hat, a stiff collar, and black shoes.

Miss Elsie Susannah Gough said she had been employed at the baths for about 11 years. She slept on the top floor in her own room. When she left the premises that night Miss Evans was in the sewing-room, and Miss Barker was just locking the office door. The witness did not sleep at the baths that night, and she did not have a key. Miss Evans usually locked up at night by putting a chain on the door. She was usually a methodical person.

At the request of Inspector Bower, the CORONER put questions to Miss Gough with regard to naked lights being carried about the premises after they had been closed. She said that the lamps which were used in the bedrooms were filled with paraffin kept in a room on the same floor. In the winter there was a coke fire in the sewing-room, but this was seldom used. The women members of the staff usually took their baths in the shower bath attached to the women's section. Usually they did not take a light down to the shower bath, as there was electric light there.

The CORONER.—You did not carry a candle or anything else down?—No.

Inspector Bower asked if Miss Evans ever took a naked light round the premises, and Miss Gough said that she used to take a taper downstairs sometimes to have a look round. She would do this perhaps about two or three times a week.

Edward Samuel Evans, who described himself as an unofficial car attendant at Leicester-square, said that at 11 p.m. on the Saturday a man came out of the baths front door and left it open. The witness was standing in the doorway. The man was alone. The witness pointed out to him that he had left the door open and had better shut it. The man did not speak, but went back and slammed the door. He then walked across the road. When he was half-way across he seemed to half look back at the building. Then he went away. He seemed a bit muddled with drink.

Had you seen him before that evening?—Yes. On two occasions previously, about 10.10 and 10.30. Evans added that the man walked past the buildings on both occasions and looked at them.

Are you sure it is the man you saw on three separate occasions?—Yes.

The CORONER then told Lifford to stand up, and said to Evans, "Is that the man?" Evans replied, "Yes."

Have you any doubt about it?—None at all.

Evans said that he was in Leicester-square every night, but he had never seen a man come out of the baths as late as that before. The man was dressed in a dark check suit and a bowler hat.

Replying to Mr. Gattie, who suggested that he might have made a mistake, Evans said, "No, I got quite close to him when he came out of the door."

#### NIGHT WATCHMAN'S STORY

Herbert Johnson, of Walham Green, night watchman of the Café Anglais, said that the back door of the café in Hunt's-court was near to the back door of the Turkish Baths. At 12.35 a.m. he was standing at the back door talking to Smith, the kitchen porter. There was a strong light from the street lamp. A man came up the court who seemed to be the worse for drink. He was alone and wearing a dark suit and a bowler hat. He passed the witness quite close, went straight to the door of the Turkish Baths and entered. He (the witness) said to the kitchen porter that it was an unusual time for a man to be entering the Turkish Baths.

Asked by the CORONER how he fixed the time, Johnson said that he looked at the clock he was carrying and at the kitchen clock.

The CORONER then asked Lifford to stand up and asked Johnson if that was the man he saw.

Johnson.—He has every resemblance.

What do you think? Do you think it was him?—I think that is the man, sir.

Some time after the fire had started, about two in the morning, said Johnson, he again saw the man.

The CORONER.—The same man again. Where was that?—He came to me at the front door of the Café Anglais. He said he was one of the staff of the Turkish Baths, and asked if I knew if the women had been saved. I said I did not know. I said, "You are the man that went through the back door of the baths in Hunt's-court." I was a bit suspicious. He said "No, I have just been having a ramble round."

You had a good look at him, didn't you?—Yes, and conversation with him.

Did you by any chance try the back door to see if it was locked?—Yes, about 2 a.m., before I spoke to the man. Johnson added that he called the attention of the Alhambra fireman to the fact that the door was not locked. Before then he told the L.C.C. firemen and the police that he had seen a man go in, saying, "For God's sake, go in; there's a man there."

Mr. Gattie.—Would you be prepared to swear on oath that this man was Lifford?—No. I should not like to do that.

The CORONER.—Why not, Johnson? You saw him twice and later spoke to him.—When I saw him in the court he was sideways to me and had his back to me when he opened the door.

Of course it does not help us very much if you say one moment you think he is the man and another moment that you are not prepared to swear he is the man.—You have Smith the porter here. He knew the day staff, but I have not seen him since the night of the fire. The witness said he was certain that Lifford was the man who spoke to him at the Café Anglais.

Are you perfectly certain that the man who went in at the back door of the Turkish Baths used a key?—Yes.

#### MAN'S ENTRY AT BACK DOOR

Herbert Smith, kitchen porter at the Café Anglais, said he went to the back door about 12.30 a.m. and noticed a man passing. He did not see his face. The man was wearing a dark-blue suit. He went to the back door of the Turkish Baths and fumbled about there, opened the door with a key, went in and pulled the door to.

Police-constable Allen said that he went to Hunt's-court, where he saw Johnson, who said that a man had gone into the Turkish Baths and had not come out. Allen said that he opened the door, which was unlocked, and about four yards up a passage to the right he saw the fire raging. A packing case was alight. He spoke again to Johnson, asking if he knew the man, and Johnson replied that he was one of the staff.

Johnson, recalled, said that the reason he said that the man was one of the staff was merely because he saw he had a key.

Police-constable Gower said that he was at the fire about 1.15 a.m. and he was called to the Empire Theatre by two civilians. He saw Lifford on a settee in the vestibule of the theatre. Lifford had no coat, waistcoat, or hat. The cabdriver, one of the men who had called him, said: "This is the man who gave me a key. He is an employee in the building, and he is apparently going mad." Gower added that he asked the man his name and address and tried to pacify him. Lifford said: "I am second in charge of the masseurs at the baths. Have the women been saved?" Shortly afterwards, he said: "You won't tell me," and he became very excited again. He had been drinking. About 3.20 Lifford went to the Café Anglais.

Mr. Gattie.—So he was there about two hours with you?—Yes.

He was not drunk?—No.

#### HOLES IN CASH-BOXES

Henry Male, a staff officer of the London Fire Brigade from the Soho Station, said that he attended the fire. Someone shouted that there were three persons in the building. An escape was rushed round to the front of the baths and run up to the fourth floor, where a woman was hanging from the lettering on the front. It was found that the escape had pinned her against the sign, but it was quickly moved and the woman brought down by two officers. They tried to get into the fourth floor, but were unable. The body of Miss Barker was found in Miss Evans's bedroom lying face downwards near the washstand and wardrobe. The body was very badly charred. He came to the conclusion that the fire originated on the ground floor at the back of the gentlemen's cooling room. The stuffing of the couches he found was of very inflammable material. If a cigarette end were dropped on them it would be quite possible to set them alight.

At the request of the CORONER one of the axes used by the salvage corps was produced, and also the cash-boxes, which had been ripped open and had holes in the sides. The Coroner asked Male to take the axe and see if the point of it fitted the holes. He did so, and replied that it did.

Inspector Bower handed a money-box to Male, who said that the point of the axe fitted the hole in it.

The CORONER.—Did you see the desk in which these cash-boxes were stated to have been kept?—Yes. It had been thoroughly saturated with water and broken to pieces. The drawers had not been forced. We assembled the desk, and it may have been broken in turning over the débris.

How many of your men were on the premises?—Over 100 officers and men attended the fire.

How many salvage men?—Nineteen. The salvage men were left in charge after the fire had been put out.

The CORONER said he proposed a long adjournment to give Miss Evans a chance to recover. He was afraid that she would make a statement. It was very important that she should make a statement. He was told that she was delirious that day.

The inquest was adjourned until Monday, September 1.

### *CHARGE OF FRAUD DISMISSED*

REGINALD WALTER SEBRIGHT, 42, no occupation, of Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, W., was charged on remand at Bow-street Police Court yesterday with obtaining £2 10s. by false pretences from Mr. Melbourne Inman, the professional billiard player. Mr. Inman stated that he had lent sums of money amounting to £10 to Sebright. About two or three weeks ago he borrowed a further sum of £2 10s., stating that he had £50 owing to him by a firm in Savile-row. He gave the witness a letter to collect the £50 and take what was due to him out of it. The witness went to the firm in Savile-row and ascertained that what Sebright had told him was untrue. Mr. FRY (the magistrate) said he did not think he could send Sebright for trial on such evidence, as he was convinced that no jury would convict, and Sebright would be discharged.

# LENA GOLDFIELDS ARBITRATION

## ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONCESSIONS

### EXPERT'S EVIDENCE

The Arbitration Court, which is considering the dispute between Lena Goldfields, Limited, and the Russian Soviet Government, each of whom alleges breach by the other of a concession agreement to which they are parties, sat again yesterday at the Royal Courts of Justice. The Court consisted of Professor Dr. Otto Stutzer, of Freiberg University, neutral arbitrator, who presided, and Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., appointed by Lena Goldfields, Limited. The Soviet Government had withdrawn from the arbitration and was not represented.

Dr. Stutzer referred to a statement made on behalf of the company that they had been granted by the Soviet Government a postponement of one year in relation to the Altai property. He asked that the correspondence on this subject should be produced, because it was evident that the Russian Government took the view that the obligations were not deferred for a year.

Dr. V. R. Idelson, who appeared for Lena Goldfields, Limited, said the report of an independent auditor made it quite clear that there was such a postponement.

Sir Leslie Scott asked whether the company regarded the postponement of the production programme as carrying with it a postponement of the expenditure programme.

Dr. Idelson said the Soviet Government did not remind them of their production. All the time the only question was invest more money—send more money to Russia.

Sir Leslie Scott referred to evidence that had been given relating to the value of metals, and asked that official prices should be produced for the information of the Court.

Mr. Alexander Malozemoff, sometime managing director of Lena Goldfields, Limited, continued his evidence in regard to the work of the company on properties held under the concession agreement. Referring to the Degtiarka mines, he said they were in a rich copper area and he put the annual profits at £500,000. The witness described the iron and steel works of the company in the Urals, and said the company installed the most modern plant and manufactured articles which were greatly needed in the country.

In reply to Sir Leslie Scott, Dr. Idelson said the company had the right to set up shops all over the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Malozemoff said he considered that a conservative figure for the future net profit from the iron works would be £1,000,000 a year. He put the capital value of the property at £8,800,000. The company had spent on the property approximately from £700,000 to £750,000.

#### SIR R. REDMAYNE'S ESTIMATE

Sir Richard Redmayne, formerly Chief Inspector of Mines in the United Kingdom, said that in July he was asked to give his opinion on the Lena goldfields. He was given a number of reports by different persons, as well as reports of mining and metallurgical experts and directors, and correspondence and cost sheets.

A list of the documents was submitted to the Court.

Dr. Idelson, in reply to Sir Leslie Scott, said they included a statement by a man who, it was suggested, might be in some danger if his name were given, and he had refused to sign the document.

Sir Richard Redmayne said the statement was purely corroborative of what was contained in other documents.

The statement was examined by the Court, and Sir Leslie Scott said that broadly speaking it was a corroboration of evidence already given. In the circumstances the correct course was to withdraw it.

The statement was then withdrawn.

Sir Richard Redmayne, replying to Dr. Idelson, said he had divided the concession into three groups—the Lenskoie mines, the Altai, and the Urals. He put the value of the Lenskoie unit at £2,469,510.

Dr. Idelson.—Is there anything, in your opinion, that the company could have done which they have omitted to do?

The witness.—Judging from the reports I have examined I should say not. Referring to the Altai concession, the witness stated that he was amazed that the company accomplished so much as they did within the time at their disposal. He put the total value of this concession at £4,453,000. In arriving at that sum he took a somewhat restricted programme. Dealing with the concessions in the Urals, he estimated the annual income from the iron and steel business at £1,000,000, and he put the value of the business at £10,970,000.

Professor Dr. P. Schiffner, of Freiberg, gave evidence relating to the work of the company on different properties, and said it was carried out in accordance with generally accepted scientific and technical principles.

The Court adjourned until this morning.

Solicitors to Lena Goldfields, Limited, Messrs. Guedalla, Jacobson, and Spyer.

# COMPANIES ACT PROSECUTION

## ALLEGED ILLEGAL OFFER OF SHARES

At the Mansion House Justice Room yesterday, before Alderman Sir George Truscott, the Crescent Trust, Limited, of Cresset House, 23, Abchurch-lane, and Mr. Harold E. Betts, Mr. Bernard Quint, Lieutenant-Colonel Geoffery M. Paget, and Mr. R. C. E. Vanderzee, all of 23, Abchurch-lane, were summoned at the instance of Mr. George Warren Walton, of Towy Castle, Carmarthen,

For that they on June 17 did make an offer in writing to him of shares for purchase in the British Dominions Land Settlement Corporation, Limited, contrary to Section 256 of the Companies Act, 1929, inasmuch as such offer was not accompanied by a statement in writing signed and dated, but by a statement unsigned and undated that the company would shortly apply for permission to deal in its shares on the Stock Exchange and that dividends on the 7½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of the company had been paid for the years 1927, 1928, and 1929, whereas in fact no such dividends had been paid.

The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. N. R. Fox-Andrews was counsel for the complainant; Mr. W. A. Fearnley-Whittingstall for the defence.

Mr. Fox-Andrews, in opening the case, said by the new Act it was unlawful to make any offer in writing to any person who was not one whose ordinary business it was to buy or sell shares of any shares for purchase unless the offer was accompanied by a statement in writing signed and dated, containing the particulars set out in the Act. These included the amount of the authorized and issued share capital, the dividends, if any, paid by the company, the total amount of debentures, the names and addresses of the directors, &c. For contravening the Act a person rendered himself liable to a fine not exceeding £200, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both. Under section 8 the Court might order that any contract made as a result of such an offer should be void, and might make an order for the repayment of the money and the retransfer of the shares.

In this instance the complainant, Mr. Walton, received from the defendant company a circular, unsigned and undated, recommending the purchase of shares in the British Dominions Land Settlement Corporation, Limited, which was represented as being about to apply for a quotation on the Stock Exchange, and as having paid dividends on its 7½ per cent. Cumulative Preference shares in 1927, 1928, and 1929. Those statements were without foundation.

Major Christopher William Lowther, secretary and a director of the British Dominions Land Settlement Corporation, Limited, of 16, Northumberland-avenue, said the company had always paid the interest on the 7 per cent. Registered Debentures and 8 per cent. Secured Notes, but had paid no dividend on the Preference or Ordinary shares for 1927, 1928, and 1929. No application had been made to the Stock Exchange for permission to deal in the shares. The printed statement of particulars relating to the corporation was never printed or issued with the authority of the directors, and was misleading. The company never authorized the defendant company and directors to make an offer of their shares for sale. An undertaking in writing had been received by his company from the defendant company to issue no further copies of the circular.

In cross-examination Major Lowther said the company decided three years ago not to apply for a Stock Exchange quotation; it was against their policy.

Mr. Fearnley-Whittingstall applied for an adjournment, and SIR GEORGE TRUSCOTT adjourned the hearing until October 6.

Joseph James Dray, 64, grocer, of London-road, near Cheam, was at the London Sessions yesterday fined £25 and ordered to pay £20 costs of the prosecution for being drunk while in charge of a motor-car. His driving licence was suspended for two years.

# MODERN CHURCHMEN'S CONFERENCE

## CHANGING VIEWS ON BIRTH CONTROL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, AUG. 21

The Modern Churchmen's Conference, at which "Problems of Personal Life" are being discussed, devoted its attention to-day to the subject of birth control.

Mrs. J. L. STOCKS, of Manchester, speaking on "The Social Aspects of Birth Control," reviewed various developments in regard to the question up to the time of the Lambeth Conference report, in which, she said, guarded recognition was given to family limitation for moral and legitimate reasons. The change which had come over the Press made it no longer impossible, or even difficult, to secure serious consideration for serious propositions, and birth control was no longer discussed as though it were a smoking-room joke. The bad side of this change was that the poster and headline method made it extraordinarily difficult to avoid explaining what birth control was to the young. She considered, however, that the good side outweighed the bad side. Discussing the question of legitimate need of family limitation, Mrs. Stocks said that medical need came very near economic need, in which they entered a frightfully indeterminate field; one man's luxury was another man's need. One way out of the difficulty was that adopted by the Lambeth Report, which admitted legitimate need, but left the interpretation to the individual conscience, fortified with the most urgent episcopal exhortations, but the Bishops appeared to regard increase of population as excellent in itself apart from reasons of individual welfare.

Contraceptive knowledge made available by commercial agencies was widely used and badly used. The result of this trade was about as unhygienic as would be a large postal trade in standardized spectacles. On the economic side it meant that pounds went out of working-class homes into second-rate shops for birth-control appliances that were always sold at enormously inflated prices. The circumstances to-day were such that birth control advice, given through medical channels to married working mothers, should be made part and parcel of a national health service, always with the proviso, which had been recognized in the case of sectarian education, that it should not be forced on persons who, for religious or ethical reasons, did not wish to receive it.

Mr. BURNETT RAE, M.B., who took part in the discussion which followed, said that the question could only be solved by the full cooperation of doctors and clergymen working together.

Mr. J. BOND, hon. consulting surgeon to the Leicester Royal Infirmary and vice-president of the Eugenic Society, spoke on "The Influence of Birth Control on Individual and Racial Health." He said that little organized effort had been made to improve the standard of life in the world, and civilized nations were mainly breeding from the less well-endowed portions of the population. Much of our social legislation to-day was not founded on sound biological principles. Our modern civilization had arrived at the parting of the ways, and civilized man was called on to play a larger part in the controlling of human destiny. Man must concern himself with both of the factors that entered into the problem—nature and nurture. Up to the present man had been concerned almost entirely with the environmental side of life. One very important factor that must be considered was that of conception control. As far as they could see, up to the present its effect on the population had been dysgenic. Speaking generally, there was little or no evidence to show that, provided only proved or tested methods were used, any harm to the health of the individual resulted from conception control. Medical evidence also showed that approved methods properly used had no effect on future fecundity.

#### STERILIZATION

He considered that sterilization, as a method of mechanical conception control, should be applied to cases of irresponsible persons of low intelligence and weak will. The operation to which he referred, unlike castration, did not lead to any loss of sexual vigour or depreciation of mental or bodily capacity in either sex. It differed from other methods of conception control in that its action was certain and its results permanent, at any rate in the absence of a second operation. In regard to the general question of birth control, the all-important thing was to guide artificial selection into right channels, which would tend to promote individual and communal welfare, having regard to quality as well as quantity.

The REV. C. F. RUSSELL said that they would ultimately come to the point where a licence would be granted by the State for permission to bring a child into the world, and before such a licence was granted the applicants would have to show that they were physically fit to produce children and economically capable of supporting them. Sterilization might then be the punishment for those who bore children without having been granted a licence.

At the evening session of the conference the subject of "Eugenics and Population" was discussed.

# BRITISH COOPERATIVE TRUST

## REGISTRAR'S QUESTIONS

Mr. John Fox, Assistant Registrar of Friendly Societies, yesterday resumed his inquiry into the affairs of the British Cooperative Trust, Limited, at the Register of Friendly Societies, North Audley-street, W.

Arthur William Thorne, living in South-East London, said that he was appointed acting secretary of the trust in July, 1929.

Mr. FOX.—I suppose you are aware that the trust proposed to develop certain palm oil concessions in Africa?—Yes.

And you witnessed the signatures of certain officials?—Yes.

There were seven of these concessions, of approximately 40 square miles each?—So I understand.

Mr. Thorne said that the trust left its registered office in Finsbury-court when the landlord distrained on the furniture for rent.

Mr. FOX.—Were there any assets?—I understood there were.

What were they?—Leases which Mr. Lucar had undertaken to assign to the trust.

Were they ever assigned?—Mr. Houston was so secretive I never understood.

How do you justify the sending to Mr. Groves of a £15 debenture for printing charged on nothing?—I had only been in the office a week or less.

Did you make any inquiry as to whether it was worth anything before sending it to Mr. Groves?—I acted on Mr. Gratten's assurance.

The society has no assets and never has had any?—That has only come to light since Mr. Lucar came home.

Mr. Fox quoted a letter which had been written to the clerk to a firm of stockbrokers. The letter stated that the trust possessed large concessions of great value in the Gold Coast, and they were expecting to receive £100,000 on capital account, and that meanwhile they required £1,000 to meet expenses, and offered for this Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures redeemable within three months.

Mr. FOX.—You appreciate now that the statements in that letter were false?—Yes, I appreciate it now.

Didn't it occur to you to confirm some of the statements you were making?—That letter was written with the knowledge of Mr. Gratten, who was responsible for the particulars.

Mr. Thorne said that he had received no salary from the trust, and had paid petty cash accounts out of his own pocket.

The society never had any funds out of which to pay anyone?—Tnat is so.

Did you know Mr. C. E. Houston?—No.

Do you know when he left England?—No.

Have you ever heard Gratten, who to all intents and purposes was Houston, represent himself as the nephew of Lady Houston?—No, sir. I never heard him deny it when it was put to him, but he never admitted it.

Mr. Fox, in adjourning the inquiry *sine die*, said that so far as the British Cooperative Trust, Limited, was concerned, he could not conceive a more gross series of irregularities and misstatements than had taken place. But the gentleman primarily responsible for running it was not there to answer for himself.

### *A POLICEMAN'S FUNERAL*

Many people attended the funeral at Ealing and Old Brentford Cemetery yesterday of Police-constable Arthur Lawes, who met his death through attempting to stop a motor-car alleged to have been stolen. The path to the grave was lined by policemen representing every division of the Metropolitan Police. Six members of the Earlsfield Station, to which Police-constable Lawes belonged, acted as pall-bearers, among them being Sergeant Bond, who was with Lawes when he was killed.

# ARMY TRAINING

## NOVEL SCHEME FOR THE GUARDS

### OPERATIONS STOPPED BY WILD WEATHER

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

CHICHESTER, AUG. 21

The final operation of the 4th Guards Brigade, taking the form of a punitive operation in the "Island of Sussex" (a far-away region under British rule), began at 11 a.m. to-day in rather wild weather. The punitive force, under Colonel C. P. Heywood, the Brigade Commander, was divided in the first phase between Eastergate, about six miles east of Chichester, and West Stoke, about three miles north-west of that place.

The tribal raiders under "one calling himself Colonel Warner" (an officer of that name commands the 2nd Scots Guards) are based on the foothills and precipitous valleys about two miles north and north-east of Goodwood Racecourse. Charlton, East Dean, and Up Waltham, beautiful little Sussex villages, one a hamlet, are performing the role of groups of mud-huts inhabited by many of the turbulent tribesmen in normal times. In order to prevent the recurrence of their raiding activities these villages are to be destroyed, a measure which will not, perhaps, cause much permanent inconvenience, mud being easily obtainable as a building material, but they now contain granaries, and if their grain is removed elsewhere, the tribesmen must of necessity come to terms.

Friendly tribesmen in the area immediately north of Eastergate have provided 50 ox-wagons for the purpose. Without allowing for straggling these occupy about 1,000 yards of road. The convoy can only move by day, and then only at 1½ miles an hour, so Colonel Heywood's task is not an easy one. It involves keeping his two forces in touch with each other to avoid regrettable incidents, and it also involves guarding a slow and cumbrous convoy of empty wagons one way and of full wagons, difficult to handle on steep slopes, the other way.

The tribesmen possess a formidable armament of machine-guns, a battery of 18-pounder guns, and a section of little mountain 3.7in. howitzers. They have also a few horsemen, and all are highly-skilled rifle shots, capable of achieving records on the Pirbright and other ranges. They also have an aeroplane or two.

#### AN INGENIOUS SCHEME

If the wildness of the weather permits, the troops will be out of camp until shortly before noon to-morrow. Meanwhile I content myself with paying a tribute to the ingenuity displayed by the framers of the scheme in introducing interesting variety in this, the last exercise before the 4th Guards' Brigade joins the Second Division for manoeuvres in the Bisley area next week. Before that date Colonel C. P. Heywood, who is leaving for India at the end of the month to take up his new appointment as Director of Military Training, will hand over the command of the brigade to Lord Gort, the Regimental Commander of the Grenadier Guards. The present scheme is set by the Command (London District). Major-General C. E. Corkran is directing.

LATER

Owing to the inclement weather the Director wisely stopped the operations as soon as the situation had developed and the first stage had been completed. Great keenness has been displayed by all ranks over a novel experience. The problems that have arisen are being discussed, and, although the exercise has not been completed, its training value has been considerable.

# MILITARY DISPLAY AT CATTERICK

## PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CATTERICK, AUG. 21

Judging by the rehearsals in Catterick Camp, visitors to the Grand Military Display to-morrow and on Saturday will witness a magnificent spectacle.

The Display is in aid of the Catterick Garrison Benevolent Fund. It has been organized by a committee, of which Major-General W. M. St. G. Kirke, commanding 5th Division and Catterick Area, is president, and Colonel G. N. T. Smyth-Osbourne chairman.

There will be, in all, four performances, two on each day. The afternoon performances will commence at 2.15 p.m. with an opening fanfare by massed buglers quickly followed by the massed bands (over 600 strong) of the Catterick Garrison and Fletcher's "Spirit of Pageantry"; this will be followed by selections from Gounod and Toselli and by Sibelius's "Finlandia." At the last rehearsal I saw the second event was trick riding on motor-cycles by dispatch riders of the Royal Corps of Signals, but the Committee reserve the right to vary the order of events as printed on the programme. These dispatch riders give a really thrilling exhibition on their Douglas machines, hurling themselves through opaque frames at over 30 miles an hour. The physical training display by the Catterick P.T. Staff is noteworthy. Medium tanks, weighing some dozen or more tons apiece, lumbered steadily over huge obstacles, while burden Loyds dressed up as horses gambolled playfully across the arena, urged by the whips of their jockey mechanics to greater efforts.

The demonstration of infantry drill by the 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers is a marvel of precision. In the musical drive by the 20th Field Brigade, Royal Artillery, six-horsed teams trot and gallop to the music of The Durham Light Infantry Band. The mechanized artillery of the 21st Brigade, Royal Artillery, in an "alarm event" indicates something of the power and utility of modern weapons. The 5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, now in camp at Harington-road, give a musical ride. The aerobatics are being provided by No. 23 Fighter Squadron, Royal Air Force, and Flying Officers J. F. McKenna and D. S. McDougal are giving a 12 minutes' display similar to that which they gave at the Royal Air Force Display at Hendon this year. The performances end with items rendered by the massed bands and drums of the Garrison.

#### THE EVENING PERFORMANCES

At the evening performances, which begin at 7 p.m., there is a slight difference in that the Inniskilling Dragoon Guards will give their exhibition of trick riding, and this item has been arranged to take place early in the evening while the light is good. At night the aeroplanes will be illuminated. Arrangements have been made for flood lighting of the arena, and searchlights will play on the performers.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has consented to be present to-morrow afternoon, on which occasion she will present the Unit Shield and Cup won at the Garrison Flower Show.

# RATIONALIZATION OF MARKETING

## ARTICLE IN "THE TIMES TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

The second of Mr. J. S. Hecht's series of articles on unemployment appears in to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*. He thinks that the first remedy in an industrial society is the real rationalization not only of industry as a whole but also of transport and of marketing, on the efficiency of which the national production vitally depends. He expresses the view that if all industries are rationalized under a centralized authority, and the nation's production planned, the output of every industry can be balanced with the sales of its products, and all available labour can be usefully employed.

The same issue contains several messages reviewing prospects for British goods in Latin-American markets, and in an important article from New York the trade situation in America is discussed.

*The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

### *MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN DEAD*

Returning home from work on Wednesday, Mr. E. Lee, of Devonshire-road, Walthamstow, found his wife, Ada, aged 35, and his two sons, Dennis, aged seven, and Jack, aged three, unconscious on the scullery floor. The burners of the gas stove were turned on. A police surgeon found all three to be dead on examination.

# THE BROMLEY ELECTION

## NOMINATIONS TO-DAY

Candidates:
- Mr. E. T. Campbell (U.)
- Mr. V. C. Redwood (United Empire)
- Mr. W. G. Fordham (L.)
- Mr. A. E. Ashworth (Lab.)

**Nominations to-day; Polling, Sept. 2**

LAST ELECTION:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut.-Col. C. James (U.) .. | 25,449 |
| Mr. W. G. Fordham (L.) .. | 18,372 |
| Mr. A. E. Ashworth (Lab.) .. | 10,105 |
| Unionist majority .. | 7,077 |

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BROMLEY, AUG. 21

The candidates in the Bromley by-election will be formally nominated to-morrow, and afterwards the election will enter a more intensive stage. There appears to be no doubt that the United Empire Party candidate will go forward to the poll, and it was indicated to-day that interesting developments may soon take place. Mr. Redwood advocates Empire Free Trade, but hitherto the newspapers controlled by Lord Beaverbrook have remained silent on his candidature and have scarcely referred to the by-election at all. Mr. Campbell, the official Conservative, steadily emphasizes at his meetings the fact that he is a believer in this policy, and that, while observing the strictest loyalty to his party, he will urge that every practicable means ought to be adopted by them to achieve Imperial fiscal unity. The Liberals are concentrating all their efforts on an attack on food taxes.

Mr. Campbell at his meeting at St. Luke's Institute, Bromley Common, this afternoon said that it was his firm belief that there was practically no difference between Lord Beaverbrook's policy and that of the Conservative Party, except possibly in the mode of procedure. He had always said, and he repeated now, that Lord Beaverbrook had done wonderful work in educating the whole of the British Empire as to the prospects of closer economic unity within the Empire. He (Mr. Campbell) was one of the original Empire Crusaders, and, provided the policy advocated by Lord Beaverbrook was possible of achievement within the Conservative Party, he (the speaker) would give it every support.

The Liberal Party, who base their hopes of success upon the splitting of the Conservative vote, profess to believe that there is a considerable number of Conservative Free Traders in the Bromley Division who accept safeguarding as an expedient, but will not support either Mr. Campbell or the independent candidate. It may be that the wish is father to the thought. There can be little doubt, however, that circumstances are favourable to the Liberals in the contest, if it can be assumed that their candidate will receive the same measure of support that he gained at the General Election, and they are preparing to make the most of their opportunity. It is not unlikely, on the other hand, that the poll may be a relatively light one, and that many voters who supported Mr. Fordham a year ago may not feel inclined to do so again. At the General Election both the Liberal and the Labour Parties received support from people who were dissatisfied with the last Conservative Government on the score of unemployment. After what has happened in the interval it is not unlikely that their views have changed. The Labour Party will certainly find it difficult to maintain the vote which they received at the General Election.

#### LORD HARRIS'S LETTER

At the local Conservative headquarters many letters are being received from different parts of the country showing the interest which the contest is creating to-day. Mr. Campbell received the following communication from Lord Harris:—

"My dear Campbell,—I am much concerned that an effort is being made to attract away from your support some upon whom you would naturally depend. It makes me very indignant that such an insidious attempt should be made, but I hope it will have the effect of stirring up your supporters to make every effort to return you to Parliament. As cricketers we can't understand such an underhand trick, and I would have gladly come to one of your meetings and expounded my feelings, but I am under strict orders to be careful. Wishing you complete success, yours sincerely, HARRIS."

# YOUNG ARTIST KILLED BY TRAIN

## FALL FROM SALISBURY STATION PLATFORM

Mr. John Christopher Wood, aged 30, an artist, of Cheyne-walk, London, fell in front of an express train at the Southern Railway station at Salisbury yesterday and was killed.

A friend stated last night:—"Mr. Wood was a rising young artist. His work was being recognized as showing great promise, and his exhibits at the Beaux Arts Gallery were very successful. He had done some useful work as a portrait painter, and had also carried out decorative work. He carried out the scenery in the last Cochran *revue*. He was unmarried."

Mr.

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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## THE "LUXURY OF INTEGRITY"!

*By CALLISTHENES*

In this column we have sometimes referred to pessimism which we have met in England during the recent months of business difficulties. We have also on occasion spoke of merits in American business which appeared to be lacking in English business.

It is perhaps therefore right for us to say that during the last month or two we have noticed in American publications expressions of pessimism about American business which are more low-spirited than anything we have read in England.

The phrase of our title, "The Luxury of Integrity," is taken from an article in the August *Harper's Magazine*. The assertion by its writer is that integrity is now a luxury which few men in business can afford. He opens with a story of a friend who grossly betrayed him for money, and he continues: "He is only one among many Americans who increasingly cannot afford the luxury of integrity. His case is essentially on all fours with the plight of nearly every man you meet in the street. They, like him, have betrayed their personal sense of decency and honour because forces are loose too powerful for ordinary clay to oppose." And then he talks about the urge on industry to produce shoddy and sell it for quality prices—and so forth.

All of that is all wrong. There may always be an urge to "sell shoddy for quality prices"—but the business which is not strong enough to withstand that urge will fail to meet the ordinary difficulties of its work; will fail long before the particular difficulty of depressed conditions can be felt. The publishing of that article shows that in the United States too, where unemployment and bad trade are a new phenomenon, there is room as elsewhere for improvement in the grim and hardy virtue of being able to take punishment. High confidence which goes only with high trade returns is no sturdy oak, but a brittle reed.

We have had much to say in this column about Honesty or Integrity—but it has all been in emphasis of its insufficiency. There can be no argument about its essentiality. We have said that Honesty is like a fine boiler—essential to a steam engine, but useless unless it is fired, and alive with steam. To question the importance of Integrity to industry, to call it a "luxury," implies a degeneration of the moral fibre that holds civilization together.

Though we in this country are labouring under absolutely unparalleled difficulties—some we are to blame for, some we are not—there is no feeling here that Integrity is becoming a luxury. For us to think that would, we all know, negative in the most effective possible way the serious and strenuous determination to beat our way through the present storms.

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## PROMENADE CONCERT

### BRITISH COMPOSERS

It was difficult to believe, hearing two characteristic works at Queen's Hall last night, that Elgar and Vaughan Williams are both English composers, separated only by half a generation in time. The selections from *The Kingdom* (the Prelude and the soprano solo sung by Miss Silk) are, of course, out of their context, whereas the Pastoral Symphony was given complete and was finely played under the composer's own direction. There is, too, something in the 15 years which divide them, for Elgar's opulent style reflects the Edwardian period when it was composed, while Vaughan Williams's work belongs both in date and in feeling to the post-War reaction. But, fundamentally, the difference is one of artistic mentality: the one rejoices in the richness and variety of life—the other in its simplicity. Both are sincere. Most of us who listen like both at one time or another, so that there is no sharp dichotomy to be made, whatever may be our momentary preferences. Last night the balance inclined to the more modern temper. The Pastoral Symphony brings precisely that serene contentment which comes to the mind subconsciously from a day out of doors.

Between them came the viola concerto of William Walton, of which the solo part was played by Mr. Bernard Shore, the composer conducting. The work has only once before been performed here and once in Berlin. It is modern in style, in that its thematic material is sharp and its orchestration tart, but its mood is good-humoured, and its design unusual. That its composer has a sense of organic form is proved by the masterly coda of the finale, which rounds off and justifies his dynamic scheme—slow beginning, mercurial scherzo and animated finale, which, while running down in speed, grows in intellectual and emotional tension.

John Ireland's symphonic poem, "Mai Dun," came at the end. Its terse and massive themes combine with exceptional lucidity of harmony to give it a certain stark force, which accords with the inspiration derived from the works of primitive man. The experience which gave it birth has been completely assimilated, and the expression of it is consequently clear and strong.

## From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1830. Price 7d.

Mr. John Richter departed this life on the 17th instant, at his house in Annett's-place, Islington, in the 62nd year of his age, sincerely regretted by a numerous body of friends, for his great private and public worth. He was a man of superior understanding and transcendent acquirements, of the most inflexible integrity, and of the most liberal and independent principles. He was the friend and fellow-sufferer of the able and celebrated advocate of the people, the late Mr. John Horne Tooke, with whom he was imprisoned, indicted, and acquitted on charges of constructive treason, in 1794, with Hardy, Thelwall, and 14 other patriots.

* * *

'I said, "This is a bad job, farmer Lane. I hear that you use your son very ill. If the boy dies, he'll be *crowned* (made the subject of a crowner's quest—coroner's inquisition), and you'll suffer."—*A witness in a murder trial at Wells.*

* * *

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# Entertainments

## AMATEUR DRAMA

### AN INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Most people are aware that in England, since the War, there has occurred a remarkable development in theatrical work on the part of the amateurs. All classes of society have contributed to a movement which has been specially lively in villages, industrial centres, and in schools. The British Drama League, which has done so much to foster these activities, has now more than 1,600 affiliated societies, and the total number of amateur groups throughout the country must be even larger.

The fact that amateur drama is widespread in America is notorious, but in spite of such historical examples as that afforded by the Passion Play at Oberammergau, it is not sufficiently recognized that on the Continent the amateur theatre is fast assuming an equally important place in the cultural and recreative life of the people. At a time when mechanical methods of reproduction seem to be threatening all forms of home-made art, this movement, if viewed merely as a reaction, is not without significance. That its importance is not exaggerated is proved by the recent formation of an international organization which seeks to correlate the various national movements, and to establish a central bureau of information on all questions which concern the People's Theatre in general.

Le Comité International pour les Théâtres Populaires was founded in Paris in 1926, and was the outcome of a joint meeting between the French Fédération des Sociétés Théâtrales d'Amateurs and of the Czechoslovakian Amateur Federation, itself founded three years earlier. The headquarters of the new committee were established at Prague, with Dr. François Herman, of that city, as its first president. Since then international conferences have been held at Lyons in 1927, at Strasbourg in 1928, and this year at Liége, where the leading amateur organizations of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, and Czechoslovakia were officially represented. At this meeting measures were taken for the continuance of the excellent *Bulletin* of the federation, which is to be published annually at Prague in the French language, and also for the admission to the committee of representatives of other countries. It was also settled that the next meeting of the committee should be held in Paris in June of next year.

### FESTIVAL AT LIEGE

In a short article it is impossible to sketch in detail the activities which, in various countries, have made the formation of such an international body worth while. But some idea of these may be obtained from a brief account of the recent Concours International d'Art Dramatique et Lyrique organized by the French Federation at Liége while the International Committee was in session. This concours was the twelfth in a series of similar festivals which began at Nancy 21 years ago. At first they were naturally on a small and experimental scale, but this year at Liége over 70 amateur companies came together drawn from all parts of France, Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, and the Netherlands—the only condition of entry being that the plays performed should be given in the French language. Prizes were offered by the King of the Belgians, by the city of Liége, by the Ministry of Public Instruction in Paris, and by other notable personages and organizations. The judges included eminent dramatists and actors, such as Tristan Bernard, Lucien Besnard, Charles Vildrac, and Mme. Madeleine Roch, of the Comédie Française. The actual number of competing groups was not so large as in the case of our own National Festival of Community Drama, but the enthusiasm of the competitors and of their audiences was at least as notable. The quality of the work presented offered many interesting points of resemblance and comparison with the British counterpart.

Le Théâtre du Gymnase at Liége, where the final performances were given, is too big a house to do full justice to the intimate technique which is characteristic of the best amateur acting, and one felt that some of the plays would have shown to better purpose on a smaller stage, and in surroundings more comparable with those in which most of the companies were accustomed to perform. The very titles of the competitors suggested so much:—*Le Foyer*, Angleur; *Cercle Intime*, Montigny; *Cercle Amical de Jeunesse*, Wincennes, and so on. But these French amateurs were no more daunted than British amateurs would have been, and the plays—very similar in type to those which might have been seen at an English festival—were admirably impersonated.

### FORMS OF AMATEUR DRAMA

By common consent, as well as by the official decision, the honours of the festival went to the Compañia Belluguet, from Barcelona, which appeared in a medieval mystery play, *Le Rétable de la Fleur*, written specially for his company by the artist-author-producer, Luis Masriera. The foundation of this company dates from 1920, when a series of domestic performances for children were given by M. Masriera and his friends. But within the year the enterprise had grown into a definitely organized group of artists, university professors, and townsfolk, who met regularly in the studio of their leader. It would appear that most of the plays produced had been written by M. Masriera himself, but the Molière Tercentenary in 1922 was celebrated by a production of *Les Précieuses Ridicules*, and a Shakespeare play is in contemplation for next season.

These details are interesting as showing how closely the forms of amateur drama repeat themselves in centres quite out of touch with one another. In reading of the genesis of this movement in Barcelona, one is forcibly reminded of the early history of Stanislawsky's amateur theatre in his father's house on the outskirts of Moscow, or of the beginnings of the Sir Barry Jackson's Repertory Theatre in a Birmingham drawing-room.

Aside from the movements just described, but very capable, it would seem, of being brought within their ambit, are the international visits of student players as exemplified by the group from Harrow which will shortly tour in German schools, and by the company known as the Théâtre Classique Universitaire," which, on the initiative of Mr. T. R. Dawes, of Castleford, has already visited several schools and colleges in England, and is to repeat its visit during the coming autumn. Nothing surely could more effectively promote the objects of the International Committee than this friendly interchange of young players specially concerned to spread a knowledge of their national classics among the schools of foreign lands.

It is worth noting, in conclusion, that official recognition for the amateur movement as an educational force has been obtained abroad no less than in our own country. The Czechoslovakian Federation of Amateurs receives an annual subvention of 2,000 crowns from the Ministry of Public Education, while 1,000 crowns are voted annually by the city of Prague. The French Federation does not yet appear to have succeeded in obtaining a Government grant, but its conference at Lyons was conducted under the presidency of M. Edouard Herriot, Minister of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts, and at Strasbourg the chairman was M. Raymond Poincaré.

## CHESS CONGRESS AT LIEGE

### SECOND ROUND RESULTS

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

LIEGE, AUG. 20.

The second round of the International Chess Tournament at Liége, which was played this afternoon, produced very hard struggles on most of the boards, with the result that only two games were finished at the first adjournment.

The exciting incident of this round was the win by Sir G. A. Thomas against A. Rubinstein. Thomas had the better of matters from the first. Rubinstein clearly could not solve all the problems arising out of a complicated position and got behind on his clock, with the result that his flag fell when he still had four moves to make, but I think it was a position that could have been won by Sir G. A. Thomas eventually.

S. Tartakower won his adjourned game from the first round against H. Weenink this morning and won a lively game against F. J. Marshall this afternoon, so he and Mir Sultan Khan head the list with two points each. The pairing and results in the second round were as follows:—

| WHITE | OPENING | BLACK | RESULT |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mir Sultan Khan | Vienna opening | H. Weenink | White won |
| F. J. Marshall | Dutch defence | S. Tartakower | Black won |
| E. Colle | Queen's Pawn | D. Przepiorka | White won |
| Sir G. A. Thomas | Ruy Lopez | A. Rubinstein | White won |
| A. Niemzowitsch | Irregular opening | I. Pleci | White won |
| V. Soultanbeieff | Queen's Pawn | C. Abues | Ad curned |

Adjourned game first round, S. Tartakower beat H. Weenink:

Mir Sultan Khan played the variation which opens up the king's bishop's file by the exchange of pawns, and all the fight came on that side. Exchanges brought about a rook and bishop ending, which was won by Mir Sultan Khan in 70 moves after a clever manoeuvre which forced Weenink to lose a piece. Marshall was in such a hurry to attack that he forgot the old adage which tells you to get your pieces out and castle, and the penalty was resignation in 37 moves. Przepiorka resigned to Colle this evening without further play; here the decisive factor was a pawn majority in a rook and pawn ending. Niemzowitsch against Pleci was a long business, even though Niemzowitsch had won a piece for two pawns in the early part of the game. The Argentine champion fought hard for 53 moves before resigning.

In the simultaneous display on Monday afternoon 25 players faced Dr. Alekhine. Of these games he won 23 and lost two, the display lasting about four hours.

I append the score of the game between Sir G. A. Thomas and A. Rubinstein in the second round:—

RUY LOPEZ

| WHITE Sir G. A. Thomas | BLACK A. Rubinstein | WHITE Sir G. A. Thomas | BLACK A. Rubinstein |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P-K 4 | P-K 4 | 21. B×B | Kt×B |
| 2. Kt-K B 3 | Kt-Q B 3 | 22. K-K 2 | Kt-Kt sq |
| 3. B-Kt 5 | P-Q R 3 ? | 23. R-K B sq | P-B 3 |
| 4. B-R 4 | Kt-B 3 | 24. R-B 2 | R-K B sq |
| 5. Castles | B-K 2 | 25. Q R-K B sq | Q R-K sq |
| 6. Q-K 2 | P-Q Kt 4 | 26. P×P | Q P×P |
| 7. B-Kt 3 | P-Q 3 | 27. Q-K 3 | Kt-Q 3 |
| 8. K-R 1 | Kt-Q R 4 | 28. K-B 3 | B-B 2 |
| 9. B-B 2 | P-Q B 4 | 29. Kt-K 2 | Q R-K B sq |
| 10. P-Q 4 | Q-B 2 | 30. P-K Kt 4 | B-K sq |
| 11. P-Q 5 | B-Q 2 | 31. Kt-Kt 3 | P-R 3 |
| 12. Q Kt-Q 2 | P-B 5 | 32. R-K Kt 2 | K-R 2 |
| 13. E-Q sq | Kt-Kt 2 | 33. R-B sq | K |
| 14. Kt-B sq | Castles | Kt sq | Kt-K 2 |
| 15. Kt-Kt 3 | P-Kt 3 | 34. Q-B 3 | B-Q 2 |
| 16. B-K Kt 5 | K R-Q sq | 35. Q-K 2 | P-Kt 4 |
| 17. P-K R 3 | B-K sq | 36. B-B 3 | Kt-Kt 3 |
| 18. Q-Q 2 | K-Kt 2 | and here Black exceeded the time limit. | |
| 19. Kt-R 4 | B-Q 2 | | |
| 20. P-K B 4 | Kt-Kt sq | | |

## ART MAGAZINES

### A NEW REMBRANDT PORTRAIT

In the *Burlington Magazine* for August Professor Borenius publishes the new portrait of a man by Rembrandt originally in the collection of Mr. G. Folliott. He makes the interesting suggestion that it shows Italian influence, partly that of Titian and partly that of Raphael, and he refers to Rembrandt's earlier pen drawing from Raphael's portrait of Baldassare Castiglione. Mr. Paul Ganz publishes a newly-discovered portrait of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Holbein, and explains how it has been cleaned and restored. Mr. J. G. Noppen emphasizes the importance of the Westminster school of painting and illumination about the year 1300, finding the influence of this school in the Psalter of Robert de Lisle, in the British Museum, and in the wall paintings in Cloughton Church, in Northamptonshire.

In the *Connoisseur* Mr. Frank Rutter observes that there are two versions of Morland's "Dancing Dogs," one of which was recently sold from the collection of Mr. Walter Burns. Mr. Fred Roe and Mr. Charles R. Beard suggest that the St. George or Rufford Abbey panel, a relief in wood in the Victoria and Albert Museum, is not, as has recently been considered, a forgery. Mr. Roe argues especially from the condition of the panel, while Mr. Beard seeks to prove that there are no anachronisms in the armour. In *Apollo* Dr. August L. Mayer enumerates, discusses, and illustrates some of the pictures in the remarkable Castle Rohoncz collection, now exhibited in the Munich new Pinakothek. Mr. Stephan Poglayen-Neuwall does the same for the smaller Wilhelm Ofenheim collection in Austria, chiefly remarkable for its Italian pictures, among which is a very fine Piero di Cosimo. Mr. James Wardrop reviews some of the early English illuminated manuscripts now exhibited at South Kensington. To *The Studio* M. Claude Roger-Marx contributes a very interesting criticism of the works of Bonnard. Some photographs are published, which perhaps do not do perfect justice to their subject, of a dining-room decorated by Mr. Duncan Grant and Mrs. Bell, in the house of Lady Gerald Wellesley. M. Guillaume Jeanneau discusses the Salon des Décorateurs with the aid of some interesting photographs.

In *Commercial Art* Mr. Budd Champion discusses America's newest advertising in a review of the 1930 exhibition of the New York Art Directors' Club. M. Alexey Brodovitch writes an article in the form of a manifesto, illustrated with his own designs and advertisements, on what pleases the modern man. M. Brodovitch's designs seem to be the first application of *surréalisme* to the poster.

In the *Collector* Mr. R. L. Hobson gives the fourth part of his account of Mr. Alexander's collection of Chinese porcelain, dealing chiefly with ware of the K'ang Hsi period. Mr. Campbell Dodgson continues his account of Italian drawings in the British Museum, dealing with drawings of the High Renaissance, and chiefly of Raphael and Michelangelo. Mr. Bernard Rackham discusses the pottery in the exhibition of Medieval Art in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

In the number of the *Architect's Journal* for July 30 it is suggested that an exhibition should be held in which architects should collaborate with all the artists, so that the whole of house-making may be comprehended. In the same number Mr. Maxwell Fry discusses the Mansard roof, which is common on tall buildings in London as a result of regulations about their height. He points out that this roof is most unsuitable for modern architecture. In the number for August 6 of the same magazine are published photographs and plans of Martins Bank in Maidstone, designed by Messrs. Darcy Braddell and Humphry Deane, and of Wolford Lodge, near Honiton, designed by Mr. Basil Oliver, a new house which preserves certain features of an older house on the same site.

## DEATH OF M. SILVAIN

### "DOYEN" OF THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, AUG. 21

M. Eugène-Charles-Joseph Silvain, for several years *doyen* of the Comédie Française, died in hospital from pneumonia this evening.

M. Silvain was born at Bourg-en-Bresse in 1851, and entered the Comédie Française in 1878, after taking the second prize for tragedy at the Conservatoire. During his 50 years' service with that theatre he played over 120 *rôles* in tragedy, drama, and comedy. He belonged to the great troupe led by Mounet-Sully, and was always most successful in his interpretations of the leading figures of classic tragedy.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his entry into the Théâtre Français he played Mithridate, which was perhaps his most famous rôle. Other plays in which his performances will be remembered were *Phèdre*, *Le Misanthrope*, *Le Cid*, *Les Burgraves*, and *Hernani*. He was the creator of *Le Père Lebonnard*, by Jean Aicard. After retiring from the Théâtre Français in 1929 M. Silvain gave several notable performances of Tartuffe in the theatres of the boulevards and the suburbs of Paris.

# Broadcasting

## THE PROGRAMMES

### CONCERT, VARIETY, AND DEBATE

The Beethoven Concert at the Queen's Hall to-night, to be broadcast by the London Station at 8 o'clock, includes the "Emperor" Concerto played by Katherine Goodson, and the Second Symphony. Arthur Cranmer will sing two arias from "Fidelio," and Clara Serena is to be heard in two of the concert arias which have no operatic context. From the National Station will be heard at 7.30 one of Philip Ridgeway's period vaudeville entertainments, representing a music hall in 1950, looking back 20 years for songs, with music arranged by Dorothy Hogben. From the same station at 9 o'clock will be broadcast a discussion on "Do We Need an International Language?" between Mr. A. Lloyd James, of London University and the School of Oriental Languages; Mr. L. N. Newell, Secretary of the Esperanto Association; and Professor W. E. Collinson, Hon. Reader in Philology, Liverpool University.

## PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, August 22, are as follows:—

**NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **11-11.30** :—**261.3m.** only) :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12** :—Elsie Owen (violin); Kathleen Thomson (pianoforte). **12.30** :—Organ Recital: Ivy Ackerman (contralto), relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. **1.30** :—England v. Australia: An Eyewitness Account of Play will be broadcast at 1.30 and 4.30 (and at intermediate times if the game is still proceeding and calls for special comment). **1.40-2.30** :—Gramophone Records, by Christopher Stone. **4** :—Orchestra from the May Fair Hotel. **4.30** :—England v. Australia. **4.40** :—May Fair Hotel Orchestra (continued). **6.30** :—England v. Australia.

**5.15** :—Children: The Scratch Party, a Tony Galloway Story; The Saucy Sailor and other songs, sung by Dorothy Kitchen: The Story of the Green Dragon (F. Harold Saunderland). **6** :—More About Violets, by Mr. F. Dillistone. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Schubert's Pianoforte Music, played by Cyril Smith. **7-7.20** :—Architecture and Aerodromes, by Mr. Maurice A. Webb.

**7.30** :—Ridgeway's Period Vaudeville, a Music Hall in 1950—with songs of 20 years ago; Music arranged by Dorothy Hogben; Written and produced by Philip Ridgeway, with Jack Hodges, Rosalinde Fuller, Dorothy Dampier, the Dale Sisters, Bernard Clifton, the Spencer Girls, Ellis Irving, Doris Yorke, Valentino Peveri, A. E. Nickolds, Babs Valerie, Mary Eversley, Janet Linde, Hermione Gingold, Helen de Frey, the Revue Chorus and Arthur Dulay's Orchestra, conducted by Arthur Dulay. **9**:—[no we need an International Language?—A Discussion between Professor W. E. Collinson, Mr. L. N. Newell and Mr. A. Lloyd James. **9.45**:—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m.** only). **10.10** :—Andrew Brown's Octet; Hardy Williamson (tenor). **11-12 (1,554.4m.** only) :—Billy Mason and his Capheans, from the Café de Paris. **12-12.30** :—**(261.3m.** only) :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

**LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME (842kc). (356.3m.).**

**11-11.30** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Midland Regional programme. **1.15** :—Orchestra from the May Fair Hotel. **2.15-3** :—Organ Recital, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather, News. **6.40** :—B.B.C. **Orchestra**, conducted by John Ansell; Kenneth **Ellis** (**bass**). **8** :—Promenade Concert—The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (leader, Charles Woodhouse), conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood; Arthur Cranmer (baritone), Clara Serena (contralto), Katharine Goodson (pianoforte), relayed from the Queen's Hall, London. **9.45** :—Weather, News. **10.5** :—Billy Francis and his Orchestra, from Birmingham. **10.30-12** :—Billy Mason and his Capheans, from the Café de Paris. **12-12.30 a.m.** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

**MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc.) (479.2m.).**

**12** :—Lozells Picture House Orchestra. **1.15**:—London Regional programme. **5.15** :—Children—The Emperor's Fan, a Story by **Helen** White; Bird Songs by Amy Francis **(soprano)**; Arthur Lindsay will entertain; **Sharing** Friends, a Letter from New South Wales, by Francis Pearman. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather, News. **6.40** :—London Regional programme. **9.45** :—Weather, News. **10** :—Midland News. **10.5** :—Billy Francis and his Orchestra. **10.30-11** :—London Regional programme.

**ABERDEEN—995kc. (301.5m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **4** :—Edinburgh programme. **4.5** :—Glasgow and Edinburgh programme (see Edinburgh). **4.50** :—Edinburgh programme. **5.15** :—Glasgow programme. **5.47** :—Edinburgh programme. **6.15** :—National programme. **10** :—Scottish News. **10.10-11** :—National programme.

**BELFAST—1,238kc. (242.3m.).**

**10.15-10.30 a.m.** :—Service. **12** :—Radio Quartet. **12.30-1** :—Gramophone Records. **4** :—The Orchestra; Evelyn Gibb (soprano); Frederick Bell, tenor. **4.45** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. F. Dillistone: More About Violets. **6.15** :—National programme. **10** :—Regional News. **10.5-11** :—The Colonial Trio. The Station Trombone Trio, Maurice McDonough, Frank Martin, George Yardley, Albert V. Froggatt (baritone).

**BOURNEMOUTH—1,040kc. (288.5m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **4-11** :—National programme.

**CARDIFF—968kc. (309.9m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **12.30** :—National programme. **4.5** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. A. G. Prys-Jones: A Holiday with Borrow in "Wild Wales." **6.15** :—National programme. **10** :—West Regional News. **10.10-11** :—National programme.

**DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.**

**1.30-2** :—Time Signal, Weather, Stock Report and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Gardening Talk. **7.45** :—Talk (to be announced). **8** :—Concert—The Station Orchestra; Sydney Jamieson (contralto); H. Fraser and Paula Luby in a Play; Gramophone Records; M. Fogarty and M. Joyce, Violin and Vocal Recital; Gladys MacNevin (soprano); The Old Timers. **10.30** :—Time Signal, News, Weather.

**DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

**EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **4** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin, from Edinburgh. **4.5** :—The Octet, from Edinburgh; Jeane Paul and Leonie Lascelles (entertainers), from Glasgow. **4.50** :—Relay of the Astoria Cinema, Corstorphine, from Edinburgh. **5.15** :—Glasgow programme. **5.47** :—Birthdays, from Edinburgh. **5.53** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin, from Edinburgh. **5.57** :—Weather Forecast for Farmers, from Edinburgh. **6** :—The Rev. R. B. Anderson.—A Talk for Young Folk: A Visit to the Scouts' Interland Camp at Kandersteg, from Edinburgh. **6.15** :—National programme. **10** :—Scottish News, from Edinburgh. **10.10-11** :—National Programme.

**GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **4** :—Edinburgh programme. **4.5** :—Glasgow and Edinburgh programme (see Edinburgh). **4.50** :—Edinburgh programme. **5.15** :—Children. **5.47** :—Edinburgh programme. **6.15** :—National programme. **10** :—Scottish News. **10.10-11** :—National programme.

**MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **4** :—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Ruth Araulo (violin). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Miss Margaret Flikington. Holiday Hobbies, VI.: The Joys of Sketching. **6.15** :—National programme. **10** :—North of England News. **10.10-11** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison.

**PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **10** :—Local News. **10.10-11** :—National programme.

**SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **12-2.30** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Cardiff programme. **6.15** :—National programme. **10** :—West Regional News. **10.10-11** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1040kc.) (288.5m.).**

**10.15 a.m.** :—Service. **10.30-10.45** :—National programme. **4** :—Manchester programme. **6.15** :—National programme. **10** :—North of England News. **10.10-11** :—National programme.

**FOREIGN STATIONS**

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

**BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EA J1 (349m.), 8kw.—7.30** :—Trio Concert and News. **8-10** :—Interval. **10** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **10.5** :—Orchestral Concert. **11** :—News. **11.5** :—El Somni de la Rotlea, comedy in two acts (Lepina). **12.30 a.m.** (Saturday) :—Gramophone Records.

**BELGRADE (432.3m.), 2.5kw.—7** :—Talk, The Artist's Life. **7.30** :—Quartet Concert. **8.30** :—Violin Recital. **9.30** :—Time and News. **9.45** :—Recital of National Songs. **10.45** :—Dance Music, from the Ruski Car Restaurant.

**BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 2kw.—4.30** :—Programme from Leipzig. **5.30** :—Talk, Musical Romanticism. **6** :—Talk, Tendencies in History. **6.30** :—Talk, Careers for Women: Gardener. **6.55** :—Advanced English Lesson. **7.25** :—Talk for Veterinary Surgeons. **7.55** :—Weather for Farmers. **8** :—Programme from Munich. **9.40** :—Saxophone Recital, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

**BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—7** :—Labour Market Report. **7.5** :—Talk, What is the Basis of Weather Forecasting? **7.30** :—The Programme for Next Week. **8** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Rienzi (Wagner); Variations and Finale on a Rococo Theme for Cello and Orchestra (Tchaikovsky); Symphonic Poem, Les Préludes (Liszt); Suite, Scènes napolitaines (Massenet); Overture, William Tell (Rossini); Ballet Music from Prince Igor (Borodin); Torch Dance No. 2 in E flat major (Meyerbeer); Waltz, Tales from the Vienna Woods (Joh. Strauss); March from Aida (Verdi), followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music. **12.30 a.m.** (Saturday) :—Gramophone Records: Overture, Der Liebesmann (Grunfeld); Night Concert—Overture, Der Liebesmann (Grunfeld); Dance Waltz, op. 53 (Bucsi); Spiel der Wellen, from the Symphony, Von der Nordsee (Koch); Ein Tanzspiel (Schreker); Suite, Pictures of the South (Nicode); Zum **1,000** Male (Mercer-Helmund); Persian Dance from Kovantchina (Moussorgsky); Unser Strauss, Fantasia on the works of Joh. Strauss (Weber).

**BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—7.58** :—Time and Weather. **8** :—Programme from the Works of Niklaus Lenau on the 80th anniversary of his death: Recitations and Songs to Verse by Lenau, relayed from Zurich (**459m.**). **9.20** :—Orchestral Concert. **10** :—News and Weather. **10.15** :—Report for Tourists and Programme Announcements in Esperanto.

**BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—7.35** :—News and Songs, relayed from Kosice (**293m.**). **8.30** :—Programme from Prague. **9.30** :—Songs relayed from Kosice. **10** :—Programme from Prague. **10.15** :—Gramophone Records. **10.55** :—Programme Announcements.

**BRESLAU (325m.), and GLEWITZ (253m.).—7.5** :—Weather Report for Farmers, followed by Orchestral Concert. **8** :—Weather, followed by Legal Talk: The Drawing up of a Will. **8.30** :—A Play adapted from the Works of Joseph Conrad. **9.20** :—Running Commentary on the Dirt Track Racing, from Gritneiche. **9.35** :—Orchestral Concert, from the Friedeberg Restaurant. **10** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **10.30** :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **10.50** :—Shorthand Lesson.

**BRNO (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.35** :—Gramophone Records. **8** :—Programme from Prague. **10.15** :—Gramophone Records.

**BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—3** :—Concert, relayed from the Kursaal, Ostend. **5** :—Talk: The History of Belgium. **6.15** :—Talk; The History of Music. **6.30** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parle. **8.15** :—Gramophone Records. **8.30** :—Symphony Concert, relayed from the Royal Conservatoire of Music, Liége, followed by News. At **8.15 p.m.** (on **338.2m.**) :—Concert, organized by the Flemish Socialist Radio Club of Antwerp (S.A.R.O.V.).

**BUDAPEST (550m), 20kw.—6.45** :—Literary Talk. **7.15** :—Concert by a Russian Balalaika Orchestra. **8.15** :—Humorous Programme. **9.15** :—Pianoforte and Violin Recital. **10.30** :—Lenau Memorial Programme, Talks in German followed by Selections by a Tzigane Orchestra, from the Café Ostende.

**COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7.5kw.—1.30** :—Instrumental Concert. In the interval, Recital of Scandinavian Songs. **5.40** :—Exchange, Market Prices. **6.20** :—Talk on Gustav Froding, on the occasion of his Seventieth Birthday. **6.50** :—Weather and News. **7.15** :—Time Signal. **7.20** :—Talk in connexion with the Radio Exhibition. **7.30** :—Agricultural Talk. **8.2**:—Programme of Old Danish Music. **8.40** :—The Accident—Play in One Act (Otto Benzon). **9.15**:—Pianoforte Recital, from the Works of Chopin. **9.40** :—News and Report of the Christian Listeners' Society. **10** :—Concert of French Music. **11** :—Dance Music, from the Wivel Restaurant. **12 (midnight)** :—In the interval, Town Hall Chimes.

**CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—7.45** :—Agricultural Report. **8** :—Time Signal from Warsaw (**1,411m.**). **8.2** :—Press Review. **8.15** :—Concert and News from Warsaw.

**FECAMP (220m., 1kw.—8.30** :—Market Prices and Local News. **8.45** :—Report of the Radio Agricole Française and Local Agricultural Notes. **9** :—Concert: Sonata for Flute and Orchestra (Scarlatti); Potpourri of Popular Melodies; Selections from "L'Arlesienne" (Bizet).

**FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (245m.).—6.30** :—Time and Programme Announcements. **6.35** (from Mannheim) :—Talk: The Modern Treatment of Tuberculosis. **7** :—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. **7.5**:—Orchestral Concert from Stuttgart. In the interval, at **10** :—News, Sports, and Weather.

**HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (210m.), HANOVER (560m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—7** :—Travel Talk. **7.20** :—Exchange, Market Prices, and Weather. **7.30** :—Talk: Gorch Fock Memorial Programme on the occasion of the anniversary of his Fiftieth Birthday; Cill Cohrs—Play in North German Dialect (Gorch Fock). **8.30** (from Bremen) :—Symphony Concert from Norderney. **10.30** :—Talks, News, Weather and Sports Notes. **10.50** :—Concert from the Café Wrallhof.

**HILVERSUM (unnamed Hilversum) (298m.), 6.5kw.**—After **5.40 p.m.** on **1,071m.**—**7.55 a.m.** till Close Down:—Programme of the Christian Radio Society (N.C.R.V.). **7.55 a.m.** :—Gramophone Records. **10.10** :—Reading. **12.10** :—Instrumental Quartet Concert. **1.40** :—Gramophone Records. **3.40** :—Instrumental Quartet Concert. **5.10** :—Organ Recital. **6.10** :—Gramophone Records. **6.40** :—A Visit to the Wireless Doctor. **7.10** :—Gramophone Records. **7.40** :—Concert. **9.40** :—News. **10.25** :—Gramophone Records.

**HUIZEN (announced Hilversum) (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—7.40

# Imperial and Foreign News

## EARLY MAN IN N. RHODESIA

### DISCOVERIES AT MUMBWA

**(By Professor Raymond Dart)**

The Italian Scientific Expedition which has been operating for the last two years in Portuguese East Africa, in the Union of South Africa, and in Southern Rhodesia—under the command of Captain Attilio Gatti and the scientific direction of Professor Lidio Cipriani—has been conducting excavations at the Mumbwa Caves in Northern Rhodesia during the last three months. The Mumbwa Caves are in an isolated and monumental outcrop of dark blue limestone in the centre of park-like grasslands encircled by the Kafue River, a tributary of the Zambezi.

Mumbwa is approximately 130 miles south-west from Broken Hill, the scene of the discovery of Rhodesian Man about 10 years ago. That accidental discovery of a very primitive human being, important as it was, has been bereft of much of its significance by the fragmentary nature of the remains and the almost total lack of information concerning the implements used by that species of mankind

and the geological age of the deposit in which he was recovered. The central part of Africa from the anthropological point of view is a vast lacuna, a *terra incognita* between the north and south of the Dark Continent. In the course of the excavations in the cave at Mumbwa one passed through Stone Age strata leading from the most recent Stone Age type of implement to those which are characteristic of the Old Stone Age or Mousterian culture. This culture in Europe is found with Neanderthal Man, and in Africa seems to have characterised also the Rhodesian species. An important point of departure for the study of primitive man in Northern Rhodesia has, therefore, been established. But the most unexpected and extraordinary feature of the Mumbwa cavern is the light which it has thrown on the antiquity of metallurgy and the art of extracting metals from iron ores in Southern Africa.

#### STONE AGE FURNACE

The cave has proved to be the site of an extremely ancient and primitive smelting works. At a depth of 6ft. from the surface, vertically above it, and 8ft. below the centre of the cavern, was disclosed an ancient foundry, and alongside it on the one hand a great accumulation of ash 2ft. to 3ft. thick, an immense deposit of burnt rock, incinerated clay and bones, slag from the furnace, masses of quartz consolidated by the action of fire and fused metal, and on the other hand between the furnace and the cavern wall numerous fragments of human burials. Two of these were extremely carefully excavated and displayed the fact that the bodies were entombed in sepulchres constructed of stones piled in a beehive fashion and supported by earth, in a manner similar to that utilized in the construction of the furnace itself.

The western face of the cavern in which this smelting was carried out measures nearly 100ft. To-day the cavern has been filled by the gradual accumulation of earth up to its roof. Along the entire front of the cavern are scattered tons of small and large moss-covered rocks up to a yard in diameter, which constitute a further enormous refuse heap of slag, fused earth, quartz, and iron ore that has been removed by human agency from the interior of the cavern at some remote period.

This is the first occasion on which smelting activities have been discovered in a cavern in a manner which permits of examination and dating in a strictly archaeological fashion. It has been possible to prove from the deposit that when the smelting was carried out the local inhabitants were Bushmen and were at the earliest phase of the Late Stone Age. Only a foot below the ancient furnace site lies the Mousterian (Old Stone Age) stratum of implements made from ironstone, the same type of material as formed one of the principal attractions for the metal hunters.

#### SUPERIOR INVADERS

The furnace stratum and the overlying earth are filled with quartz flakes and quartz implements of the Late Stone Age type, showing that the native inhabitants were forced to continue to use their primitive stone implements during the period of occupation by the smelters. These stone implements are chiefly of the type hitherto described in South Africa as belonging to the Middle and Late Stone Ages.

The discovery that the smelting is coeval with the later phases of the Palaeolithic period in Northern Rhodesia shows that the knowledge of metallurgy was introduced by a superior race into an Africa still in the throes of the Stone Age. The fact that the Stone cultures continued relatively unaltered after the departure of the smelters shows that the local inhabitants were either not initiated into these mysteries or else they had no interest in retaining what knowledge they may have gleaned of the metallurgical processes.

It is only in the most superficial part of the cave that pottery, an occasional arrow-head in iron and heads in bone and shell are found. These are separated and distinct from the ancient furnace stratum to which these objects are entirely foreign. This later coming of pottery and iron to Mumbwa is a new intrusion probably 2,000 years later. It is in all probability of Bantu origin. The early smelting has no relation whatever to the Bantu people or their culture, the skeletons that have been found in the tombs adjacent to the furnaces being all of Bushmen.

These facts reveal the extreme age (3,000 to 4,000 years) of the knowledge of smelting and the working of metals in Northern Rhodesia. They show for the first time the nature of the sites in which the ancient smelters operated. (The modern Bantu does his smelting of iron out in the open near a termites' or white ants' nest.) They afford some conception of the flux of time entailed by ancient mining history in Southern Africa—an industry which extended from the Transvaal to the Belgian Congo and from Portuguese East to Portuguese West Africa.

Some scientists believe that the knowledge of working iron began in Africa. The cave at Mumbwa lends no support to the idea that its birthplace was in Southern Africa. The knowledge of iron ores and the ability to extract the metal by fusing it with quartz and bone were brought by some superior race to ignorant Southern Africans. Secondly, it has been contended by many scientists that the ancient mining industry in Southern Africa and the stone ruins of Rhodesia—of which the Great Zimbabwe is the most imposing central structure—associated with and inspired by the ancient mining, were carried out by some advanced type of Bantu people about 400 or 500 years ago. Only last year an expedition sent from England to excavate at Zimbabwe arrived at the conclusion that it was a Bantu structure. The cave at Mumbwa demonstrates that metallurgy was being actively prosecuted in the Zambezi watershed thousands of years ago and before the Bantu had ever arrived in the country or brought their axe and hoe culture south across the Zambezi River.

The expedition proposes during the time that remains at its disposal to carry out comparative studies at the 12 or more caverns discovered within a radius of 70 miles about the Kafue region, all of which have been proved to be the dwellings of primitive man and some of which are very large.

## MACEDONIAN ACTIVITIES IN YUGOSLAVIA

### M. MARINKOVITCH'S THREAT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, Aug. 21

The semi-official statement published in the Yugoslav Press and attributed to M. Marinkovitch, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, has been calmly received in Bulgaria. M. Marinkovitch is reported to have said that Yugoslavia would no longer tolerate the provocations of Macedonian revolutionaries. She would ask the League of Nations to take action against the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, reserving her right to act should the League refuse to intervene.

The general belief here is that this statement, coming at the end of a long period of comparative freedom from revolutionary outrages, is intended merely to create a diversion with the object of counteracting the support given in Bulgaria to the petition presented at Geneva in the spring by three Macedonian delegates. That petition spoke of oppression to which Bulgarians denationalized in Macedonia were said to be subjected, and demanded the introduction of a minority régime there, while repudiating all separatist aims and expressing the loyalty of the district to the Yugoslav State.

Bulgarian opinion is in favour of intervention by the League for the settlement of the Macedonian differences, and it is hoped that the Bulgarian Government will itself raise the question of the Macedonian minority at the next session of the League. This question, it is held, is closely connected with the revolutionary activity which Bulgaria is doing all she can to combat in her territory, as is proved by the judicial proceedings recently begun against the revolutionary leaders.

** It is denied in Belgrade that M. Marinkovitch made any such statement as is attributed to him.

## THE ITALIAN ARMY MANOEUVRES

### EXERCISING ON THE APENNINES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Aug. 21

The progress of this year's military manoeuvres, regarding which the strictest reserve has so far been maintained, is described in an official *communiqué* published to-day. The area chosen is the section of the Apennines which runs through Tuscany and Romagna.

The operations began last Tuesday when the Ravenna division, known as the "Blue" Army, left the plain of Faenza and prepared to advance up the Marradi valley. The Fiorentine division, known as the "Red" Army, simultaneously left the upper reaches of the Mugello River for the plain of Romagna. In spite of the difficult nature of the ground the light troops of both armies came into contact the same afternoon.

The General Staff of the "Blue" army decided to attempt a surprise attack on the enemy the following morning, and made a forced march of 18 miles, mostly over rugged mountain paths. In the meantime the "Red" army had also made a rapid advance, and during the night succeeded in occupying the defile of San Casciano. Both armies have been actively helped by aerial reconnaissance squadrons. Units of the Fascist militia as well as Regular troops are taking part in the manoeuvres.

## 200,000 UNEMPLOYED IN CANADA

### MINISTER'S ESTIMATE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Aug. 21

Senator Robertson, Dominion Minister of Labour, estimated that the number of unemployed in Canada was 200,000 at the conference, attended by representatives of manufacturers, trade unions, railways, and the provincial Governments, which opened in Parliament Buildings to-day for the purpose of recommending measures to be taken at the September Session of Parliament. Reports from 84 urban centres showed that 112,940 persons were out of work on August 13. Reports from 15 smaller cities have not yet been received.

Senator Robertson said that the Government did not propose paternalism, but would help people to help themselves. "The nation's duty," he said, "is to see people given an opportunity to earn their bread. They should be helped before immigrants are invited to come to Canada to share our lot."

Mr. Tolmie, Premier of British Columbia, suggested the development of outside markets, the wider use of Canadian products, and the restriction of imports as the most effective means of relieving unemployment. If necessary, shipping should be subsidized to help the marketing of lumber, minerals, and other products. The Western delegates attributed unemployment to the mechanization of industry. It was stated that 60 per cent. of the unemployed had come to Canada during the last five years.

## TRADE DEPRESSION IN ITALY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, Aug. 21

The adverse effects of the world-wide economic depression on Italian life are shown in the latest statistics published in the *Official Gazette*.

Since July, 1929, the number of unemployed has increased by over 70 per cent., passing from 201,868 to 342,061 at the end of July, 1930. Much of this increase is accounted for by the reduced activity of the silk, rayon, and cotton mills.

There has been a serious fall in both exports and imports. During the first seven months of the present year imports totalled 10,630,000,000 lire [about £118,000,000], and exports 7,272,000,000 lire [about £81,000,000], as compared with 13,529,000,000 lire [about £150,000,000] and 8,614,000,000 lire [about £95,000,000], respectively during the corresponding period of 1929. A slight rise is noted in the cost of living figures, while the number of ordinary bankruptcies rose in July to 1,239, as compared with 1,040 in June, and with 1,086 in July, 1929. The number of protested bills rose from 83,360 in June to 90,211 in July.

## FAMINE RELIEF IN CHINA

### OBSTRUCTION OF OFFICIALS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHINA)

Mr. H. S. Aldrich, one of two Americans who have been in charge of the International Famine Relief Commission in West China, has just returned from Shensi and reported adversely on the results of the work being done. Last year an American Red Cross Commission sent by President Hoover to investigate conditions drew up a report unfavourable to the supply of American funds for famine purposes, much to the indignation of the Chinese Government and many patriotic Chinese. Mr. Aldrich now goes further than the Red Cross Commission and in an instructive criticism of the situation condemns any attempt at collective relief in the circumstances prevailing. He declares that American money sent has been largely wasted and advises the charitable to send funds direct to missionaries on the spot, who can give more relief dollar for dollar than can be effected in any other way.

He attributes the failure of the well-meant efforts of the International Commission largely to the Chinese military and civil officials, who at best are indifferent, and at worst actually interfere with the work. The Commission succeeded in getting 3,000 tons of grain into Shensi, but says it is the conclusion of all those interested that during the same period Feng Yu-hsiang's agents took that much grain, if not more, out of the province for the use of his troops. In other words, benevolent contributors were in effect helping to underwrite the present war.

#### POPPY CULTIVATION

Mr. Aldrich states that the winter crop of wheat was good, and as the summer rains have been abundant the prospects for the autumn harvest are favourable. But he gives warning that the opium poppy was in evidence everywhere in Shensi this early summer. A conservative estimate is that 15 per cent. of the cultivable area is under opium, and in some places 40 per cent., in spite of the danger of a new famine. He believes the physical weakness of the Shensi people is due more to opium smoking than to lack of food. Prominent employees of the Commission are opium smokers, and definite proofs of extensive corruption among them were found, such as holding grain for "private accounts," and taking commission on transportation charges.

Various counties in Shensi sent agents long distances to buy grain, and the grain having been bought could not be transported and was resold locally, with the result that only a quarter of the funds provided got back to the subscribers. The Commission had an elaborate road-building project to employ famine sufferers, and recruiting agents on salaries were appointed, but in two months while Mr. Aldrich was there they had not enlisted a single worker, though a living wage had been offered. Labour was short because the spring harvest was good and the province had been drained of men for Feng Yu-hsiang's armies.

The famine was not universal in Shensi, but serious in certain areas, and Mr. Aldrich has no hesitation in stating that it was mainly due to military depredations, which in 1926 and 1928 stripped the province of grain and of grain reserves. The famine area corresponded almost exactly to the main billet areas and lines of march of the armies retreating from and advancing to the civil wars in the east.

## SPANISH MILITARY SERVICE

### PERIOD IN THE RANKS REDUCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Aug. 21

A reduction in the length of compulsory military service from two years to one year is announced in a Royal Decree published in to-day's *Official Gazette*. The period of one year in the ranks will be followed by 17 years in different grades of the Army of Reserve.

The decree introduces other reforms concerning military service. From now on those who still have military obligations, although they are not serving in the ranks, will enjoy the civil rights of an ordinary citizen. Soldiers in the ranks may marry, provided that they obtain the permission of the Captain-General of the region. The system of drawing lots to decide which men shall serve in Spanish possessions abroad and which shall remain at home is reintroduced.

Those recruits need only serve six months who have attended a military academy for a certain period and whose parents agree to pay a certain indemnity to the authorities. The indemnity is fixed according to the social position of the parents. From the British point of view the most interesting part of the decree is Article 6, which provides that recruits who have been active members of the Spanish Boy Scout movement for no fewer than three years will be required to do eight months service only.

The reforms are likely to make a favourable impression among the public. The reduction of the length of service to one year does not, however, alter the present state of things to any great extent. The measure introduced by the late Marqués de Estella in 1924, reducing the term of service from three years to two years but abolishing the quota system, had never been strictly carried out. The accommodation in the barracks was insufficient, and the result was that a large proportion of the soldiers served only eight or 10 months and then were sent home in order to make room for others. The Marqués de Estella also met with difficulty in enforcing the ordinance that soldiers in the ranks must not marry.

The preamble to the decree states that it is the opinion of the Government that a further revision of the laws governing military service is necessary, but that this must be left until Parliament meets. The present measure is intended only to modify certain regulations which are in urgent need of revision.

## BRITISH-AMERICAN AIR AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 21

The draft of a reciprocal aerial agreement between Great Britain and the United States has been submitted to the British Government by the State Department. A reciprocal agreement of this kind already exists between the United States and Canada, providing for the entry of civil aircraft from the one country into the territory of the other, and for the mutual recognition of pilot licences granted in each country. The agreement with Great Britain would cover similar points and questions arising out of Atlantic flights or flights between the United States and British Colonies. At present special permission has to be obtained for any flight over foreign territory. The chief importance of the agreement will be in connexion with flights from the United States to or over Bermuda and British Honduras.

## INTERNATIONAL COURT

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Aug. 21

The national group of the United States has nominated the following as candidates for the elections to the Permanent Court of International Justice, to take place in September:—Frank B. Kellogg (U.S.A.), Dionisio Anzilotti (Italy), Mineichiro Adatchi (Japan), and Max Huber (Switzerland). The last named, however, has declined further office.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRAQ

It is now officially stated by the Colonial Office that Notes were exchanged in London on August 19 between Sir Francis Humphrys, the High Commissioner for Iraq, and Nuri Pasha, the Prime Minister of Iraq, embodying the separate agreement on financial questions referred to in the second exchange of Notes appended to the Anglo-Iraq Treaty signed on June 30, 1930. The Notes will be published in due course.

*** The conclusion of this agreement was announced in *The Times* yesterday.

## FRENCH DELEGATION TO THE LEAGUE

### A NEW DEPARTURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 21

At a Cabinet meeting held this morning at the Elysée under the presidency of M. Doumergue, President of the Republic, M. Briand submitted to the Ministers the memorandum in which he has summarized the replies of the various Governments to the proposal for a Federal Union of Europe. He also outlined the method proposed to be followed in the exchange of views which will take place at Geneva during September. I understand that the Quai d'Orsay has collected all the replies received and has caused them to be printed as a White-book. This is being circulated to the Governments which received the original memorandum and is intended to serve merely as a documentary record of the replies. It is not being circulated to the Press, and it does not include the document submitted to the Cabinet this morning. This will be circulated at Geneva to the Governments interested and will not be available earlier.

The Cabinet was also engaged with the formation of the French delegation to the coming meeting of the Assembly of the League. In respect of its political composition a new departure was taken. In the past various Deputies and others belonging to the Opposition parties in the Chamber had formed part of the French delegation, on which the Socialist-Radicals and Socialists have hitherto been represented. No reflection has ever been made upon the sincerity of their motives or their devotion to their country's interests, but circumstances have arisen in the past where French delegates, out of fidelity to their own convictions or the doctrines of their party, have pursued a line of action inconsistent with the policy of the Government they were presumed to represent. It was decided at this morning's Cabinet meeting that the posts of delegates, supplementary delegates and assistant delegates, except those acting in their capacity either as officials or technical representatives, should be allotted to members of the Government. In accordance with this principle the following were chosen to represent France at the forthcoming meeting of the Assembly:—

Delegates: M. Briand, M. Pierre Laval (Minister of Labour), and M. P. E. Flandin (Minister of Commerce).

Supplementary delegates: M. Georges Pernot (Minister of Public Works), M. François Poncet (Under-Secretary of State for National Economy), and M. Robert Sérot (Under-Secretary of State, Agriculture).

Assistant delegates: M. Marcel Héraud (Under-Secretary of State for the Prime Minister's Office), M. Maurice Petsche (Under-Secretary of State for Finance), M. Jules Gauthier (Council of State), M. Basdevant (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), M. Léon Jouhaux (Secretary-General of the General Confederation of Labour), M. René Cassin (Union of Wounded Soldiers), M. Massigli (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), and M. Cahen-Salvador (National Economic Council).

As in former years, certain expert advisers appointed by the various Ministerial Departments will accompany the delegation. Eight of the 14 members of the delegation took part in that of 1929. Among those who have disappeared from the delegation are the Socialist-Radical Deputies M. Pierre Cot, M. Mistler, and M. Bastid, and the Socialist-Radical Senator M. Marcel Plaisant.

M. François Piétri, Minister for the Colonies, then submitted for the signature of the President a decree regulating the employment of labour in the Colonies on work of public interest. The regulations are understood to be framed in general accordance with the principles adopted by the recent International Conference on Forced Labour in Colonies, which arrived at certain decisions which France was unable to ratify.

GENEVA, Aug. 21.—In view of the smallness of the agenda, the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations has been postponed from September 5 to 8.—*Reuter.*

## LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING POSTPONED

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Aug. 21

The President of the Council of the League of Nations, after considering the agenda of the 60th session, has decided that there is no need for the Council to meet more than three days before the Assembly. The 60th session of the Council has accordingly been postponed from Friday, September 5, to Monday, September 8.

## TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

### THE LEAGUE INQUIRY

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Aug. 21

The committee of inquiry into the traffic in women and children in the East, appointed last year by the Council of the League of Nations, opened its first session to-day with a public meeting under the presidency of M. E. Regnault (France). The committee consists of 13 members, the British member being Sir Henry Wheeler.

The chairman, in opening the session, expressed the thanks of the committee to the Social Hygiene Bureau of the Rockefeller Foundation, which had made the inquiry possible by a gift of $125,000 (£25,000).

In the present session the committee will have to establish the general organization of the inquiry, the methods to be adopted, and the itinerary of the commission of three members which, it is hoped, will set out for the East next month. It was pointed out that this could not be done in public without seriously jeopardizing the results of the inquiry, and it was therefore decided to hold the remainder of the meetings in private, although it was stated that once the inquiry has been completed the results would be widely published.

At this afternoon's session the committee began to examine, country by country, the situation in different territories to be visited, the points to be decided being:—(1) What is the available evidence as to the main routes of the international traffic in the East; (2) the most important towns, ports, and territories that are apt to be particularly used by the traffickers, either owing to their geographical situation or to other circumstances; (3) the special conditions and needs of the different countries with regard to the suppression of the traffic, with particular attention to national legislation and their international obligations.

## AN EX-AMBASSADOR'S FANTASY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 21

Mr. James W. Gerard, the former United States Ambassador to Germany, has issued a list of "59 men who rule the United States," which is given prominence here. The men he names, Mr. Gerard says, could "make England the financial giant America now is."

The list is composed exclusively of financiers, business men, and owners or directors of newspaper enterprises and film concerns. The only men in it who could be described as politicians are Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Mr. Samuel Insull, who has taken an active part in the politics of Chicago and the Middle West. These three are business men to whom politics are almost incidental. The men named on his list rule, according to Mr. Gerard, "by virtue of their ability. They themselves are too busy to hold political office, but they determine who shall hold such office."

Mr. W. R. Hearst appears on the list, but not President Hoover.

## THE OPIUM TRAFFIC

### DIFFICULTY OF CONTROL IN FREE ZONES

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Aug. 21

The Central Board of Control set up in connexion with the Geneva Opium Convention held its first public meeting this afternoon, Mr. J. A. Lyall presiding.

Referring to the fact that the meeting was being held in public, Mr. Lyall said they hoped to have more public meetings as the cooperation of the Press and the public was essential to their task, but it might be necessary to meet in private. In connexion with the report of the secretary on his first visit to Greece, Yugoslavia, and Hungary last June, Mr. Lyall said that Salonika had been specially chosen for investigation owing to the situation created by the Free Zones. The board attached great importance to getting statistics from Russia and Turkey as the absence of statistics from these countries made a serious gap in their tables.

The report referred to, which was then discussed, said that until recent years all raw opium produced in Yugoslavia was exported from Salonika (Greek Zone), the quantity exported yearly averaging, roughly, 65,000 kilogrammes (143,300lb.) for the last 10 years. Availing itself of the opportunity offered by the non-ratification of the Convention by Yugoslavia, however, the opium export trade had left Salonika and concentrated in Yugoslavia, principally in the town of Skoplyé (Uskub). The Yugoslav Government appeared to have encouraged the transfer from Salonika to its own ports on the Adriatic. Whereas in 1923 all exportations of raw opium were effected through Salonika, in 1929 only 13 per cent. of the total exports were shipped from that port.

Concerning manufactured drugs in transit, the report drew attention to the fact that when they passed through Salonika from a country not a party to the Convention, as, for instance, Turkey, the directorate of the Zone could not do more than demand an import certificate from the importing country—a measure which did not constitute an effective control, as the goods, being in transit, could not be examined, and were usually described by the shipper as "pharmaceutical products."

One aspect of the question, said the secretary, Don Ugo Theodoli, appeared perfectly obvious; the fact that two distinct streams of opium traffic—from Greece and Yugoslavia—were allowed to use two distinct Customs zones within the same port would always, in practice, make for confusion, in spite of any methods which might be devised to prevent it.

The secretary's investigations in the Balkans have satisfied him, the report says, that the centre of the drug traffic is fast moving eastward, and that the board's particular attention must be directed to securing the submission of regular and accurate statistics from Turkey. "In view of the fact that other indications that illicit traffickers have lately been attempting to use Turkish territory as a base for their operations, too much importance," the report concludes, "cannot be attached to the fullest cooperation between the Turkish Government and the Board."

## MANNERS OF CONGRESS CROWDS

### INSULTING THE POLICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Aug. 21

At an inquest to-day on the body of a *prabhat feri* leader [a *prabhat feri* is a party which goes round singing nationalist songs], who died from injuries received on August 2 in connexion with a "Tilak Day" procession, important evidence was given by Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon.

Dr. Nunan said that, although the crowd on that occasion was non-violent, it was defiant, and it would be dishonest to term it peaceful. For months the police had been jeered at and insulted. The word "bastard" was a common epithet applied to the police, and Europeans in general were jeered at. "Aspersions have been cast upon the legitimacy of my own birth by gentlemen wearing Gandhi caps," the witness said. "It would be interesting to speculate what would happen to a person in my own town [Limerick] who would call a policeman a bastard. Such a person cannot be considered non-violent or peaceful."

Dr. Nunan also said that the Red Cross was abused and misused, and that he had personally reprimanded men with Red Cross badges on their arms for marshalling a procession to defy the police. He had seen men suffering from trivial injuries forced by Congress Red Cross men to lie upon stretchers against their will, and had himself removed these men from the stretchers and told them to go away.

The Coroner, summing up, said the dead man had been leading a company of about 20 persons displaying what was called the "national flag." It was alleged that a police sergeant demanded the flag from him, and on his refusal to surrender it, struck him on the head with a polo stick. No complaint of this alleged assault had been made to the police, and there were serious discrepancies in the evidence in regard to where the assailant came from and where the alleged assault was committed. Two questions arose for consideration—whether the alleged assault was an isolated attack on an individual dissociated from the charge made by the police in dispersing the crowd, and, if not, whether the police were justified in making a general charge on an assembly which, as Dr. Nunan had shown, had exhibited very striking obstinacy.

The jury found that death was due to a fracture of the skull caused by fatal injuries inflicted by an unknown police officer.

## SUPPOSED CRISIS IN THE DIAMOND MARKET

### CONFERENCE IN CAPE TOWN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 21

There are reports here of a crisis in the diamond market. Mr. Fourie, Minister of Mines, Mr. Pirow, Minister of Justice, the Government mining engineer, and Mr. Hirschhorn, of De Beers, are all here. Mr. Fourie is sailing for London to attend the Imperial Conference to-morrow, and all deny that there is any crisis; but there has been a conference to-day about which the greatest secrecy is observed.

The diamond syndicate is believed to be pressing the Government to restrict the supply of diamonds for the market, while the Government is said to be wanting to increase the quota for sale as a palliative for its financial plight. A new agreement about the quota was reached between the Government, the syndicate, and producers last March.

## A LIVING WAGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, Aug. 21

A case which has just come before the Labour Court of Imperia provides an example of the working of the machinery set up by the "Corporative State" for the peaceful settlement of labour disputes.

Workmen employed as oil pressers claimed before the Court that their wages should be fixed at 30 lire (about 6s. 8d.) a day. The employer said that no agreement had been made beforehand, and that at the time he engaged the men a contract to fix wages was being drawn up between the respective syndicates of employers and workers. As, however, the two syndicates had failed to agree, he had himself fixed the wages at 20 lire a day.

The Court, in granting the claim of the workmen, decided that, in the absence of an agreement between the syndicates of masters and men, the rates fixed by the employer had no legal value; the minimum he had laid down could never be applied, "since the wage must be such as at least to provide the worker with the things essential to life."

## EX-PRESIDENT OF INDIAN CONGRESS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.—Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, the former president of the National Congress, was arrested this afternoon under the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance in connexion with a speech he recently delivered in Meerut. He was taken to Meerut.—*Reuter.*

## REICHSWEHR COMMAND CHANGES

### RETIREMENT OF CHIEF OF ARMY DIRECTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 21

Persistent rumours of impending changes in the command of the Reichswehr are followed to-day by a definite statement in the *Vossische Zeitung* that the Chief of Army Direction, Colonel-General Heye, is about to retire, and is to be succeeded by the Chief of the Troop Office, Major-General Curt Baron Von Hammerstein-Equord. Official confirmation of this report is not obtainable.

In the present confused political situation changes in the Reichswehr command have a special interest. General von Hammerstein was reported last year to have attended the Soviet Army manoeuvres, and certain newspapers think he is an advocate of Soviet and German military cooperation. Similar ideas have been attributed to General von Schleicher, the Secretary of State at the Reichswehr Ministerium. The Ministry has categorically denied "that the Reichswehr stands in special relation to Russia, or that its command or individual persons in it are promoting efforts contrary to the general policy of the Reich."

General Heye succeeded General von Seeckt in 1926, when the public outcry over the presence of a Hohenzollern prince at Reichswehr exercises caused that officer's retirement. General Heye, in a speech to officers at Dresden not long ago, laid particular emphasis on the need for loyalty to the Republic and said that "the door stood open" for any who could not accept this. General Groener, the Reichswehr Minister, has told the Reichswehr plainly "to keep away from politics." At the time of the Kapp *Putsch* General von Hammerstein was put under arrest by his father-in-law, General Lüttwitz, the would-be Kappist War Minister, for his opposition to this adventure.

The strict injunction to "keep clear of politics" does not please some of the younger officers. The three artillery lieutenants who were arrested at Ulm in March on charges of disaffecting the troops are soon to be tried. They are young men of strong Nationalist sentiments and dislike the "Republican attitude" of the Ministry. They are accused of trying to secure Reichswehr "neutrality" in case of another *Putsch*.

## FRENCH AND FLEMISH IN BELGIUM

### SOLDIER'S REFUSAL TO OBEY ORDERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21

This morning the Military Court acquitted on appeal a soldier named Joris, of Leeuw, previously sentenced by the Liége Council of War to three-and-a-half months' military detention for having on three occasions refused to obey orders given in French.

The soldier knew French, but wished to draw attention to the position of Flemish soldiers. The matter caused some comment at the time and gave rise to questions in the Chamber. The Comte de Broqueville, Minister of National Defence, said that he had taken, before the date specified by Parliament, temporary measures for the application of the law passed to give satisfaction to Flemish claims concerning the use of languages in the Army.

## MORE ESCAPES FROM DEVIL'S ISLAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TRINIDAD, Aug. 21

A party of eight men who had escaped from the French penal colony of Devil's Island in a 20-foot open boat reached South Trinidad on Tuesday, after a 21-days voyage, the last six days of which were passed without food. The men had attempted to reach Venezuela, and endured terrible hardships as their craft frequently capsized. They are being held here under suspicion of being alien criminals.

# Telegrams in Brief

King Feisal of Iraq has arrived at BERNE from Dijon.—*Reuter.*

Signor Mussolini left ROME yesterday for Cesenatico in order to be present at the funeral of his nephew, Sandro Mussolini, to-day.

Reuter's LENINGRAD correspondent reports the death of M. Bartold, the Orientalist. M. Bartold had been a member of the Academy of Sciences since 1913.

An earthquake of moderate intensity was recorded at KEW OBSERVATORY on Wednesday night. The epicentre is estimated to have been 6,700 miles away.

General Bilstein-Menezes, who had been sent to Angola to investigate the revolt there, returned to LISBON yesterday to continue his investigations at home.

Miss Evelyn Spooner, who is competing in the Round-ITALY air race next Monday, successfully completed the preliminary tests yesterday. She is flying a Gipsy Moth machine.

Pan-American Airways have bought all the assets of the NEW YORK-RIO-Buenos Aires Air Line, including flying equipment, bases in South America, and technical material.—*Exchange.*

Sir George Stanley, the Governor, speaking at the opening of the MADRAS Flying Club, said he foresaw the time when flying in South India would be as normal a means of travel as motoring to-day.

A motor-car driven by a Mr. Bonner, described as a British subject, crashed through the parapet of a bridge near Vienne (ISÈRE) yesterday, and fell into the river. Mr. Bonner, his wife, and his niece were injured.

Sir Thomas Best, late Lieutenant-Governor of MALTA, left the island yesterday for Marseilles and London. Mr. H. C. Luke, the new Lieutenant-Governor, took the oath of office as officer administering the Government until the return of the Governor early in October.

Since the last session of the International Labour Conference the International Labour Office in GENEVA has been notified of 14 new ratifications of international labour conventions. The number of ratifications of international labour conventions which have now been officially registered is 403.

Mr. I. Sternefeld died suddenly at the American Hospital of PARIS yesterday of concussion of the brain, caused by his having been thrown by a bicyclist. Mr. Sternefeld, who was born in Alsace in 1853, had represented the Westinghouse Electric Company in America, the Far East, and the principal European countries. In 1914, on the outbreak of war, Mr. Sternefeld went to France, and at the age of 63 enlisted as a volunteer in the Engineers' Corps of the French Army.

## ROMAN DISCOVERIES AT COLOGNE

### SPECIMENS OF GLASSWARE

(FROM OUR FRANKFURT CORRESPONDENT)

Excavations during building in the Severinsstrasse at Cologne—the "Via Appia" of Cologne—where five years ago 160 Roman graves and tombs were discovered, have brought to light much Roman glassware. The find is stated to surpass all earlier discoveries of a similar kind, and is regarded as proof that the Roman city of Cologne (Colonia Claudia Augusta Agrippinensis) was one of the principal centres of the Roman Empire for the manufacture of glass. The finds were made among three layers of graves, the second and third containing Roman graves of the third and first century respectively, and the top layer Frankish graves of the sixth century.

The excavations, directed by the head of the Roman section of the Wallraf-Richartz Museum, where the finds are now exhibited, were carried out inch by inch, partly by means of pocket-knives, with the result that most of the highly delicate and fragile objects are undamaged. They include vessels made of cut glass with figurative decorations, bowls bearing an illustration of a boar's head, incised with flint, vases of pressed glass as an imitation of cut glass, and—the rarest specimens—vessels and glasses of a beautiful opal white and blue, which all reveal the high technical skill of those days. Among the many other objects unearthed are Roman drinking vessels of terra-cotta inscribed "Sume," "Misce," "Vivas," "Frui," or "Salve."

One of the Frankish graves contained a large *Scramasax*, a kind of dagger, and remnants of a leather sheath with bronze decorations. The most precious trinkets are two Frankish silver earrings.

## CONTROL OF ARMS TRAFFIC IN ABYSSINIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 21.

A treaty to regulate the importation of arms and munitions into Abyssinia was signed at the Quai d'Orsay this morning by representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Abyssinia. The treaty applies to Abyssinia and the surrounding territories the provisions for publicity and control of the Geneva Convention of June 17, 1925.

Other Foreign News on following page

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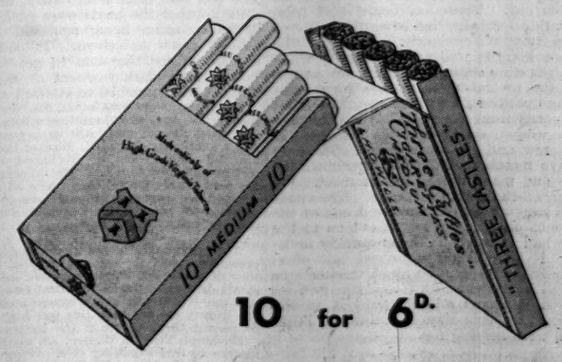


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# SEVERE GALE

## YACHT SUNK OFF CORNWALL

## SIX LIVES LOST

## COMMODORE KING DROWNED

At least six lives are believed to have been lost in the cutter yacht Islander, which sank with all hands near Fowey, Cornwall, during a gale on Wednesday night. The yacht had been chartered by Commodore H. D. King, Unionist M.P. for South Paddington, and the names of those believed lost are as follows:—

Commodore H. D. King, D.S.O., M.P., of 3, Hans-crescent, S.W.1.

Captain Ronald Court Glazebrook, of Wood Farm, Henham, Bishop's Stortford, Essex.

Surgeon-Captain A. R. Brailey, senior medical officer of the London Division of the R.N.V.R., of Clock House, Dunmow, Essex.

Commander Sidney Searle, R.N.V.R., of Berwick-on-Tweed.

Captain Lucas (skipper), of The Moat, Soberton, Fareham, Hants.

Walter Lucas (yacht hand), his brother.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

FOWEY, AUG. 21

At the height of one of the most severe summer storms within memory the cutter yacht Islander, owned by Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Diggle (who was not on board), of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and chartered by Commodore H. D. King, M.P., was driven on the rocks and sank with all hands at Lansallos Cove, Lantivet Bay, three miles from Fowey, last night. It is not yet known here exactly

how many were on board, but would-be rescuers were able to see at least six, two of whom they thought to be women.

Although a good deal of wreckage has been washed ashore none of their bodies had been recovered here up to this evening. A more desolate spot in stormy weather than Lansallos Cove can hardly be imagined. Rugged cliffs rise out of the water to a height of some 80ft., and from their base cruel-looking rocks jut out into the waves.

It is thought that the yacht was bound from Plymouth to Falmouth, and when the storm became heavy hoped to make Fowey Harbour and anchor there until the weather improved. She never reached Fowey, but local seamen are at a loss to understand why she did not put in at Polperro, a short distance east of Lansallos Cove. Although all were lost, the traditional bravery of the Cornish seafaring folk was worthily exemplified in the attempts made to rescue those on board the yacht.

### RESCUE ATTEMPTS

There are only a few scattered farmsteads and cottages near Lansallos Cove, and the yacht was first seen by some campers in tents on the hillside. Soon after 8 o'clock last night one of the campers, Dr. Cox, of Hampstead, came up to the farmhouse of Mr. R. Roseveare, of Frogmore, Lanteglos, to say that a ship apparently about a mile off the shore was sending up distress flares. The south-westerly gale was blowing with terrific force, the rain was lashing down, and it seemed as though nothing could live in the heavy seas that were running. Mr. Roseveare sent warning to the rocket brigade at Polruan, and the Fowey lifeboat speedily put out to try to reach the cove.

Mr. Roseveare meantime had hurried to the cove, and the story of his experience is best told in his own words:—"At first," he said, "when I saw her the yacht was about half a mile out, riding comfortably at anchor. She was continually sending up distress flares. Soon after I was joined by Mr. W. H. Eddy. We went down the cliffs and got the painters from his two boats there ready for the vessel when she should come in closer. In a few minutes we saw the Fowey lifeboat coming round the headland. The yacht, however, was now dragging her anchor and getting nearer to the breakers. Rockets fired by the Polruan people failed to reach her. We saw that the lifeboat could not get here in time, so I managed to get a torch and we went over hedges and fields down to the rocks. We jumped across a narrow channel on to a rock which was jutting out into the sea.

"By this time the ship was about 50 yards out. Those on board had been shouting for help, but when they saw us they stopped, evidently reassured. She was coming in well and eventually when she got close enough we slung out a rope. At the second attempt the rope went clean over the ship, which was then about 20 yards from the rocks. We could see two women on board, two members of the crew, and two other people. The only active member of the crew grabbed the line and made it fast to the mast. We fastened the line to the rocks. The vessel was swaying all the time and one of the persons on board who got out on to the line had to scramble back quickly or he would have been drowned at once. Eventually he found a much thicker rope which he fastened on to our line and we towed it across and fastened it to the rocks. By this time half-a-dozen other men were helping me.

### "TERRIFIC SEAS"

"Just as we thought we could rescue those on board a big undertow slung the yacht outwards broadside on to the rocks. I was nearly washed into the sea through getting on to the wrong side of the rope. Those on board were hanging on to the ship, as terrific seas were breaking over her. They did their best to get into the lifebelts. Then we saw the stem of the yacht swerving towards the shore. A huge sea came, and she disappeared. We looked out for anything floating about, and Mr. R. Dunn very pluckily tied a rope round his waist, and by the light of my torch climbed down and searched the sea.

"In about five minutes we saw a man with a lifebelt round him five or six yards out struggling with the seas. He was waving one hand above his head, shouting that he was still alive. Mr. Dunn tried to rescue him, but the sea smothered them both. The man in the lifebelt was washed out and we never saw him again. Three or four minutes afterwards we saw the two ladies in the waves locked in one another's arms. They had some kind of an inflated life preserver round them, but they too went under the waves."

Mr. Roseveare added that the spot was a regular death-trap. He had never known such a gale in August. The men in the Fowey lifeboat stated to-day that it was impossible to get close to the yacht. One minute their searchlights would be focused on the doomed ship; the next minute they would be tossed upwards, and the searchlight would be pointing up to the sky. They were able to help those on shore by playing their searchlight on the waves after the ship had foundered.

### CAPTAIN LUCAS'S FAMILY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHAMPTON, AUG. 21

Mrs. Lucas, the mother of the two men engaged in the Islander, is in such a delicate state of health that no one has been allowed to see her. She lives at Bitterne-park, and is a widow, having been entirely dependent upon the help of the two sons.

An aunt and an uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Stoneage, also live in Southampton, and they told me that Captain Lucas had been in charge of the Islander for the past two seasons, but they had not heard from him for some time. He and his brother had toured with the owner of the yacht during the summer, and it was presumed that they were taken over when Commodore King chartered the yacht.

Captain Lucas was 32 years of age and his brother Walter generally accompanied him as yacht hand. Walter was 20 years of age. Captain Lucas was married, with two young children and lived at Soberton, near Fareham. The father of the two men was Captain Edward Lucas, a well-known yacht skipper.

### SIR A. QUILLER-COUCH AND COASTGUARDS

An account of the wreck was given yesterday by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, whose house at Fowey is within five miles of the rocks on which the boat went to pieces.

The accident happened (he said) about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, and as soon as it got on the rocks the yacht was quickly broken up. The lifeboat was under way within 10 minutes of information being given that the yacht was in peril.

"By rocket apparatus," he added, "a line was got across the yacht when it was fast breaking up, but those on board were unable to attach their end of the line. Owing to the weather and the rugged coast the lifeboat could not reach the yacht, and although the crew also got a line across it was of no avail. Everything possible in the way of attempted rescue was done, but the section of the coast and the prevailing conditions combined to make the risk too great."

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch mentioned that formerly there was a watch house almost immediately opposite the spot where the yacht went ashore and two coastguards were continuously on duty there. He suggested that the wreck was one of the results of doing away with the coastguards.

## PRINCE'S FLIGHT IN A GALE

### BY AIR TO LE TOUQUET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FOLKESTONE, AUG. 21

The Prince of Wales flew over the Channel to-day in the teeth of a south-westerly gale which attained almost 55 miles an hour this evening. The weather was so unfavourable that it was undecided whether the Prince would make the trip by air or boat to Le Touquet, where he is going to stay for a few days. With an improvement in the weather he left London in his private aeroplane this afternoon, although before doing so he knew that there was a gale in the Channel.

His machine therefore came down at Lympne in order that the Prince and his pilot could be satisfied as to the conditions before proceeding farther. By this time the weather had cleared and the sun was shining brightly, although the wind had not abated. The Prince's stay at the aerodrome was very short, for, having received information about the weather, he and the pilot entered the machine within five minutes after their arrival and started upon the journey across the Channel.

The Prince crossed over the English coast just after 5.15, being escorted by a two-engined R.A.F. flying boat, which had flown from Calshot for the purpose of escorting him. In spite of the strong wind the Prince's machine arrived at Berck aerodrome, which is a few miles from Le Touquet, in 20 minutes from leaving Lympne aerodrome.

General Trotter and the Prince's suite made their journey across the Channel by boat.

Our Correspondent at Le Touquet says the Prince of Wales arrived by air at the Berck aerodrome at 5.30 last night after a good journey. He immediately drove to the Golf Hotel, Le Touquet.

## STORM ON YORKSHIRE COAST

### FILEY FISHERMEN'S LOSS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SCARBOROUGH, AUG. 21

Disastrous loss befell the small fishing community at Filey when a sudden south-east gale developed about 1 o'clock this morning. The fleet of motor-cobles used for fishing parties and for pleasure sailing by holiday-makers had been left at anchor under the shelter of the headland and Filey Brigg, as is the custom in calm weather. In stormy weather they are hauled ashore, there being no harbour. The sea was lashed into fury, and one after another the boats were sunk in the darkness, some being smashed against others near to them. It was too dangerous for the men to get to their boats in the darkness, and at dawn the lifeboat was launched to attempt salvage.

Seventeen boats were sunk. Six were salved during the day, and doubtless others will be recovered though some will be beyond repair and all seriously damaged. Most of the vessels are the sole means of livelihood of their owners and their families. Out of season they are used purely for fishing. Some 40 men are affected as owners and part owners of the cobles and gear. The loss and damage is roughly estimated at £1,000.

At Scarborough the sea was very rough, and crowds watched the scene with great interest. Five Scarborough steam trawlers and seven steam drifters of the herring fleet from Lowestoft and Yarmouth had a severe buffeting in the stormy sea until the tide was high enough to permit them to reach the harbour.

Frederick Thomas Rigden, 32, married, lost his life by the capsizing of a rowing boat in the oyster grounds at Whitstable. With three other men Rigden was engaged in picking up "creeps" (iron hooks with chains) when a wave struck the boat and capsized it. The three other men were rescued.

Serious flooding was again reported yesterday from the Rhondda Valley, following a night of torrential rainfall, accompanied by a gale which reached 50 miles an hour. Trehafod, the scene of last year's disastrous floods, again suffered severely.

Extensive damage has been done in the Irish Free State by stormy weather. Serious flooding has occurred in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary.

### A.D.C. TO THE KING

The King has approved of the appointment of Colonel (temporary Brigadier) H. R. W. M. Smith, C.B.E., D.S.O., as Aide-de-Camp to the King.

# FRENCH STRIKES

## SETTLEMENT IN THE LILLE AREA

### WORKERS ACCEPT COMPROMISE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, AUG. 21

The representatives of the textile workers in the Lille area accepted the terms of settlement proposed by M. Laval, the Minister of Labour, this morning. The terms had already been accepted by the employers. As the strike committee stipulated that the agreement must be signed in the presence of the Minister of Labour, M. Laval left Paris for Lille this afternoon.

Later in the day the Lille textile workmen's unions affiliated to the C.G.T. and the independent organizations notified M. Laval of their decision to resume work during to-morrow and Saturday. Only the Communist unions have decided to continue the strike. If everything proceeds according to plan only 2,000 textile workers will remain on strike in the Lille area on Monday morning. The workmen in the engineering industries have also announced their intention of returning to work to-morrow.

M. Laval's compromise, which has virtually ended the strike at Lille, represents in reality a success for the employers, since the conditions which they have accepted have little binding force. The employers undertake to consider in October, when the new cost-of-living figure is fixed, what increase of wages, if any, the industry can afford. The Minister of Labour is to decide whether a revision of wages is called for, and the owners are to open negotiations at his request. There seems to be nothing in this to prevent the employers from repeating their contention that the industry cannot afford an increase of wages, whether the cost of living has risen or not. At the same time, the compromise marks a small gain from the workers' point of view, since the owners now admit two principles which they sought to deny: the first, that the Minister of Labour has authority to initiate negotiations; the second, that the cost-of-living index cannot be altogether ignored.

As M. Laval himself pointed out to-day, agreement at Lille leaves the deadlock in the more important Roubaix-Tourcoing area untouched. Here the difficulty of a settlement is greater, owing to the introduction of the *prime de fidélité*, and the deep hostility between the unions and the Consortium. Here also returns to work, even by non-union labour, have been insignificant compared with those at Lille. But if the ending of the strike in the Lille area weakens the resolution of the unions in the Roubaix-Tourcoing area, the abandonment of the *non possumus* attitude by the Lille owners may have some influence on the Consortium.

The Franco-American Association of Shipowners at Le Havre has declared a lock-out of dockers and stevedores at that port, and they will take on no more daily workers until further notice. The dockers' union has placed the association on its "black list."

## NEW ZEALAND'S TRADE WITH CANADA

### HIGHER DUTIES ON MOTOR VEHICLES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), AUG. 21

Mr. Forbes, the Prime Minister, informed Parliament to-day that the new Canadian Government had refused to extend the application of the Australian agreement with regard to tariff rates to New Zealand products beyond October, but were willing to negotiate a direct trade agreement. The New Zealand Government, he said, were averse from tariff retaliation with a sister Dominion, but the matter was of such moment, especially to the dairy industry, that some action must be taken. Therefore it had been decided that Canadian motor-vehicles and accessories should be subjected to all the general duties in force before the recent amendment of the tariff.

The change would increase the rates from 10 per cent. on trucks and chassis, and 20 per cent. on complete cars, to 35 per cent. on trucks and chassis and 50 per cent. on complete cars. The rates would operate immediately, but were not leviable on goods already exported from Canada.

Mr. Forbes added that the Government were willing to replace Canadian motors on the British preferential rate pending the negotiation for a direct trade agreement if the Canadian Government similarly continued the special agreement granting preference to New Zealand products. He intended to discuss the subject with the Canadian Government when he visited Canada on his way to the Imperial Conference.

## PROPOSED OXFORD BY-PASS ROAD

A meeting was held at the Ministry of Transport yesterday, when representatives of Oxford County Council and Oxford City Council discussed with Lord Ponsonby, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, a proposal for constructing a by-pass road on the northern side of Oxford.

## FRIENDS OF CHESTER CATHEDRAL

The Dean of Chester announces in the Chester *Diocesan Gazette* that the Prince of Wales, as Earl of Chester, has consented to be Patron of the Friends of Chester Cathedral. The object of the society is to provide funds for the Cathedral.

## INVALIDS

The following bulletin about the Duke of Northumberland was issued at 11.30 yesterday morning:—"The Duke of Northumberland has had a good night. The pneumonic condition persists but the temperature is a little lower. The general condition remains unchanged." The night bulletin, at 8.45, stated: "The Duke of Northumberland spent a quiet day. There has been no loss of strength."

The bulletin issued from Lord Birkenhead's home yesterday afternoon was as follows:—"Lord Birkenhead has had a peaceful night. Although no longer as critically ill as he has been, the enfeeblement of his heart, consequent on his pneumonia, can only be expected to pass off very gradually."

The condition of Mr. W. Mackinder, M.P., it was reported yesterday, remains critical.

# THE DUCHESS OF YORK

## BIRTH OF A DAUGHTER

### MOTHER AND CHILD DOING WELL

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York was safely delivered of a Princess between 9 and 9.30 last night.

The following bulletin was issued from Glamis Castle:—

GLAMIS CASTLE, THURSDAY

H.R.H. the Duchess of York gave birth to a daughter this evening.

Both her Royal Highness and the infant Princess are making very satisfactory progress.

Signed, HENRY SIMSON, F.C.O.G., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.R.C.P.

F. NEON REYNOLDS, F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

DAVID MYLES, M.B., Ch.B., St. Andrews.

Both Mr. Clynes and Mr. H. R. Boyd, Ceremonial Secretary to the Home Office, were in the Castle at the time.

Another bulletin will be issued at 10.30 this morning.

Immediately the Princess was born the news was sent by telephone and telegraph to the King and Queen at Sandringham, and messages of congratulation were sent back at once to the Duke and Duchess. The great beacon on Hunter's Hill, two miles from the Castle, will be lit to-night. The birthday of the little Princess coincides with that of her cousin, the Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, Princess Mary's second son, who was six years old yesterday.

The Lord Mayor of London is at present on holiday in Scotland, but the following telegram was dispatched to the Duke of York on his behalf:—

"The citizens of London are delighted that her Royal Highness the Duchess of York has been delivered of a daughter and respectfully tender to your Royal Highnesses sincere congratulations and good wishes on this auspicious event.—William Waterlow, Lord Mayor of London."

The daughter now born to the Duke and Duchess of York will bear the same style as her sister, H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth of York, with the difference of the Christian name. The infant Princess is fourth in the line of succession to the Throne, next to her sister, Princess Elizabeth, who was four years old last April, and who is third in the succession. The infant Princess is the first member of the Royal Family to be born in Scotland for more than 300 years. Charles I. was born at Dunfermline in November, 1600, and his brother Robert, Duke of Kintyre, was also born at Dunfermline in February, 1602.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY

### BIG RELIEF SCHEMES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, AUG. 21

The German Ministry of Posts has placed contracts, outside its current schedule of work, to the value of £10,000,000 as its share in the vigorous campaign against unemployment initiated by the Government, which has also used its emergency powers to curtail the unlimited liability of the Reich to finance the payment of unemployment relief. The State Railway Company is to place contracts up to £17,500,000; a scheme to employ 150,000 workers in building 35,000 to 40,000 working-class dwellings is in hand, and a road construction scheme is being prepared.

The postal contracts are for telegraph and telephone cables, motor transport, new premises, and so on. The Government, which has obtained from the President exceptional powers to combat conventions maintaining prices at artificially high levels, has used these contracts as a weapon to break such agreements. The Ministry stipulated for a price reduction of 10 per cent. in its negotiations with the tendering firms, and in the case of the electro-technical, automobile, and building branches these terms were accepted. In the case of cement prices were governed by an agreement, and the cement cartel made difficulties. The contracts were, therefore, awarded to firms outside the ring which quoted lower prices, and the Ministry "will not call upon the cement cartel until further notice."

The linoleum cartel also refused to lower its prices, which the Ministry thinks to be "much above those ruling for other types of floor coverings." Linoleum, therefore, "will, until further notice, not be used in the new buildings of the Ministry of Posts."

## DEATH OF SIR ASTON WEBB, R.A.

### FUNERAL SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S

We regret to announce that SIR ASTON WEBB, the distinguished architect and former President of the Royal Academy, died in his sleep early yesterday morning at his residence in Hanover-terrace, W. He was 81.

With the consent of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the President and Council of the Royal Academy have arranged for the first part of the funeral to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday at 12 noon. Those wishing to attend will be admitted without ticket by the West Door. The interment will be private.

It is stated unofficially that the funeral procession will leave the Royal Academy for St. Paul's at about 11.15. The place of interment has not been decided upon. It is understood to be the wish of the relatives that he should be buried with other members of the family.

We also regret to announce the deaths of GARTER KING OF ARMS (Sir H. F. Burke), of Mr. SELWYN IMAGE, artist and poet, and twice Slade Professor at Oxford, and of MISS MARION TERRY, the last survivor of the famous four Terry sisters.

Memoirs appear on p. 12, together with memoirs of COMMODORE H. D. KING, M.P., and others who lost their lives in the wreck of the Islander.

## BY-ELECTION IN SOUTH PADDINGTON

The death of Commodore King causes a Parliamentary vacancy in South Paddington. Commodore King was first returned for the constituency in November, 1922. In 1923 his majority was 6,032, and in 1924 and 1929 he was unopposed.

# THE DEFENCE OF PESHAWAR

## OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF OPERATIONS

### AFRIDI ESCAPE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, AUG. 21

The military and air operations in the recent trouble on the North-West Frontier are described in two Press *communiqués* issued by the Army Department to-night.

The account of the military activities, which covers the period from August 5—when the Afridi movement down the Bara Valley for an attack on Peshawar began—to August 13, states that on August 7 the strength of the Afridis and of the Orakzais with them in the Kajuri Plain

was estimated at about 7,000. The *lashkar* was evidently hidden in the caves and broken ground towards the west of the plain, as little was seen of it during air reconnaissances. The infiltration of small, very mobile bands of Afridis into the Peshawar Plain, the protection afforded to them there by villagers, and the concealment offered by high crops called for a series of military reconnaissances and for continual alertness by all the troops. This imposed a great strain on the Peshawar garrison. Happily it was well borne, and the amount of sickness was surprisingly low.

Describing a reconnaissance by the Poona Horse towards the village of Sorozai, south-east of Peshawar, on August 9, the *communiqué* says the cavalry encountered a concentration of several hundred Afridis. The Poona Horse were forced to retire, and in doing so lost one Indian officer killed, one wounded, and one captured, and two Indian other ranks killed, one missing (believed killed), and two wounded. A captured jemadar [native officer] has since been released. By August 10 a force equivalent to an infantry brigade group was concentrated at Nowshera to reinforce the Peshawar garrison and had a very salutary effect.

Dealing with the Orakzai threat against Kohat, the *communiqué* notes that the bearing of the village levies in Kohat and and Kurram had been most staunch, and the repulse of the Massozai and Para Chamkannis attacks was greatly aided by the help given by Kurram villagers.

### AFRIDI WITHDRAWAL

When the situation about Peshawar on August 11 was explained to Army Headquarters an additional infantry brigade was placed at the disposal of the Northern Command, an armoured train was sent from Lahore, and preparations were made to effect the clearance of the area east of Peshawar.

The *communiqué* says that as secretly as they had entered the district so the Afridis were reported by August 12 to be returning to Tirah in considerable numbers. By August 13 the westward trend was clearly confirmed, and the immediate need for the execution of the plan to clear the district of Afridis was, therefore, removed. Throughout these last few days, the *communiqué* continues, the necessity for active pursuit, should the opportunity arise, was never lost sight of, but, by their skill in the use of the ground, movement by night, and by dispersion, the enemy denied our troops the chance for which they were looking.

An estimate of the casualties inflicted on the enemy must be based largely on conjecture. The skill with which the Afridis have removed their dead and wounded prevents the computation of an accurate figure. The Chief Commissioner for the North-West Frontier Province has estimated the casualties at 50 killed and twice that number wounded. The casualties suffered by our troops are limited to the few incurred by the Poona Horse on August 9 and one policeman wounded.

The *communiqué* on the work of the Royal Air Force describes a constant series of flights by day and night for reconnaissance and bombing. On August 9 a total of 70 aeroplane attacks was made by No. 11, No. 27, No. 39, and No. 60 Squadrons on villages in the Bara and Waran valleys, and from dawn to dusk No. 5 and No. 20 Squadrons kept up offensive patrols over the cave area and attacked with bombs and machine-guns all parties observed. Mention is made of the use made of a twin-engined Hinaidi aeroplane, which carried over half a ton of bombs for each attack. Between August 4 and August 16 the six air squadrons engaged in the operations carried out a total of 1,835 flying hours, including night flying.

## SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU CALLED TO SIMLA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, AUG. 21

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who has been engaged at Hyderabad in an important law case, has been urgently summoned to Simla, and will leave either to-night or to-morrow morning. Mr. Jayakar was due to reach Simla this morning.

The Bombay Government has declared unlawful the Congress Committees in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Nasik, and East and West Khandesh.

## MADRAS STATUE TO LORD WILLINGDON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, AUG. 21

Unveiling this morning a statue of Lord Willingdon, who was Governor of Madras from 1919 to 1924, Sir George Stanley, the Governor, paid a warm tribute to the work of Lord Willingdon during a time of very great difficulty following the passing of the Reforms Act. The efforts of Lord and Lady Willingdon to improve the social relations between the communities and for the social welfare of the people, as well as Lord Willingdon's work as Head of the Administration, would, he said, bear fruit in due season.

# ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

## VIEWS IN SOUTH INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, AUG. 21

Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, will represent all the South Indian States at the Round-Table Conference in London. To hear their views and the views of typical Mysore representatives a miniature round-table conference has been held during the last two days at Bangalore. The gathering included Sir Pazhamanheri S. Sivasawami Aiyer, from Madras; Mr. Panikkar, of the Chamber of Princes organization; and representatives of the planters and the Mysore goldfields and of the States of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkottai, and Sandur. The Maharajah of Travancore listened to the proceedings. About 70 representatives attended from Mysore, and many spoke.

In his inaugural speech Sir Mirza Ismail said:—

I hold no brief for the Report [of the Statutory Commission], but I must say there is in it much with which I find myself in agreement, though there is also a good deal with which I cannot agree. It is undoubtedly a weighty production, which it would be unwise to discuss in a hasty spirit of prejudice, nor would it be either fair or reasonable on our part to expect the British Government to ignore a report which has been prepared by seven distinguished Members of Parliament representing all parties, and which is regarded by their countrymen as a great essay in constitution-making worthy of the closest study and destined to rank as a State document of historic importance.

Whether we like it or not, there is hardly a doubt that the Simon Report will form the main basis of the discussion at the Round-Table Conference, and, I personally think, rightly so, owing to the definiteness with which it raises the issues, assembles the relevant facts, and sets forth the arguments which support its views. This is not, however, to say that the Report need monopolize the field, or even represents the last word of Great Britain to India. If that were the idea, there would be no need for the conference.

The discussion showed that Mysore and the South Indian States generally would like to join a federation, or, alternatively, a Council of Greater India earlier than anticipated by the Statutory Commission's Report; similarly they would welcome a Supreme Court and increased responsibility in the Central Government.

Closing the proceedings, Sir Mirza Ismail said the representatives of the States would go to the Conference "as Indians, desiring for our common Motherland a position of honour among the nations constituting the British Commonwealth, all united in allegiance to the Crown."

Our Madras Correspondent telegraphs that the planters' conference, which has been meeting at Bangalore, endorsed the attitude of the Madras branch of the European Association to the Statutory Commission's Report.

## CALCUTTA EUROPEANS AND REFORMS

### REASONS FOR HOSTILITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 21

European opinion in Calcutta is still agitated, although efforts are being made to secure a unanimous decision at to-morrow's adjourned meeting of the European Association. The present demonstration of hostility to the Statutory Commission's Report is the spontaneous expression of two currents of feeling—the one a determination that Calcutta shall not be reduced to the parlous condition of Bombay, and the other a lingering resentment against the Montagu Reforms.

Calcutta has never accepted the change from the Morley-Minto scheme with complacency, and the recurring chaos in the Bengal Government brought about by the action of the Legislative Council during the last ten years has strengthened the view that the Reforms will not work, and that it would be better to go back. Although this opinion has never been endorsed by official bodies expressing European opinion, it has existed, and has now come to the surface in consequence of the proposed extension of the Reforms under the Statutory Commission's plan. Most of the leaders of the revolt are men who have not before played a part in politics and with little experience of public speaking, but who are imbued with aggressive sincerity.

After two days' debate the Bengal Legislative Council has rejected by a majority of six a resolution that the Round-Table Conference should be based on the immediate establishment of Dominion status. The result of the division, in which the majority was composed of Moslems and non-official Europeans, was greeted with indignant cries by the elected Hindu group. Afterwards the Council adopted without a division a resolution that full responsible government should be established at the Centre as well as in the Provinces, with adequate safeguards for Moslem and minority interests.

## NIGHT TELEGRAMS BY MOTOR-CYCLE

### A POST OFFICE EXPERIMENT

Motor-cycles are now being used by the Post Office for the night delivery of telegrams. So far the experiment, which has been tried only for a month or two, has been confined to London and Glasgow, and it is early yet to judge whether or not the results are satisfactory. The tests are to be extended to a day service in a town in the south of England.

Although motor-cycle telegraph messengers are an innovation, the Post Office possesses a fleet of some hundreds of motor-cycles for use in the postal services. They are chiefly employed for the collection and delivery of parcels and letters, and in country districts have taken the place of the old-fashioned mail-carts which the local postmen trundled. Experiments are also being made in London with motor-tricycles.

## THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY

The First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Chetwode, left London yesterday for Malta, the headquarters of the Mediterranean Command. Mr. Alexander, who will be away until about September 14, will discuss naval matters with Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, who recently took over the command. Returning, Mr. Alexander will travel by way of Rome and Paris in order to spend a brief holiday before the House of Commons reassembles.

Mr. Alexander had intended to visit Malta last Christmas, but was unable to leave London at the time because of the Naval Conference.

# THE LAST TEST MATCH

## A BLANK DAY

### THE TIME LIMIT

**ENGLAND—First Innings, 405; Second Innings, 24 for one wicket.**
**AUSTRALIA—First Innings, 695.**

**(Play will begin to-day at 11. Stumps drawn at 6.30)**

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT)

A stage of the fifth Test Match was washed out by rain yesterday. Even if it be fine to-day—which cannot be guaranteed, since the weather is still under the influence of St. Swithun—there is a distinct chance that the English and Australian teams will have to present themselves at the Oval on Saturday.

The wicket, having had a thorough soaking, will not be hard underneath though wet on the top. Therefore it is not to be expected that the Australian bowlers of pace will be able to make the ball fly shoulder high. Nor may C. V. Grimmett and P. M. Hornibrook hope to find that they can make the ball do impossible things. No doubt the spin which their fingers can impart to it will cause it to break appreciably. But it is likely to come too slowly off the pitch to make the break effective. And they will discover that the "good length" area is disconcertingly small.

In the circumstances it is improbable that the Australians will be able to achieve victory before Saturday. This means that their match with Gloucestershire, one of the most interesting in their programme, will be limited to two days. It also means that the match between Surrey and Yorkshire must be removed from the Oval to Reigate, and that some highly important functions—Middlesex v. Kent and Nottinghamshire v. Lancashire, for example—must be celebrated with maimed rites. This would be a heavy price to pay for the privilege of winning the rubber. The probable losers may reasonably regard it as outrageous.

Even if the English batsmen should commit suicide to-day and be off to assist their counties on Saturday, we should still be thankful that four years must elapse before another specimen of limitless cricket can be inflicted on us at the Oval. This game may be acceptable in Australia. It suits ill with the physical and temperamental conditions prevalent in this country. Here it is pertinent to remark that the abolition of the time-limit is an expedient devised in the interests of statisticians and others who read about cricket. They are less considerable than the people who watch it. And these latter show how little value they attach to a definite result by obstinately staying away from county grounds on the third day of a match which is bound to be finished.

As for the players, they will agree that many, perhaps a majority, of the best games in which they have taken part have been drawn after a keen struggle lasting right up to the call of time. The possibility of a draw is a quality inherent in cricket. It is therefore unnatural to make a definite result inevitable.

An analogy may be drawn from cricket to football. When England plays Scotland at Twickenham or Murrayfield for the Calcutta Cup there are no complaints if the scores are level when the whistle blows for No-Side. Nor is it suggested that provision should be made for achieving a definite result every year. The fact is that at both cricket and golf a draw is a definite result. It means that neither side has shown the attacking power necessary to defeat the defence of the other.

At cricket the attacking forces are the bowlers and fielders. No one can claim that in this current year of Grace either England or Australia has produced bowlers good enough to force a victory in reasonable time. There is, therefore, no reason why either side should by an artificial arrangement be permitted to go down to history as a side which won the Ashes. Each has lost one of the four matches already played, and must share the blame for so doing with the proverbially fickle Luck of the Game. It is wholly improper that one of two teams so deficient in effective bowling as those now engaged at the Oval should be unable to escape the distinction well and truly earned by the Australians in 1921, and by England in 1926, not to mention other and greater teams than these.

Possibly it would be politic to extend by another day the time allotted to Test Matches, and to reduce the number played during a season to three. That is a question for the Board of Control to decide. But we have now smelt the rat of limitless Tests, and should "nip it in the bud while it is still floating in the air."

## ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 8)

### THEATRES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ambassadors | THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION | 8.30 |
| Comedy | THE SILENT WITNESS | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Criterion | NINE TILL SIX | 8.30 |
| Drury Lane | THE THREE MUSKETEERS | 8.15 |
| Duke of York's | THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN | 8.30 |
| Everyman | THE BOND | 8.15 |
| Gaiety | THE LOVE RACE | 2.30 & 8.15 |
| Garrick | ALMOST A HONEYMOON | 8.30 |
| Haymarket | THE FIRST MRS. FRASER | 8.30 |
| Hippodrome | SONS O' GUNS | 8.15 |
| His Majesty's | BITTER SWEET | 8.30 |
| Kingsway | MARIGOLD | 8.15 |
| Little | JEALOUSY | 9 |
| London Pavilion | COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE | 8.15 |
| Lyceum | TRAFFIC | 8.15 |
| Lyric | LET US BE GAY | 8.30 |
| Lyric, Hammersmith | THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST | 8.40 |
| Playhouse | CYNARA | 8.30 |
| Royalty | THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM | 8.30 |
| St. James's | THE SWAN | 8.30 |
| St. Martin's | PETTICOAT INFLUENCE | 8.30 |
| Savoy | THE COMMAND TO LOVE | 8.30 |
| Wyndham's | ON THE SPOT | 8.30 |

### VARIETIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Coliseum | 2.15, 5.15, & 8.15 |
| Holborn Empire | 6.30 & 9 |
| Maskelyne's | 3 & 8 |
| Palladium | 6.30 & 9 |
| Victoria Palace | 6.30 & 9 |

### CONCERT

| | |
|---|---|
| Queen's Hall | B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA 8 |

### EXHIBITIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Crystal Palace | 10 to 10 |
| Tussaud's | 10 to 10 |
| Zoological Gardens | 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. |

### PICTURE THEATRES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alhambra | ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT | 1 to 11 |
| Astoria | WOMEN EVERYWHERE | 1 to 11 |
| Avenue Pavilion | ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES | 2.15 to 11 |
| Capitol | MAN TROUBLE | 12 to 11 |
| Carlton | THE BIG POND | 2.30, 6, & 8.45 |
| Dominion | PHANTOM OF THE OPERA | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Empire | GOOD NEWS | 12 to 12 |
| Kensington | THE SACRED FLAME | 2 to 11 |
| Marble Arch Pavilion | WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE | 2 to 11 |
| New Gallery | SO THIS IS LONDON | 2 to 11 |
| Plaza | SAFETY IN NUMBERS | 11.45 to 11 |
| Polytechnic | SONG O' MY HEART | 2.30, 5.30, & 8.30 |
| Regal | THE BLUE ANGEL | 1 to 11 |
| Stoll Picture Theatre | THE SACRED FLAME | 12.15 to 11.45 |
| Tivoli | RAFFLES | 12 to 11 |

THE TIMES

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### Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Fresh or strong westerly winds, moderating and backing later; bright intervals, but some showers; perhaps continuous rain late; rather cool.

Week-end Forecast for East and South-East England.—Unsettled; rain at times, but some bright periods; temperature variable. (p. 12)

## TO-DAY'S NEWS

**COURT AND PERSONAL**

The Duchess of York gave birth to a daughter at Glamis Castle late last night. (p. 10)

The Prince of Wales travelled by aeroplane to Le Touquet yesterday afternoon in the teeth of a strong south-westerly gale. (p. 10)

**HOME**

Six lives are believed to have been lost in the yacht Islander, which was sunk with all hands off the Cornish coast during a severe gale on Wednesday night. (p. 10)

A number of fishermen's motor-cobles lying at anchor under the shelter of Filey Brigg were sunk during the gale on Wednesday night. (p. 10)

A punitive operation against tribal raiders was the training exercise for the 4th Guards Brigade at Goodwood yesterday, but it had to be abandoned after the first stage owing to bad weather. (p. 7)

At yesterday's sitting of the Court of Arbitration in the dispute between Lena Goldfields, Limited, and the Russian Soviet Government evidence was given by English and German mining experts. (p. 7)

Castle Menzies, Perthshire, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. (p. 18)

It was stated at the statutory first meetings of creditors and shareholders of the Foundation Company, Limited, yesterday that but for losses on Indian contracts amounting to over £200,000, the assets would have been sufficient to pay every creditor in full. (p. 5)

**POLITICS**

Nominations in the Bromley by-election will take place to-day. (p. 7)

**IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN**

The terms of the Compromise Agreement arrived at by the Conference of representatives of the Australian Commonwealth and States held in Melbourne have been made public. The Governments represented agree to balance their Budgets for the current year and they promise to maintain this equilibrium in the future on a basis consistent with the repayment of an existing debt. A sub-committee of the Conference is to be appointed to advise on policy. The Loan Council shall not raise further loans overseas until the existing oversea short-term indebtedness has been completely dealt with. There will be no loans for works which are not reproductive. (pp. 11 & 12)

Sir Otto Niemeyer's report embraces the main points of his address to the Conference on Monday. In it he lays stress on the necessity for lowering production costs, as Australia cannot remain for ever under a régime of emergency. In recent years the Australian standards had been pushed too high relatively to Australian productivity and to general world conditions. (pp. 11 and 12)

The military and air operations in the recent trouble on the North-West Frontier are described in *communiqués* issued in Simla yesterday. The strength of the *lashkar* is given as 7,000. Troops were concentrated to drive back the raiders, who, however, dispersed, and it was, therefore, not necessary to put into execution the military plans drawn up. (p. 10)

Speaking at a conference at Bangalore, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, who will represent all the South Indian States at the Round-Table Conference, said there was hardly a doubt that the Statutory Commission's Report would form—and, he held, rightly so—the main basis of discussion at the Conference. (p. 10)

A settlement has been reached in the French textile strike in the Lille area, the proposals of the Minister of Labour having been accepted by both parties. (p. 10)

In the New Zealand Parliament yesterday, Mr. Forbes, the Prime Minister, announced certain increases in the tariff duties on Canadian goods. (p. 10)

To provide work for the unemployed, the German Ministry of Posts has placed contracts, outside its current schedule of work, to the value of £10,000,000. (p. 10)

**SPORT**

Owing to the unfit state of the ground at the Oval there was no play in the fifth Test Match yesterday. (p. 10)

The Stockton Race Meeting was concluded yesterday, when the Durham County Produce Plate was won by Mr. J. A. de Rothschild's Prince Paradise. (p. 4)

The North of England Lawn Tennis Championships were continued at Scarborough yesterday. (p. 5)

C. H. Gadd won the Northern Professional Golf Championship at Brancepeth Castle yesterday. (p. 5)

The West Solent Regatta was continued at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, yesterday.

**FINANCE AND COMMERCE**

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Rise in British Funds; Broken Hill Proprietary Accounts; John G. Murdoch's Profits; British Film Progress; Manufacturers and Shipping Freights; and Insurance for the New Cunard Liners. (p. 15)

In the Money Market loanable credits were abundant. Discount rates were easier. Among the Foreign Exchanges the Belgian French, and Swiss rates moved in favour of sterling, and the New York rate was slightly higher. Canadian dollars appreciated. A recovery occurred in Argentine currency. Silver rose 3-16d. to 16¼d. per oz. (p. 16)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday, Gilt-edged securities were strong; the Five per Cent. War Loan touched a new high record price. Home Railway stocks, with the exception of Great Western, were steadier, but Oil shares weakened further. The Miscellaneous market was irregular, Motor, Iron and Steel, and Gramophone shares being easier, while Tobacco, Brewery, and Match shares hardened. (p. 15)

## A CRUCIAL TEST

While the Australian cricketers at the Oval are emerging brilliantly from the ordeal of the British climate, their compatriots have made a no less successful start in the far grimmer and more crucial test which is engaging them on the home ground. The Financial Conference of the Federal and State Ministers, which has just completed its work at Melbourne, has arrived at a unanimous decision to take energetic and concerted measures to meet the exigencies of the present crisis. The exact details of these proposals have not yet been made public, but they include, it appears, an immediate balancing of State and Federal Budgets by a drastic cutting down of expenditure, a sharp curtailment of the development programme, and a postponement of all further external borrowing until the existing short-term indebtedness has been dealt with. A Financial Advisory Committee has been appointed, consisting of the Commonwealth Treasurer and the Treasurers of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, to watch the operation of the Conference's plan, and to act when and where necessary to ensure its fulfilment. MR. SCULLIN, who is already on his way to this country to attend the Imperial Conference, is thus able to leave home with the satisfactory feeling that the bull has been taken by the horns, and with the assurance that in his absence the work of reconstruction will be left in competent hands. He has, moreover, in spite of his ill-health, made an important personal contribution to the success of the Conference by courageously repudiating his own election pledges (given before the present crisis had matured) not to reduce the salaries and wages of public servants. Indeed this decision to bring the Federal Government into line with the States who have already undertaken this much-needed but invidious reform seems to have been the turning point of the negotiations. He is therefore entitled to no small measure of credit for his courage and wisdom in taking what, in the circumstances, must have been a particularly difficult step. It is to be hoped that the temporary repose of the voyage to this country will enable him to recover his health before the no less important deliberations which await him here in the autumn.

The nature and origin of the present crisis are clearly set forth in the report of SIR OTTO NIEMEYER, summarized in the message from our Melbourne Correspondent which appears in our columns to-day. The report makes no attempt to conceal the gravity of the situation, and paints in strong colours the unhealthy features of Australian economic life, many of them of long standing, which are responsible for the present difficulties. For some years thoughtful critics of Australian public finance had regarded with increasing anxiety the dangerous attempt to maintain by external borrowing a standard of living which was not justified by economic conditions. The vicious circle of tariffs and wages chasing each other in monotonous but increasingly menacing alternations, and the steady mounting of internal costs of production, had been noticed and commented upon by many thoughtful observers, who more than once had ventured to prophesy that a day of reckoning would come, though there were probably few who realized that it would come so suddenly or so soon. In Australia itself, too, there were not a few public men and industrialists who understood that the nation at large was living in a fools' paradise. And so indeed it has proved. The catastrophic fall in the prices of raw materials affecting the two principal primary products of Australia, wool and wheat, has for the moment thrown the whole economy of the Commonwealth out of gear, unbalancing alike State and Federal Budgets, and leaving the balance of payments overloaded with a burden of interest on the huge external debt, which has only been met by the accumulation of a considerable floating debt. In other words, Australia has been temporarily reduced to the unhappy expedient of borrowing short in London in order to pay the interest and sinking fund on the long-term loans which she has so lavishly contracted since the War.

Fortunately it is not necessary to take this situation, serious though it is, too tragically. SIR OTTO NIEMEYER has rightly emphasized the darker side of the picture in order to convince the authorities whom he was invited to advise of the necessity for drastic action, and he certainly appears to have succeeded in his object. Australia is a young country with immense resources, and consequently great recuperative power. She has only to set her own house in order to return once more to the paths of prosperity, and the businesslike way in which she has tackled her problem, in seeking advice and acting upon it, shows that she has the will to do so. But the process will be neither easy nor pleasant. The reduction of an artificial standard of living is certainly a disagreeable task, especially for a Labour Government, but it is one which will have to be faced, not merely in Australia, but also in this country. Indeed the Australian situation presents some instructive parallels which the Mother Country can ill afford to neglect. Increasing unemployment, brought about by excessive costs of production and aggravated by Government extravagance, is a symptom common to both countries. It is perhaps fortunate, too, that in both countries it is a Labour Government which has been forced to contend with the economic crisis. There is no school like responsibility for teaching hard lessons, and until Labour in England, as well as in Australia, has learned by experience some of the more elementary economic truths the political life of the country cannot rest on any sound foundation. Meanwhile the course of events in Australia will be watched with sympathetic interest. It would be idle to expect that with the passing of the Financial Conference's resolutions the problem has already been solved. The measures already taken by MR. SCULLIN in his recent Budget, which are to be given a three months' trial, are many of them at best only temporary palliatives compounded on the homeopathical lines of tariff increases. They will have to be supplemented by much more drastic and rigorous remedies of a surgical nature, which will require not only courage but perseverance. It certainly is a good sign that the patient has endorsed his doctor's prescription; but his recovery will ultimately depend upon the thoroughness with which he is willing to carry out the treatment.

### A Sister for Princess Elizabeth

The DUKE and DUCHESS of YORK will be heartily congratulated on the arrival of another daughter. There will be some natural disappointment that the baby is a girl and not a boy, but she is nevertheless sure of a loving welcome from the present mistress of the Royal nursery. For every one will be thinking to-day of the PRINCESS ELIZABETH, whose beauty and lively intelligence, added to an amusing touch of childish dignity and importance, have made a sure conquest of the nation's love and pride. Every one will feel glad that this "sweet stem "from York's great stock" who has captured all our hearts should now have the future playfellow of whom she must often have dreamed. A boy might feel disappointed that a new sister is not at once ready to come out and play, but to a young lady who has already celebrated her fourth birthday a real baby is the most wonderful of all possessions. And the DUKE and DUCHESS have both so endeared themselves to the nation that their joy in the birth of their second child will be felt and shared almost with a sense of personal intimacy in thousands of homes all over the Kingdom. For their ROYAL HIGHNESSES have shown themselves both in their several ways to be lovers of youth, and have worked hard to give wider opportunities, a life of broader and fuller interest and usefulness, to those young people who have the destiny of the nation in their charge. Nor should it be forgotten that the Princess whose birth we welcome to-day adds to the security of the succession to the Throne, for she stands fourth in the line, next to the PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

### The Railway Dismissals

The shelter of a sheltered industry is only relative, not complete; and, although British railways are in the category of the sheltered industries, they are feeling to an increasing extent the effects of the depression in the industries that are unsheltered. Week by week the traffic returns, compared with those of a year ago, are recording lessened activity in the transport of materials and merchandise. The falling revenue compels the companies to make economies. For the less work there is to do fewer workpeople are required, and the reductions of staff that are being made are a stern measure of retrenchment, as unavoidable as it is unwelcome. In times of depression a railway company finds it easiest to save on new construction of engines, carriages, and wagons, and it follows that the earliest indications of economy appear in the workshops, either in short-time employment or in dismissals. There have been many dismissals from the workshops. But at this time the dismissals are extending, particularly on the London and North Eastern Railway, to the traffic grades, and the men have shown much natural anxiety. For the most part, problems of excess staff on large concerns like the railways can be worked out by judicious readjustments and far-seeing control of recruitment; but a sudden emergency like that which has now developed has required more drastic action to bring the numbers of the staff into relation with the amount of work available.

Fortunately there is on the railways a well-developed system of communication between the workpeople and the officials of the companies. First, there are local committees, giving attention to local matters, whether of friction or cooperation—and these committees, designed for cooperation, to a great extent fulfil their purpose. Then come sectional councils and railway councils, and at the top are the central and national wages boards, providing altogether an elaborate, but not cumbersome, machinery for the early recognition and removal of minor difficulties and the settlement of major ones by a process of argument and conciliation. This machinery is proving its worth now. In the main it works quietly. The public hears little of its operations except when important questions reach the stage of consideration by the National Wages Board; but all the time it is influencing for good the relations between the staffs and the companies' officials. So it happened that this week, when a sense of grievance led the men at King's Cross to threaten a "work to rule" protest, their leaders were able to persuade them of the wisdom of employing the machinery of conciliation. The anxiety of the railwaymen is so widespread that the unions which represent them may desire as comprehensive an understanding as is possible with the companies as to the causes for and the manner of the dismissals, which every one must deplore. There is, in the existence and experience of the conciliation machinery, an assurance that the facts and the administrative acts to which they have led will be examined with courageous frankness and good will.

### Mind and Body

The annual report of the Joint Board of Research for Mental Diseases of the City and University of Birmingham, which has just been issued, carries a step forward the work of investigating the physical bases of diseases of the mind, with which the name of the late SIR FREDERICK MOTT will always be associated. It has, for example, been ascertained that, in a "large proportion of cases," lesions of the nasal passages are present in persons suffering from mental diseases. The idea that infection may spread from these lesions to the brain has engaged attention during many years, but attempts are now being made to secure experimental evidence on the subject. The difficulty of such work is much greater than is commonly realized, because, though a lesion may be found associated in a number of instances with symptoms of insanity, this fact by no means constitutes proof that lesion and symptoms are related as cause and effect. Large numbers of individuals who remain sane doubtless suffer from nasal infections. On the other hand the possibility exists that in persons of unstable temperament such infections are peculiarly apt to lead to mental disease.

This possibility may well become a chief consideration in the mind of the alienist. For, while it lies beyond his power to change in any way an inherited mental constitution, it may be open to him, by reducing or limiting the influence of infections of one kind or another, to achieve a desensitization of brain and nerves and thereby to abolish symptoms which had their origin in an increase of sensitiveness. The work at Birmingham will have justified itself if it serves to warn physicians that in treating the mind they must not overlook the body. A physical examination of every victim of mental sickness ought to be made as a matter of course, and ought to be as complete and searching as the examination of the mind. If physical defects are found they ought to be treated and, if possible, cured. The effect of cure in such cases is not at present easy to foretell. But here, without doubt, is a field of investigation of a most inspiring and important character.

### Ring Down the Curtain

Yesterday, when the last survivor of the four TERRY sisters departed this life, death put an end to a long, a strange, a beautiful and affecting story. That story began more than eighty years ago, when a child of three, daughter of a humble provincial actor and actress, came on the stage to sing a song, "I'm ninety-five," and to dance a jockey dance. The child was KATE TERRY—KATE TERRY, whose acting made LORD MACAULAY rejoice that he had lived to see it, who played Cordelia at fourteen, and who was only twenty-three when, already a famous actress ripe in achievement, she left the stage to marry. And of those who saw her not a few would stoutly maintain in after years that she was a better actress than her still more famous sister, ELLEN. ELLEN TERRY'S share in the story began in 1856, when she was eight years old, to end—but who shall associate with ELLEN TERRY the idea of decline, of diminution, of ceasing to be? The third sister was MISS MARION TERRY, who managed to live for sixteen whole years and some months before she went on the stage. And the youngest of these four daughters and eleven children of BENJAMIN and SARAH TERRY was FLORENCE, who was an actress from childhood until, like her eldest sister, she left the stage on her marriage. It is a long story indeed. It might perhaps be said to have ended in 1923, when MISS MARION TERRY left the stage—seventeen years after her sister ELLEN had celebrated (or rather had seen publicly, enthusiastically celebrated) the fiftieth anniversary of her first appearance. It might be said to have ended in July, 1928, when, universally beloved and mourned, ELLEN TERRY was laid to rest. But not so long as one of the four sisters was alive could their epoch be admitted to have closed. To-day the long story is indeed over.

We have called it a strange story. And strange it must remain—even perhaps after science has discovered all that can be known about heredity—that BENJAMIN and SARAH TERRY should have been the parents not only of children of great ability, but of these four daughters to whom was given much more than ability. In the minds of those who are neither too young to have seen the second sister nor so old as to remember and prefer the eldest, it is inevitable that ELLEN TERRY should stand alone, unapproached and unapproachable for beauty, charm, genius, personality, all those qualities with the names of which we grope after definition for the indefinable and after explanation of that which is too high for explanation. But KATE TERRY must have had her share of it. To read about her acting is to be convinced of more than talent and accomplishment; to look at her portraits—even at old photographs, not to speak of WATTS'S painting of KATE and ELLEN together—is to feel a beauty more than physical. And it was more than talent and accomplishment which gave MARION TERRY the power, not indeed to enchant as ELLEN TERRY enchanted, but to put her own spell, in tears or in laughter, over her audiences, and to play upon their feelings until they felt themselves gladly at her mercy. Whence came the spirit which marked these sisters off from the common run? What immeasurable ages and what incalculable mingling of countless characters and feelings and intellects had gone to the making of that strange beauty, of that power to awaken affection and even adoration in all who saw them, and to sweeten other lives with the fragrance of their beings? The theatre must surely be worthy of respect and honour if it can be the means of spreading abroad so much beauty of sense and of feeling as these sisters gave the world. And for those who knew what gifts they had to give, and who took and were grateful, the passing of the last of them will be an occasion of regret indeed, but still more of a thankful savouring of old memories and of hopes that the art which they chose for their expression will never be despised nor degraded.

## KING LEWANIKA AND NORTHERN RHODESIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with great interest in your publication of August 12 the account of a protest meeting of white settlers in Northern Rhodesia. I refrain from making any comment on the views expressed at that meeting, but I wish to remind your readers and others who are also interested in the welfare of Northern Rhodesia that a considerable part of this valuable territory came under the jurisdiction of the Crown through the loyal and voluntary action of King Lewanika, and not through an act of conquest. This generous action on the part of King Lewanika occurred about 30 years ago, when Lewanika was an honoured guest at King Edward's Coronation, and in the formal document which expressed the wishes of Lewanika and his principal Chiefs on this subject the signatures of the late Sir Robert Coryndon and myself, with others, are annexed. I feel that few of our Colonial possessions deserve more generous consideration than the country which forms the subject-matter of this letter, which I have the honour to address to you.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN HARDING.

Thornbury House, Twyford, Berks.

## THE TOURIST IN ITALY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On leaving recently a hotel at Verona, I was overcharged for service—my first experience of the sort since it has become customary on the Continent to include this charge in hotel bills.

Having paid under protest, I wrote to the Ente Nazionale per le Industrie Turistiche (commonly known as E.N.I.T.), and was promptly and politely requested to send them my receipted bill. I did so, giving a Paris address, and received in due course a sum of money representing the excess amount I had paid. Particularly gratifying was the fact that the remittance was made in French currency. I may add that this was not the first occasion on which I had been courteously treated by the staff of E.N.I.T.

Your readers may be interested in knowing that there exists in Rome (at 6, Via Marghera) an office to which tourists may confidently address complaints of unfair treatment while in Italy.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
JOSEPH B. GILDER.

Hotel Mariabrunn, Innsbruck, Aug. 15.

## THE AUSTRIAN COURT AFTER WATERLOO

### A REMINISCENCE OF "L'AIGLON"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Reading Mr. Steed's masterly article on the centenary of the Emperor Francis Joseph's birth, I was particularly interested in the note about the Emperor's acquaintance (at the age of two) with his ill-fated cousin Napoleon, Duke of Reichstadt. And I should like to put on record some personal reminiscences of the Duke, which I heard from the lips of General Wilmot Bradford, colonel of the Royal Irish Rifles, and (I believe) the oldest officer in our Army, who had been the little Prince's companion and playfellow in Vienna after Waterloo.

Wilmot Bradford's father went to Vienna, after Napoleon's fall, as chaplain to Lord Stewart (afterwards Castlereagh), British Ambassador there. His little son accompanied him, and was chosen, by Metternich's wish, to be playfellow to the young Napoleon (two or three years his junior), their other companion being Dom Miguel of Braganza, who became King of Portugal 10 years later, and whose widow (born a Princess of Löwenstein) died a few years ago a Benedictine nun in the Isle of Wight.

"We three boys," said the general, "had riding-lessons in the great riding-school at Schönbrunn from the Imperial riding-master—such a bully and martinet that he frightened us almost to death, and we never learned to ride properly under him. The Emperor [Francis II.] was very kind to me; and one of my most vivid recollections is sitting on his knee, and listening to the first performance of Rossini's opera *Cenerentola*, conducted by the composer, then a young man of 25."

This was in 1817. My interest may be imagined, with my love of links with the past, in finding myself talking over the dinner-table, in the twentieth century, with a man who had sat on the knee of the father-in-law of the great Napoleon.

In the year when this conversation took place London was flocking to see Sarah Bernhardt enacting the part of l'Aiglon in Rostand's moving and famous play. I asked the general (who had, of course, seen the play) if the great actress bore any resemblance to the boy as he remembered him.

"Not the faintest," he answered; "but I was, of course, much interested. Two ladies were sitting behind, one, Lady Burghersh, a niece of the great Duke of Wellington. 'Do you think she is in the least like the young Prince?' her neighbour asked her. 'Well, my dear,' she replied, 'there's only one man living who could tell us, and that is General Wilmot Bradford.' They had not recognized me, and I did not, of course, give myself away."

DAVID HUNTER BLAIR.

Belmont Abbey, Hereford, Aug. 19.

## LESSON OF BLACK CURRANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have been much interested by the black-currant controversy, and would suggest to the Minister of Agriculture that it would be a great contribution to it if he would find out whether it really paid Dutch farmers to sell their black currants in the English market at the prices recently obtainable, by which I mean whether the value received was greater than the costs of production. If it was, then clearly we have something to learn, and the Minister would do us a great service by explaining to us the difference between English and Dutch methods, and how the Dutch farmers keep their costings so low.

But it by no means follows that, because the Dutch farmers sent their black currants to England at current prices, therefore they made a profit, as I have defined it. There are two other possible explanations. The Dutch farmers may have sold the greater proportion of their black-currant crop in Holland at remunerative prices, but have been unable to dispose of the residue, which therefore they were glad to sell in England at any price, which just covered the costs of picking, packing, and transport, and left something over—a vulgar case of dumping. Or again, they may not have been able to obtain a remunerative price anywhere, but found that they could slightly reduce their total loss on the crop by the profit which the price obtainable left them over the costs of picking, packing, and transport. This has been a common experience with English farmers this year, and explains why they have sent their black currants to market instead of leaving them to rot upon the bushes.

May I add a word of respectful remonstrance to the free-traders? They really cannot have it both ways. In one letter they solemnly warn us against protection in any form on the grounds that under the shelter of any system of protection British producers would become hopelessly inefficient and unenterprising. In another letter they tell us that what is really wrong with British agriculture and industry to-day is that our producers have been supine and allowed themselves to be outdistanced by their foreign competitors, both in enterprise and efficiency. But our producers have been producing under a system of free trade, and their competitors have been producing under various systems of protection. These two groups of argument would appear to my simple mind to be mutually destructive.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Blackmoor, Liss, Aug. 20. SELBORNE.

## GOOD ENGLISH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—However just it may be to apply the term "scientific" to a certain class of worker, it can too seldom be said that their results are described in good English, involving thought. No effort is made in the schools to-day to give training in the considered use of words; reading aloud is a rarely practised art; we are mostly fed upon syllables hastily slung together. Our vocabulary is becoming more and more limited. We no longer compare, contrast, examine, experiment, explore, inquire, investigate, search or study—no, these words are all suffering from unemployment; only one term is in popular use, the blessed word "research"; this is now fashionable in every quarter. L.C.C. officials have been reported as undertaking research into the comparative merits of English and German chromolithographs for school mural decoration; the Education Officer indulges in a research on dreams he has put into children's heads; every petty inquisition is a research. Even the Government must appoint an Agricultural Research Council; probably not one of its members will know what an experiment is. Thought to be genteel and "highbrow," the word is used but blindly; once a term of special import, it is so debased in value, so meaningless, that ere long it will be a term of reproach, the more as so much of the money spent upon research so-called is misdirected.

Our language, in fact, is losing its force; not the shades of night but those of meaning are falling fast, as it is vulgarized.

A second trick that is widely practised is that of coining new, unnecessary terms; this is too often but an attempt to appear superior. For example, the agricultural "researchers" are no longer satisfied to multiply or repeat—they must *replicate*. So it comes that work done in the public interest, with public money, is described in a stilted language which no ordinary person can understand. It is not surprising that the farmer has little use for "science." Again, we are no longer allowed to speak of things as old; they must be called "classical." The old physics—which was good general physics—is now termed "classical physics." What is the modern? May it not be dangerous to invite comparison with the classical?

The B.B.C., apparently, is but joining in the march of "science" towards a careless, impossible English. Fitzgerald to-day, if he were to revise his Omarian couplets, would perforce end the poem with the direction to "replicate"—not turn down—an empty glass! The beauties of our language are fastly being turned down as if they were empty glasses!

HENRY E. ARMSTRONG.

55, Granville-park, Lewisham.

# THE FINANCES OF AUSTRALIA

## CONFERENCE TERMS

### SIR O. NIEMEYER'S REVIEW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, AUG. 21

The terms of the compromise agreement between the Commonwealth and the States were issued to-night upon the completion of the labours of the Conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers.

The agreement is substantially as forecast, with certain last-minute modifications in order to present to the public as exactly as possible how things stand between the Commonwealth and the States. For instance, no definite period is fixed for any emergency meeting of the Federal Parliament to revise the Budget terms. In regard to these the official report reads:—

The Federal Cabinet has agreed to the appointment of a sub-committee of the Conference to advise, but not to dictate, in regard to policy; and has also agreed that the Budget shall be balanced this year; that the position shall be watched carefully; and that steps shall be taken at the earliest moment necessary to adjust the position, first by reduction in expenditure, and, secondly, any adjustment of taxation required shall be made so as not to encroach on the States' field of taxation.

All the Governments represented at the Conference declared their fixed determination to balance their respective Budgets for the current year. Similarly in future years this equilibrium is to be maintained on a basis consistent with the repayment or conversion in Australia of the existing internal debt maturing in the next few years. In keeping with this determination the Commonwealth equally with the States has agreed to publish monthly in Australia and overseas a brief summary on uniform lines showing its Budget, the revenue and expenditure position, its short-term debt, and the state of the loan account.

In regard to future borrowing it was resolved that the Loan Council should not raise further loans overseas until after the existing oversea short-term indebtedness had been completely dealt with, this decision to apply to oversea borrowing by large public authorities. Furthermore, as regards such public works as are financed by internal loans, approval shall only be given to reproductive works from which within a reasonable period the revenue shall be at least equal to the service of the debt. In order to secure the regular service of the public debt from revenue, steps will be taken to provide that all interest payments be made to special account in the Commonwealth Bank and used solely for interest payments.

The Conference has extended the appointment of the existing standing committee, consisting of the Commonwealth, the New South Wales, the Victorian, and the South Australian treasurers, to watch the operations of the plan of the Conference, and to act when and where necessary to ensure its fulfilment; also to advise where duplication of the Commonwealth and State services can be avoided.

Pending the special investigation of the exceptional position of South Australia, New South Wales and Queensland agree to forgo the whole of their share of the Federal unemployment relief grant, amounting to £1,000,000; Western Australia one-half, Victoria one-fourth immediately and a further £100,000 later, and Tasmania one-fourth, a total of £850,000.

Finally the Conference thanked Sir Otto Niemeyer and his colleagues, also Sir Robert Gibson, for their valuable assistance, and expressed sympathy with Mr. Scullin in his indisposition, and wished him God-speed on his journey to London.

### LOAN PROGRAMME REDUCED

After the Conference an important meeting of the Loan Council was held, at which the loan programme for the current financial year, previously agreed upon at £24,000,000, was reduced to £15,000,000. This means that each of the seven Governments will receive only five-eighths of the amount which it was to have received.

Mr. Scullin, heavily wrapped up, left for Adelaide this afternoon on his way to Fremantle, accompanied by Mrs. Scullin. Labour supporters demonstrated as the train drew out. Mr. Scullin visited the Conference this morning and attended a Cabinet meeting later.

Commenting on the decisions of the Conference, Mr. Bavin, Premier of New South Wales, said that the result was eminently satisfactory and it would put Australia on the road to prosperity.

Mr. Moore, Premier of Queensland, remarked: "We are all in the same boat and under the same conditions. That is at least satisfactory." It was Mr. Bavin and Mr. Moore who led the State movement against apparent Federal inaction.

## SIR OTTO NIEMEYER'S REPORT

### TASKS TO BE FACED

Sir Otto Niemeyer's report, which has now been published, embraces as far as is known the main points in his address to the Conference on Monday. It is not known how much more Sir Otto Niemeyer would have said than appears in the report as published if Mr. Scullin had maintained the intransigence which he displayed on Monday, but it is probable that it contains everything which, at all stages, it was the earnest wish of Mr. Bavin, Mr. Moore, and others that it should. Indeed, it is believed that on their representations Sir Otto Niemeyer departed from his original intention not to publish anything before returning to London. Sir Otto Niemeyer is generally credited with showing an amazing knowledge of Australia's real position. The opinion he expressed at the Conference was that Australia was off Budget equilibrium and off exchange equilibrium, and faced by considerable unfunded maturing debts both internally and externally, in addition to which she had on her hands a very large programme of loan works, for which no financial provision had been made. By a great piece of luck Australia had a maximum period of two years in which to put her house in order, because there were no external loans maturing for two years.

Sir Otto lays emphasis upon the necessity for reducing costs of production. Australia could not remain for ever under a régime of emergency tariffs and rationed exchange. There seemed little escape from the conclusion that in recent years Australian standards had been pushed too high relatively to Australian productivity and to general world conditions and tendencies. If Australia did not face that issue she would not be able to keep even those standards which she might hope to carry by taking timely action.

Sir Otto Niemeyer gently chided Australians for their "natural optimism," adding that "so long as it is generally believed that there is an unlimited market abroad for Australian goods and that something will turn up it will be difficult to face the realities of the situation." Adding up Australia's internal and external debts maturing in the next three years, the losses due to the decrease of exports, the drop in prices of staple exports, the falling taxation yield, the adverse exchange, and the overladen loan works programme, he says:—

These serious manifestations of financial *malaise* are inevitable, and are a reflection of deeper economic causes. Owing to accidental high prices for exports Australia had so far been able to remain aside from the general trend of the world conditions and maintain standard costs which the rest of the world had long since found impossible. While wholesale

prices, taking 1925 as a base, have fallen slightly in Australia (about five points), they have fallen 10 points in Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa, 11 in the United States, 17 in Great Britain. Moreover, the fall in world prices does not show signs of ceasing. We may hope, without certainty, that wool will retain its present level, but it is exceedingly difficult to see how wheat can fail to drop farther. While values in the world export market in which you have to sell have fallen, and are steadily falling, values in Australia have fallen very little. This fact itself intensifies the difficulties of achieving even a trade balance, much less the trade surplus which you need to meet your foreign payments.

### SHELTERED TRADES

So long as the sheltered trades insist on taking so large a share of the national dividend, and even an increasingly large proportion as the national dividend drops, the difficulties of the unsheltered export trades can only increase. Australia has to adjust herself to a world economic situation more disadvantageous to herself than in the last decade. A larger quantity of Australian goods has now to be given for the same volume of Australian purchases, and there is little prospect of a move in Australia's favour again for some time to come. It would be unwise, therefore, to place too much reliance upon estimates of what Australia could sell by increased acreage under wheat and wool.

Primary producers competing in the world's markets with Australia have a competitive advantage over the Australian so long as Australian production costs are not reduced. Australian secondary industry must face a fierce international competition, growing in intensity as the price level falls, unless it reduces costs. The secondary producer can attempt to meet this situation by increased tariff protection, but this means protection achieved at the cost of primary production. Alternately the primary producer can attempt to meet the situation by a further depreciation in the exchange. Increasing tariffs prejudice the primary producer, rising exchange rates prejudice the whole fabric of the national finance.

Australian productivity between 1911 and 1927-8 increased by something like 1 per cent. per capita. It must be obvious that this is a rate very considerably below that of most other nations whose industrial products enter into competition with the output of the Australian secondary industries. Australia is lagging far behind the United States, and substantially behind Great Britain.

Australia's standard of living had reached a point economically beyond its capacity to bear without a considerable reduction of costs, resulting in increased per capita output. At present, while the money wage of those employed is almost double that of 1911, the number of those who attain that wage is steadily decreasing, unemployment having doubled since 1924. Australian workers, as a body, effectively receive little more than in 1911. The margin of those who have to be carried neutralizes in the total the advantages of those fully employed, and this process must increase unless an adjustment be made enabling a larger number to share in the total dividend.

### THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION

Referring to the general desire in Great Britain to assist any Dominion, Sir Otto said:—

But the fundamental question is the extent to which Australia herself will make it possible for the present picture to change. Australia must reassure the world as to the direction in which she is going financially and economically. No one else can do that for her. The proposals of the Conference, since embodied in the resolutions, are wise and necessary. If they are publicly adopted by all concerned Australia will then be able to turn to the question of gradually liquidating her outstanding obligations in London, which in any circumstances is not likely to be an easy operation.

There remains a more fundamental question. Australia cannot wish to remain for ever under a régime of emergency tariffs and rationed exchange to achieve this end. She must depend inevitably to a large extent on the primary producer, who in turn depends on his costs. I assume that everybody is agreed that costs must come down. If Australia does not face that issue she will be unable to keep even these standards, which she might hope to carry by taking timely action.

The situation is difficult, but I wish to make it quite clear that, given determined action, it is in no way beyond control.

### PRESS COMMENT

MELBOURNE, Aug. 21.—The *Age*, in a leading article, says the dominant feeling is one of gratitude at the success of the Conference and adds that Sir Otto Niemeyer's speech has enhanced his reputation and revealed his intimate knowledge of the position. The article continues:—

Although most of the facts he mentions are not unfamiliar, they are succinctly and impartially set forth. His picture is for the most part sombre, but he does not fail to note that Australia has two years in which to set its house in order. Within two years, if the spirit and the letter of the resolutions passed by the Conference are honoured, Australia's worries are likely to be pleasingly diminished.

Sir Otto's debatable references to the relations between the primary producer and protected industries may be for the time being disregarded. His suggestion that protection for secondary industries is secured at the cost of primary production may without discourtesy be similarly treated. There are many Australians with extended and varied fiscal experience who would be swift to dissent from these conclusions.

Probably there is safer ground in the qualified assertion that the standard of living in Australia has reached a point economically beyond the capacity of the country to bear, but it is doubtful if there are any valid reasons why real wages should fall much below the level of those now received. If there were increased efficiency on the part of the Administration and increased output on the part of the worker the capacity of the country to bear is essentially a question of the capacity of all sections of the country to produce.—*Exchange.*

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# Obituary

## SIR ASTON WEBB

### ARCHITECT AND PRESIDENT

In Sir Aston Webb, whose death at the age of 81 we announce on another page, the country loses the most prominent British architect of his time, and a man in whose person the art of architecture received an exceptional honour—namely, his election as President of the Royal Academy, in January, 1919.

The only architect who had till then been elected to this office was James Wyatt, known as "The Destroyer" for his drastic restoration of cathedrals, who was chosen in 1805, at the express wish of King George III., during a temporary misunderstanding between Benjamin West and the council. West resumed office in 1806, Wyatt's election was not confirmed by the Royal signature, and it has been doubted whether he can be regarded as more than President-elect, but he was recognized as President by his contemporaries.

The Academy's choice of Webb was generally welcomed, not only because it promised well for a reformed organization of the Academy, but because it implied the recognition of a fact that has been too often forgotten in England, that architecture is an art, and not merely a profession. The name ἀρχιτέκτων, or master builder, given to the maker of homes and temples by the people who laid the foundation of the building art in Europe, seemed to recover its original meaning.

### A DISTINGUISHED CAREER

In the 16 years that had elapsed since Sir Aston Webb's election as R.A. his colleagues had come to know him well, and had found him eminently trustworthy, genial, and businesslike; moreover, he had shown that he had the gift of presiding with dignity and effect in public and private meetings. Of this he had given proof during his tenure from 1902 to 1904 of the presidency of the Royal Institute of British Architects. But the presidency of the Royal Academy was the crown of a distinguished career which began early. Articled in 1867 to Messrs. Banks and Barry, he won the Pugin studentship of the Royal Institute of British Architects—a travelling studentship intended to promote the study of medieval architecture in these islands: a study which gave his designs an impress visible even in his works of avowedly classical style.

In 1884 he became President of the Architectural Association and in 1902 President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which he had long been a Fellow, while in 1905 he received the Royal gold medal given by the King for the promotion of architecture, the highest honour to which an architect can be recommended by his professional brethren. In 1899 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1903 a full member. When in 1906 the American Institute of Architects decided, in celebration of their fiftieth anniversary, to award a gold medal to those who have most signally contributed to the art aspect of architecture, they chose Sir Aston to be the first recipient, and in January, 1907, with Lady Webb, he visited Washington to receive it. On the occasion of the exhibition of modern Swedish architecture at the Royal Institute of British Architects, in 1924, Sir Aston Webb was nominated a member of the Royal Academy of Sweden. He was an original member of the Fine Arts Commission formed in 1924. The last honour to be conferred on him was the Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts for 1927.

In May, 1924, in his last year of office as President of the Royal Academy, Sir Aston Webb was seriously injured in a motor accident while driving home in his car from the Academy banquet. Sir William Llewellyn, the present President, who was with him, was also hurt, but much less seriously. Sir Aston retired from the office of President under a new age limit, and he was succeeded in 1925 by the late Sir Frank Dicksee.

One of Sir Aston's early achievements was the admirable restoration of Burford Church, while a better-known piece of restoration undertaken by him is that of the church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, in Smithfield. This, carried on during a number of years, has done much to give us an idea of the early form and stateliness of this splendid Norman relic.

Two important groups of buildings are away from London, the great Naval College at Dartmouth, begun in 1890, and the new Christ's Hospital at Horsham, a work done in collaboration with the late Mr. Ingress Bell (1894-1904). Both of these were carried out on a truly magnificent scale. In Dublin he was responsible with Mr. (later Sir Thomas) Deane for the Royal College of Science, while Birmingham possesses one of his early triumphs in competitive work, the Victoria Courts. Later he designed the University of Birmingham.

Sir Aston's London work was of many kinds and types. He took his share in the great schemes of rebuilding central London which the County Council organized about the beginning of the century, and both before and after that date he worked energetically, alike for private companies and for the Government. Among the buildings provided for the former, we may mention the new offices of the Metropolitan Life Assurance Company in Moorgate-street (1894), and those of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada in Cockspur-street; two blocks which, without being especially remarkable, are examples of the immense improvement in architecture which has taken place in commercial London during recent years. The new building of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation in Moorgate-street, designed by Sir Aston and his son and completed in 1926, in its sober Renaissance treatment, is a sign of grace amid the jumble of surrounding styles.

### ARCH, MALL, AND PALACE

But the work by which Sir Aston Webb will be judged is of a different order. London will remember him as the designer of the Admiralty Arch, of those two vast erections at South Kensington, the Imperial College of Science and Technology and the new Victoria and Albert Museum, and of the new front of Buckingham Palace, as well as the architectural surroundings of Brock's Victoria Memorial and the fine, simple lay-out of the Mall as a processional road.

The Admiralty Arch, or rather the triple archway through the new wing of the Admiralty, which he designed as an entrance—that direct way which Londoners so long desired—to the Mall from "London's central roar" at Charing Cross, is not, as an archway, as impressive as it promised to be on paper. But the ingenuity with which the difficulty of the changed line of access is surmounted commands admiration. The two South Kensington buildings, the one semi-Classical and the other of a very much modernized and rather unsuitably decorated Gothic type—designed, it should be remembered, as long ago as 1891—are impressive in their external effect, and internally as well adapted to their purpose as can be expected in buildings meant to house all the arts and all the sciences. From the point of view of unity of effect, the Imperial College of Science is Sir Aston Webb's most successful building.

As to Buckingham Palace, where the main forms were imposed on him by the existing building, it may be praised with less reserve. The contrast offered by the new front to the dingy meanness of the old is a satisfaction in itself; it makes us wonder how the rulers of a rich and civilized country could have borne with the other for so long. Edward VII. had intended to rebuild it, but he died before the work could be begun. Fihally, in 1913, Sir Aston Webb's plans were ready.

The execution was really a marvel of expeditious building. On August 5 the Palace was handed over to the contractors, Messrs. Leslie and Co., to whom the architect had expressed his opinion that the work would occupy two years. "Not so," replied Mr. Shingleton, the managing director: "I can do it in 13 weeks." By October 31 all was finished, and the scaffolding cleared away. This feat shows, not only what English labour under able direction can do if it tries, but how great is the scale of the work for which an architect like Sir Aston Webb is responsible.

### A DREAM PICTURE

The London of the future was much in Sir Aston Webb's thoughts. He was wont to conceive things on a big scale, and an address which he delivered to the London Society in January, 1914, drew a dream picture of what the capital would be like in 2014, with a salmon weir at London Bridge. Nor did he abandon his dream; he edited the ideas of 19 other distinguished dreamers, members of the London Society, in a large book, "London of the Future," published in October, 1921. And when the new County Hall was opened in July, 1922, he contributed to *The Times* an article in which the importance of the building as part of the right treatment of the river was duly emphasized. Speaking again at the annual meeting of the London Society in 1924, Sir Aston Webb emphasized the need for three things: a smokeless London, a central authority with power to decide on the direction and course of roads and tramways, and a great development plan of London.

If we ask whether Sir Aston was a great architect from the artistic point of view the answer must be doubtful. The more cultivated among his brother architects do not put him on a level, for instance, with Street, and he certainly exercised no such artistic influence as Bodley and Norman Shaw. The fact is that he was almost too successful. His work was so vast that he had to surround himself with clerks—people say, 50 at least—so that his office became more like a Government Department than the studio of a man who had time to think and draw. But thinking and drawing are essential to fine architecture, and they cannot be deputed. The wonder is, not that the work of a man with 50 clerks sometimes fell short of the highest artistic standard, but that in Sir Aston's case it was so good as it undoubtedly was, and that his personal touch was impressed throughout every design for which he made himself responsible.

Sir Aston Webb was the son of Edward Webb, engraver and water-colour painter; he was born on May 22, 1849, and in 1876 married the daughter of the late David Everett, F.R.C.S., and by her he had two sons and a daughter. One of his sons he had the misfortune to lose in the War. His other son, Mr. Maurice Webb, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.I.B.A., was articled to his father, served in the Royal Engineers in the War, and was president of the Architectural Association in 1914 and 1919. Sir Aston Webb was knighted in 1904, was made C.B. in 1909, K.C.V.O. in 1914 and G.C.V.O. in 1925, and hon. LL.D. of Cambridge in 1923.

## MISS MARION TERRY

### THE LAST OF FOUR FAMOUS SISTERS

Miss Marion Terry, the youngest and last surviving of the four daughters—Kate, Ellen, Florence, and Marion—of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Terry, those undistinguished provincial players who gave so much genius to the stage, died yesterday at her home in St. Mary's-terrace, W.

She was born in London in October, 1856. In her youth her family thought her too shy and too emotional to make an actress; and in her early years on the stage the control of her emotions caused her a good deal of trouble. But at home she was constantly seeing Kate and Ellen rehearsing (she was perhaps the only person who ever saw Ellen's Rosalind), and the stage was in her blood. After her schooling in a clergyman's family at Kingston-on-Thames, where she made great friends with Lewis Carroll (she was proud to claim that she was to a great extent the original of Alice), she began acting as an amateur; and when she was 16 Tom Taylor engaged her professionally to play Ophelia in the provinces.

After that for half a century she was very rarely out of a playbill for more than 18 months. The list of parts that she played is enormous; and there are comparatively few of them that one would consent to forget. For Henry Neville in the early seventies she played Hero, and Georgina Vesey in *Money* at the Olympic. She joined Ada Swanborough at the Strand. W. S. Gilbert saw the worth of her, and at the Haymarket she played Dorothy in his *Dan'l Druce*, Belinda in his *Engaged*, and other parts. From E. A. Sothern's Haymarket and Henry Neville's Olympic she went to the Bancrofts' Prince of Wales's, and on with them to their Haymarket, playing Blanche Haye in *Ours*, Bella in *School*, Clara Douglas in *Money*, Peg Woffington, and much else. Early in 1882 she is found "creating" (as the actors say) at Liverpool the part of Bathsheba Everdene in *Far From the Madding Crowd*. In July, 1884, she replaced, at two days' notice, her sister Ellen as Viola in the Lyceum *Twelfth Night* (and the Terrys always found it hard to learn their lines).

Joining Beerbohm Tree at the Comedy in *The Red Lamp* in 1887, she went on with him to the Haymarket; and having thrown in one of her most charming performances, Mrs. Errol in *The Real Little Lord Fauntleroy*, she was captured by George Alexander at the Avenue for the heroine in *Sunlight and Shadow*, and moved with him to his St. James's, where she played, in the eighteen-nineties, in *The Idler*, in *Guy Domville*, that beautiful, harshly treated play by Henry James, and, best of all, her exquisite Mrs. Erlynne in *Lady Windermere's Fan*. Before the century was out she had been in *Michael and his Lost Angel* with Forbes-Robertson at the Lyceum; and in its last year she appeared as Portia and as Rosalind at the Stratford-on-Avon Shakespeare Festival.

Two years later she added to the already long list of enchanting studies that of Miss Susan Throssell in Sir J. M. Barrie's *Quality Street*; and later came Mrs. Moxon in *Captain Drew on Leave*, and Lady Mary Crewys in *Peter's Mother*, and Veronika in the prize play, *The Piper*, at Stratford-on-Avon and in London, and Lady Pomfret in *Fishpingle*, besides a long tour in Canada and the United States. And in 1923, hampered as much as ever by her constitutional diffidence and more than ever by that loss of memory which attacks all the Terrys as the years mount up, she gave a very sweet and touching performance of the one good American woman among the American scallywags, male and female, in Mr. Somerset Maugham's *Our Betters*.

It is a fine achievement, even in the quantity of hard work and endurance that it entailed. Marion Terry was a good actress through and through; and an expressive actress. Her bearing, the tones of her beautiful, rich voice, her movements, always decisive yet gentle, her deep and quick sense of humour, filled all that she did with simplicity and sweetness. In quiet pathos no actress of her time could match her; but she was by no means incapable of fire and fun.

Miss Marion Terry was unmarried. Her family life consisted in her devoted "mothering" of the motherless children of her beloved sister Florence, Mrs. Morris.

## COMMODORE KING

### SAILOR AND POLITICIAN

Commodore the Right Hon. H. D. King, D.S.O., M.P., who lost his life in the wreck on the Cornish coast of the motor-yacht Islander, which he had chartered, was bred a sailor, and the sea and politics remained his two chief interests throughout his career.

Henry Douglas King, the son of Captain Henry Welchman King, was born on June 1, 1877. He was educated in the training ship Conway, at Liverpool, and served in sailing ships until 1897, when he joined the service of the P. and O. Company. He left the sea in 1899 and took up farming, and was afterwards called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. He obtained a commission in the London Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1904, and when, in the first month of the War, the Royal Naval Division was formed, he was appointed to the Drake Battalion and succeeded to the command in June, 1915. His War service was full of incident. He was present at the siege of Antwerp in October, 1914, and took part in the Gallipoli campaign from the landing to the evacuation. Mr. Douglas Jerrold, in his history of the R.N.D., declares that Commodore King's fine work with the Drake Battalion was a feature of the campaign, and, referring to the battle of Achibaba in July, 1915, says:—

If the brilliant success of the afternoon was not to be thrown away, prompt and energetic measures were needed. They were taken. The Drake Battalion was sent up to take over the whole disputed ground between the entrenchments of the Nelson on the left and the Chatham on the right. Though the battalion came up for the first time in the dark, the correct line was found, held, and consolidated, and by dawn lateral communication had been established along the whole front. For this fine piece of work Lieutenant-Commander King, R.N.V.R., was to a large extent responsible.

For his work on this occasion King was awarded the D.S.O. and promoted to the rank of Commander. Soon afterwards he left the R.N.D. and served with the Royal Naval siege guns in Flanders, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre. On his return to England he was in charge of the North Atlantic section of the Convoy System at the Admiralty. After the War he continued to show his deep interest in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. He was appointed Captain of the London Division in 1920, and became Commodore seven years later. From 1922 to 1925 he was R.N.V.R. Aide-de-Camp to the King. He was made C.B.E. in 1919 and C.B. in 1927, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council last year.

King's political career was also eventful. In 1909 he was selected as the Unionist candidate for North Norfolk, and he fought that seat at both the General Elections of 1910 without success. Then came the War, followed by the "coupon" election in 1918. On that occasion he decided to contest North Norfolk as an Independent candidate, and won the seat. He soon found that on almost every occasion he was voting with his old friends of the Conservative Party, and in April, 1921, he accepted the invitation of Sir Austen Chamberlain, then the leader of the party in the House of Commons, to become an unpaid assistant Conservative Whip, and he afterwards joined Mr. Bonar Law's Ministry as a Junior Lord of the Treasury. Commodore King continued to represent North Norfolk until 1922, when he accepted an invitation to become the Conservative candidate for South Paddington, and was successful despite the intervention of an unofficial Conservative candidate. He represented South Paddington until his death, and at the last election he was one of the very few members who were returned without a contest. He continued to serve as a Junior Lord of the Treasury until the defeat of Mr. Baldwin's first Government. He fulfilled the arduous and often thankless task of a Junior Whip with conspicuous tact and good humour, and he was clearly marked out for promotion when the Conservatives again returned to office.

In November, 1924, accordingly, he became Financial Secretary to the War Office, and when, at the beginning of 1928, Colonel Lane-Fox resigned his office of Secretary of the Mines Department of the Board of Trade in order to serve on the Indian Statutory Commission, Commodore King was chosen to succeed him. He took over the office at a difficult moment. The Act which increased the miners' working hours had been recently passed in the teeth of great opposition from the Labour Party, and the miners' leaders had not a good word to say for any Conservative member of the House of Commons. Commodore King set out to win their respect and their good opinion, and they soon learned to honour his desire to do everything possible to mitigate the hardships caused by the prolonged stoppage in the coalfields in 1926. He was popular in the Department, and he had the knack of answering questions in the House of Commons with a touch of humour and with an invariable courtesy to the questioner which won him the good opinion and the affection of almost every member of Parliament. He retained his office until Mr. Baldwin's Government resigned after the defeat at the General Election last year.

He married in 1900 Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. W. R. Swan, of South Australia; she survives him with one son and three daughters.

### MR. JOHN TODD

Mr. John Todd, who died in Staines Hospital yesterday, at the age of 63, was the City surveyor for dangerous structures who, at Christmas, 1924, served a notice on the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, calling upon them to make the Cathedral safe. He maintained that to do so would take 12 years and would cost £2,000,000. He pointed to the condition of the dome, advising that it should be lifted on temporary pillars owing to the rotten condition of the eight piers supporting it. The special committee of the Corporation, however, suspended the notice, knowing that the authorities were already in consultation with eminent engineers and architects. Mr. Todd's action in serving the notice did not become generally known until March, 1925, when he resigned the post of dangerous structures surveyor, while retaining his other office of district surveyor. The public was startled at first, but was reassured, and the fund already instituted by *The Times* enabled the measures decided on by the experts to be carried out. The Cathedral was reopened with due ceremony last June.

## MR. SELWYN IMAGE

### ARTIST AND POET

Mr. Selwyn Image, poet, artist in stained glass, and twice Slade Professor at Oxford, died yesterday at his home in Holloway at the age of 81.

The son of a country clergyman, he was born at Bodiam in 1849, was sent to Marlborough, and went up to New College, Oxford, as an exhibitioner, taking his degree in 1872. As an undergraduate he came under the influence of Ruskin, who had just been appointed to the newly established Slade Professorship of Fine Art. It was, however, to the first of the two periods of Ruskin's professorship (1869 to 1879), rather than to that second tenure of it (1883 to 1885), so largely characterized by restlessness and eccentricity, that Image owed much of the formation of his own thought. He had many reminiscences of "the truly inspired prophet," as he would always call him, and of his compelling eloquence, no less on the platform than in his writings.

Selwyn Image was ordained in 1872 to the curacy of All Hallows, Tottenham, and removed in 1876 to St. Anne's, Soho. But in 1880 he felt compelled to give up the clerical life in order to devote himself entirely to the arts and literature. Although he took this decision at the time when his friend, William Morris was manifesting his artistic activities in so many ways, Image did not join the ranks of the leader of the 1880 movement. He rather threw in his lot with a parallel and smaller movement, the Century Guild. With his friends Mr. A. H. Macmurdo and the late Mr. H. P. Horne, he founded the *Hobby Horse*. In this brilliant but not widely known journal, to which Ruskin and Matthew Arnold contributed, much of Image's writings appeared; because they were addressed to a small audience, they missed the wider appreciation which their good judgment and careful style deserved. Of his verse he only published one volume, "Carols and Poems," but, besides this, many of his poems have been from time to time privately printed and show much gracefulness and charm. They are full of that love of the country and of Nature which made him an enthusiastic entomologist.

The field of art which Image made particularly his own was that of stained glass. His windows at St. Luke's, Camberwell, and in Morthoe Church, Devon, are examples of his breadth of design and his pleasant sense of colour, characteristics shown also in the altar-piece he painted for St. Mary's, Soho. He was never a stylist, working on archaeological lines; and his sympathies were too broad for adherence in his design to this Gothic period or that. Indeed, his feeling in art generally was rather for work of a very different date—that of the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, with a particular affection for the early school of English water-colour painters. These masters formed the basis of many of his lectures, when he, in turn, followed Ruskin in the Slade Professorship, to which he was appointed in 1910, and again for a second tenure in 1913. These mainly dealt with such artists as Morland, Bewick, Blake, and Turner, and, on these, his judgments embodied in his successive courses were delivered with a peculiar grace of style. That same charm of diction characterized his Mastership, in 1900, of the Art Workers' Guild, of which he was a very early member.

Image has not left behind him a large mass of work, but rather the memory of an artist of cultivation and knowledge, who carried on sanely the traditions he learnt at the feet of Ruskin, and whose influence did much to mould the younger men of his time.

## SIR H. F. BURKE

### GARTER KING OF ARMS

Sir Henry Farnham Burke, Garter King of Arms since 1919, died in London yesterday at the age of 71.

Born on June 12, 1859, he came of an heraldic family. His grandfather, John Burke, was the founder of "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage," and his father was the celebrated Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms from 1853 to 1892, who founded "Burke's Landed Gentry." Sir Henry went to Trinity College, Dublin, but did not take a degree. He read for the English Bar at the Middle Temple, but was not called, as in 1880 he was appointed Rouge Croix Pursuivant in succession to Stephen Tucker, who had been promoted Somerset Herald, an office in which he once more succeeded him in 1887. As Somerset Herald it fell to Burke's lot to assist Sir Albert Woods, Garter King of Arms, at the time of King Edward's Coronation. Owing to his chief's inability to take an active part in the work, Burke had to wrestle with most of the difficulties as to forms and precedents which had grown up owing to the long interval since Queen Victoria's Coronation and the absence of anyone who had taken part in arranging its ceremonies. While so doing, he came often in contact with the King, who so much appreciated his work that he made him C.V.O. At King George's Coronation Sir Alfred Scott Gatty, who had become Garter King of Arms, carried out all the duties of his office, and Somerset Herald's work was again recognized by his appointment to be C.B.

Although a member of the English College of Arms, he was Genealogist of the Irish Order of St. Patrick, of which his father had so long been Registrar and King Attendant, and was also Genealogist of the Venerable Order of St. John. These appointments were by no means merely titular; Burke, while a master of the science and art of heraldry, was also an able genealogist. He did not ravage the fields of fictitious genealogy, upon which his father and grandfather had sometimes turned a benevolently blind eye in preparing their learned publications, solely for the sheer joy of running down and spearing an imposture like Horace Round; but, more on the lines followed by Fox-Davies, he would carefully clear a pedigree of pretence in order to leave the path open for the honest searcher who wanted to find out what was really there.

In 1913, when King Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey was reinaugurated as the Chapel of the Order of the Bath, Burke superintended all the preparations with loving care, and took the greatest pains to see that the new stall plates and banners should be everything that the most exacting critic could demand. He was at that time Norroy King of Arms, having succeeded Sir Harry Weldon in that office in 1911. Burke was appointed also Genealogist of the Order of the Bath.

On the death of Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty Burke was appointed Garter King of Arms *per saltum* in January, 1919, and was promoted to K.C.V.O. Sir Henry was one of the best-informed men in the kingdom on the subject of medieval armour. He has left a fine and representative collection of pieces and whole suits of the best period. Sir Henry was not content with being a master of his science, but took a real interest in the artistic and symbolical quality of the grants which he passed.

Sir Henry Burke married in 1885 Helena Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. H. P. Palmer, of Oaklands, Eccles, Lancashire, and leaves a daughter, Barbara, wife of Captain E. H. Bellew, whose father is heir-presumptive to the Irish barony of Bellew. His only son, Captain J. B. M. Burke, M.C., Grenadier Guards, was killed in action near Cambrai in December, 1917. Sir Henry had a stroke early in April which so incapacitated him that in June Mr. Woods Wollaston, Norroy King of Arms, had to be appointed his deputy, and from this stroke he never fully recovered.

There will be a requiem at the Brompton Oratory to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, and the funeral will be at St. Mary Magdalen's, Mortlake.

(Continued in next column)

## THE WEATHER

### VERY UNSETTLED

**Meteorological Office, Aug. 21**

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A deep depression over Scotland is moving slowly north-north-east, but further disturbances are approaching from the Atlantic, and weather will continue very unsettled.

### Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., N.E., E., N.W., MIDLANDS, N., E., IRELAND, N.E.—Fresh or strong westerly winds, moderating and backing later; bright intervals, but some showers; perhaps continuous rain late in the period; rather cool.

ENGLAND, S.W., MIDLANDS, W., WALES, S., N., IRELAND, N.W., S.E., S.W.—Fresh or strong westerly winds, backing south later; bright intervals and showers, probably continuous rain later; rather cool.

SCOTLAND, ISLE OF MAN.—Fresh or strong westerly winds; showers and bright intervals; rather cool.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Continuing very unsettled. Perhaps further gales.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR EAST AND SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND.—Unsettled; rain at times, but some bright periods; temperature variable.

### SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Fresh or strong westerly winds, moderating and backing later; showers and bright intervals, perhaps rain later; visibility good; sea rough, moderating somewhat during day.

IRISH SEA.—Fresh or strong westerly winds, backing south later; bright intervals and showers, probably rain later; visibility good, probably deteriorating later; sea rough.

### FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—South-westerly winds 15-20 m.p.h. at the surface, 25-35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft.; squally. Showers, heavy at times; variable amount of cloud. Visibility, 6-12 miles.

Sun rises, 5.57 a.m.; sets, 8.8 p.m.
Moon rises, 2.45 a.m.; sets, 7.55 p.m.
New Moon, Sunday.
Lighting-up time, 9.8 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 12.48 a.m. and 1.20 p.m.

### SIR GEORGE HUNTER

Sir George Hunter, whose death is announced in a Reuter telegram from Wellington, was a sheep farmer, and had been for many years a member of the New Zealand House of Representatives. The eldest son of Mr. George Hunter, he was born at Wellington in 1860; he was member for Waipawa from 1896 to 1899, and again from 1911 till his death. He also took an active part in local government, being a member of the county council for 33 years, chairman of the Wallingford road board for 25 years, and chairman of the Porangahau board for 37 years. He was knighted in 1921.

### SURGEON-CAPTAIN BRAILEY

Surgeon-Captain Arthur Robertson Brailey, who lost his life in the wreck of the Islander, was the son of Dr. W. A. Brailey, M.D., of Old Burlington-street. He was born on October 8, 1877, and went, like his elder brother, Dr. W. H. Brailey of Harley-street, to Westminster School. He left with a scholarship at Downing College, Cambridge, where he took his medical degrees. He was also a student of Guy's Hospital, and was elected F.R.C.S. in 1904. He was an hon. surgeon to the King, and during the War was consulting opthalmic surgeon to the Royal Air Force and also a surgeon-captain in the R.N.V.R. Mr. Brailey was formerly a clinical assistant and ophthalmic surgeon at Guy's Hospital, afterwards oculist and general surgeon at Chinkiang Hospital, China. He retired from practice some years ago, and went to live at The Clock House, Dunmow.

Before the War Commander Sydney Searle, who was lost in the Islander, was an architect practising in London. He was in the R.N.V.R., and on the outbreak of the War joined the Royal Navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander, and served in Salonika. He was mathematician on board the Iron Duke, Lord Jellicoe's flagship at the Battle of Jutland. Commander Searle was later in command of the Drake Division, R.N.D., at Chirnside, near Berwick-on-Tweed. While stationed there he married Miss Dorothy Ross-Hume, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross-Hume, of Nine Wells, Chirnside. There are no children.

Captain Ronald Court Glazebrook, who was also among those drowned in the wreck of the Islander, retired from the Royal Navy in March, 1927. He held the rank of Commander from December, 1921, and was gazetted captain on his retirement. About three years ago he went to live at Hemham, near Bishop's Stortford, where he had a poultry farm.

## HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

| Stations | Sunshine | Rainfall | Temp. Min. | Temp. Max. | Weather (day) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hrs. | Mm. | Deg. | Deg. | |
| EAST COAST | | | | | |
| Scarborough | 0·2 | 12 | 57 | 66 | Intermittent rain. |
| Bridlington | 0·5 | 10 | 57 | 64 | Cloudy, some rain. |
| Cleethorpes | 1·0 | 9 | 58 | 67 | Rain, then fair. |
| Mablethorpe | 0·8 | 5 | 58 | 66 | Dull, rain. |
| Skegness | — | 7 | 55 | 66 | Dull, rain. |
| Hunstanton | 0·7 | 6 | 57 | 67 | Mainly dull, rain. |
| Yarmouth | 0·7 | 2 | 61 | 63 | Mainly dull, rain. |
| Lowestoft | 0·9 | 2 | 59 | 67 | Mainly dull, rain. |
| Felixstowe | 1·3 | 3 | 61 | 65 | Rain, then fair. |
| Dovercourt | 1·5 | 4 | 59 | 67 | Rain, then fair. |
| Walton-on-N | 1·6 | 3 | 60 | 66 | Rain, then fair. |
| Clacton | 1·4 | 2 | 60 | 65 | Rain, then fair. |
| Maldon | 1·5 | 6 | 58 | 68 | Rain, then fair. |
| Southend | 2·2 | 2 | 60 | 66 | Rain, then fair. |
| Margate | 1·3 | 3 | 59 | 67 | Rain, then fair. |
| Ramsgate | 1·1 | 3 | 59 | 66 | Rain, then fair. |
| Deal | 1·6 | 6 | 60 | 67 | Rain, then fair. |
| Dover | 1·5 | 7 | 60 | 65 | Rain, then fair. |
| SOUTH COAST | | | | | |
| Folkestone | 1·6 | 5 | 60 | 65 | Rain, then fair. |
| Hastings | 1·4 | 11 | 59 | 64 | Rain, then fair. |
| Bexhill | 2·1 | 10 | 61 | 65 | Rain, then fair. |
| Eastbourne | 1·9 | 9 | 61 | 64 | Rain, then fair. |
| Brighton | 2·1 | 13 | 60 | 64 | Rain, then fair. |
| Worthing | 2·5 | 17 | 60 | 65 | Rain, then fair. |
| Littlehampton | 3·0 | 19 | 60 | 64 | Rain, then fair. |
| Bognor Regis | 3·0 | 15 | 60 | 64 | Rain, then fair. |
| Southsea | 3·6 | 14 | 60 | 66 | Rain, then fair. |
| Sandown | 3·8 | 11 | 60 | 66 | Rain, then fair. |
| Ventnor | 5·1 | 10 | 58 | 62 | Rain, then fair. |
| B'mouth | 5·0 | 16 | 58 | 66 | Bright. |
| Weymouth | 4·4 | 16 | 59 | 65 | Bright, shower. |
| Sidmouth | 3·8 | 21 | 57 | 65 | Fair. |
| Exmouth | 3·8 | 25 | 56 | 64 | Bright, showers. |
| Teignmouth | 5·4 | 35 | 57 | 65 | Rain, then bright. |
| Torquay | 5·7 | 34 | 56 | 63 | Bright, showers. |
| Paignton | 5·5 | 38 | 56 | 64 | Bright, showers. |
| Jersey | 4·7 | 8 | 61 | 68 | Rain, then bright. |
| Guernsey | 5·1 | 10 | 59 | 66 | Rain, bright. |
| Plymouth | 5·1 | 30 | 56 | 62 | Rain, bright. |
| Falmouth | 5·4 | — | 56 | 61 | Bright. |
| Penzance | 5·3 | 43 | 53 | 63 | Bright, showers. |
| WEST COAST | | | | | |
| Morecambe | 3·2 | 31 | 54 | 67 | Bright, showers. |
| Blackpool | 3·0 | 36 | 54 | 67 | Bright, showers. |
| Southport | 3·2 | 24 | 53 | 66 | Bright, showers. |
| Wallasey | 2·1 | 16 | 54 | 68 | Intermittent rain. |
| Llandudno | 2·8 | 10 | 54 | — | Cloudy, showers. |
| Rhyl | 4·7 | 10 | 49 | 66 | Bright, showers. |
| Colwyn Bay | 3·5 | 9 | 50 | 64 | Bright, showers. |
| Llandudno | 3·1 | 9 | 51 | 65 | Bright, showers. |
| Aberystwyth | 1·8 | 9 | 58 | 61 | Cloudy, showers. |
| Tenby | — | 32 | 55 | 62 | — |
| Weston-s.-M. | 3·2 | 18 | 56 | 66 | Bright, showers. |
| Ilf

## The Sun is Life

The Sun is Life. It is an old, old truth. In the Dark and Middle Ages the power of sunshine as a natural means of health and healing may have been neglected, but to-day the advance of Science has brought us full round to the glowing realities of another Sun Age. It is visible in the improved health of nations, in the bronzed bodies, active minds and the daring and enterprise of modern youth. They are children of the Sun Age.

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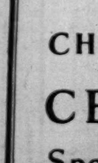

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# Court News

The Marchioness of Blandford left 27, Hill-street on Monday for Scotland, where she will remain until the middle of September.

The Marchioness of Huntly will return to 24, Grosvenor-square on Wednesday from Baden-Baden.

The Dowager Marchioness of Linlithgow has left 14, Eaton-square for Scotland, where she will remain until the end of the month.

The Countess of Harrington arrived at Elvaston Castle, Derby, yesterday from London.

Countess Howe has left 35, Curzon-street for the country.

The Dowager Countess of Bradford is leaving Castle Bromwich this week to pay visits in the North until the middle of September.

The Bishop of Gloucester has left England to attend the meeting of the Continuation Committee of Faith and Order at Mürren.

The Bishop of Bombay left London yesterday to join the Ranchi at Marseilles for Bombay.

Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore is sailing in the Homeric next Wednesday for a three-weeks visit in America.

Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain have left London for Scotland.

Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel returned to 35, Porchester-terrace on Tuesday from their cruise to the Mediterranean. They left London yesterday for the country, where they will remain until the middle of September.

Sir John and Lady Dashwood will return to West Wycombe Park early next month from Germany.

Sir Richard and Lady Magdalen Williams-Bulkeley have returned to Beaumaris from Cowes.

Sir Arthur Crosfield will return to London on Wednesday from the Continent.

Mr. and Lady Patricia Miller are staying with the Marquess of Waterford at Curraghmore, Portlaw, Co. Waterford. They will not return to London until the end of next month.

Mr. and Lady Joan Peake have left for the Continent and will be away about three weeks. Correspondence will not be forwarded.

Mr. and Lady Barbara Bevan left 6, Norfolk-crescent yesterday for Africa, where they will remain for three months.

Mr. and Lady Millicent Tiarks have returned to The Summer House, Homewood, Chislehurst, from Headfort, Kells, Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. de László have left for France, and will not return until the middle of October.

## GEORGIAN FAIR AT SANDWICH

### SUCCESSFUL EFFORT FOR HOSPITALS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DEAL, Aug. 21

Although torrential rain threatened the Sandwich Georgian pageant and costume fair to-day, the skies fortunately cleared, and some hours after the time originally fixed for beginning, it was found possible to carry out most of the programme. The open-air events of the afternoon had to take place indoors in the evening.

The procession through the streets in the evening was headed by the Chislet Silver Band and a lady on a white horse representing Invicta, the spirit of Kent. King George III. and Queeen Charlotte, attended by courtiers and pages, and the Lord and Lady of the Manor were represented. A feature which greatly appealed to the onlookers was a hunting scene provided by officers of the Dover garrison, who were in Georgian hunting dress and accompanied by a pack of hounds. The "Women of Renown" section included Lady Anne (Richard III.), the Duchess of Devonshire, Mrs. Siddons, Mary Queen of Scots, and Mary McLeod (the Falconer). Then there were cries of London, among them "Strawberries, Scarlet Strawberries," "Milk Below," "New Mackerel," "Primroses, two Bunches a Penny," and "Turnips and Carrots." There were also sailors and soldiers in period uniforms, the Lavender Ladies, the Jackdaw of Rheims, a group of Dickens characters, and All the World and his Wife and the Children.

An old English country fair was held in the cobble-stoned market, among the stallholders being Lady Northbourne, Lady Pearson, and Lady Daniels. There was an industry, arts and crafts exhibition in the Market Hall and a pageant of dancing in the Drill Hall, where there was also singing by massed choirs.

During the evening the Mayor of Sandwich announced that three sympathizers with them on account of the bad weather had each handed her a cheque for £100. The proceeds of the pageant go to the building and extension fund of the Deal and Walmer War Memorial Hospital and the Kent County Hospital at Canterbury.

## PICTURES BOUGHT FOR QUEENSLAND

### AN ART-COLLECTIONS FUND IN AUSTRALIA

In 1928 through the efforts of two Queensland artists, Miss Daphne Mayo and Miss Vida Lahey, a Queensland Art-Collections Fund was organized on the lines of the National Art-Collections Fund in order to secure art treasures for that State. The minimum membership fee was fixed at one guinea, and it was hoped that the organization would be able to purchase works of art from abroad for the Queensland galleries, to obtain statuary for the streets and gardens, and to arrange for loan collections of representative works to be exhibited throughout the country.

The National Art-Collections Fund, who agreed to act as purchasing agents in Europe, have recently completed their first purchase with the sum of £750 already raised by the new society, to which they have added £100 to show their interest in, and sympathy for, the scheme.

The pictures and drawings forming the first purchase will shortly leave for Queensland, and include a fine painting by Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., "The Everlasting Hills," exhibited at this year's Academy, and representative drawings and etchings by the following artists:—G. L. Brockhurst, C. S. Cheston, Sir Charles Holmes, Norman Janes, Eric H. Kennington, Professor William Rothenstein, Francis Dodd, R. Purves Flint, Henry Rushbury, E. J. Sullivan, and W. Washington. A member of the National Art-Collections Fund, Mr. Sydney Jones, has also presented two pictures by Rupert C. W. Bunny, the Australian artist.

## LIMBLESS EX-SERVICE MEN'S OUTING

### AN APPEAL TO MOTORISTS

The Hon. Lady Romer, chairman of the Council of the St. Martin Association, has issued an appeal to motorists for the use of cars on Sunday, September 7, to convey limbless ex-Service men and their wives from London to Waverley Abbey, Surrey. She states:—"Waverley, one of England's beauty spots, is about 10 miles beyond Guildford, along the Hog's Back, and the service in the Abbey ruins begins at 3.30 p.m. Afterwards tea will be available in the grounds of Tilford Vicarage, followed by Morris dancing, &c., on Tilford's famous village green. Cars return to London about 7.30.

"A special car badge giving admittance to Waverley Park will be issued, and offers to help, stating number of seats available, should be sent to me at the St. Martin Association, 64, Victoria-street, S.W.1, or to Mr. Stenson Cooke, Automobile Association, Fanum House, New Coventry-street, W.1. About 150 cars are needed, and details will be sent to volunteers."

## FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. T. G. STANDING AND MISS FREMANTLE

The engagement is announced between Thomas Gilbert Standing, of Prince Edward School, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Rosamond Beatrice, elder daughter of the Hon. Reginald and Mrs. Fremantle.

MR. A. H. WOOD AND MISS F. A. FARMER

The engagement is announced between A. Haslam, elder son of Mr. Frank Wood, C.B.E., J.P., and Mrs. Wood, of Park House, Barnsley, Yorkshire, and grandson of Mrs. Haslam and the late Dr. Haslam, of Harrogate, and Florence A. (Bunty) Farmer, younger daughter of the late George E. Farmer, of Longton, Staffordshire, and Mrs. Walter Ellis, The Heath, Adel, Leeds.

MR. R. E. RISING AND MISS WOODS

The engagement is announced between Robert Edis, only son of the late Major R. E. Rising, D.S.O., Gloucestershire Regiment, and of Mrs. Rising, of Bridge House, Winscombe, Somerset, and Lilian Sheila Ropner, eldest daughter of the Rev. S. C. and Mrs. Woods, Grey Friars, Tilford, Farnham.

MR. F. M. STRONG AND MISS PATERSON

The wedding of Francis Milton, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Strong, of Crouch Hill, and Gwyneth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Paterson, of Muswell Hill, will take place in Montreal on October 1.

The marriage arranged between Major Norman Lowth and Miss Cicely Craven will not take place.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS

### SIR HERBERT WARREN'S ESTATE

SIR HERBERT WARREN, K.C.V.O., D.C.L., of Woodstock-road, Oxford, President of Magdalen College, 1885-1928, died on June 9, aged 76, leaving £8,009, with net personalty £7,581.

Mr. ALBERT MANSFIELD PATTERSON, of East 79th-street, New York, head of the textile firm, of Patterson and Greenwood, died on March 9, leaving £175 in England.

Mr. GERALD CECIL DUDGEON, C.B.E., of Mabruk, Guildford-road, St. Helens, Isle of Wight, who organized the Ministry of Agriculture in Egypt, died on May 4, aged 63, leaving estate "so far as can at present be ascertained" of the gross value of £5,711, with net personalty £2,860.

Mrs. MAUD MARY FANSHAWE, of Park Tower, Marlborough-road, Ryde, Isle of Wight, who died on June 25, widow of Brigadier-General G. D. Fanshawe, left estate of the gross value of £5,600, with net personalty £4,683.

Mr. WILLIAM SAMUEL GRAVES, of Newells, Horsham, and the Conservative Club, St. James's-street, S.W., died on June 14 in his 81st year, leaving a fortune of £282,516, with net personalty £280,063.

ALDERMAN WILLIAM CLOUGH, of Ravenshurst, Low Fell, Durham, "father" of the Gateshead Town Council, and three times mayor, a director of the Moor Line of Steamships, carrying on business as a provision dealer in Gateshead, died on March 16, aged 77, leaving estate of the gross value of £33,962, with net personalty £31,475. He gives:—

£500 to the Gateshead Children's Hospital; £500 to the Gateshead Nursing Association; and £500 to the Wesleyan Church, High-street West, Gateshead, for the purposes of the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society.

Mrs. CONSTANCE CAMPBELL-WALKER, of Lansdown Grove House, Bath, formerly of Brock-street, and of Lansdown-crescent, Bath, who died on June 29, widow of Colonel Campbell-Walker, of Newlands, Camberley, left estate of the gross value of £10,083, with net personalty £9,975. She left:—

£150 to the National Institution for the Blind; £150 to the Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association for Poor Ladies; and £50 to the Home for Deaf and Dumb Women, Bath.

Mr. EDWARD JOHN DOVE, J.P., of Oaklands, Riding Mill, Northumberland, chairman and managing director of John Dove and Co., Limited, Venetian blind manufacturers, of Close, Newcastle, who died on June 5, aged 74, left property of the gross value of £89,715, with net personalty £75,110. He left:—

£75 to his chauffeur, Thomas Mitchell, if in his service at his death.

Other latest wills include the following:—

| | Gross value |
|---|---|
| ADAMS, Mr. George William, of Maney Villa, Birmingham-road, Maney, Sutton Coldfield, Warwick (net personalty £3,199) | £6,976 |
| CLARK, Mr. Edwin (92), of Lorne-street, Chester, cutler, in business in Bridge-street, Chester (net personalty £10,916) | 11,992 |
| COOPER, Mr. Thomas (72), of Ford Bank, Buxton, Derbyshire, bacon curer (net personalty £1,290) | 7,923 |
| DUMMER, Mr. Henry, of Landport-terrace, Southsea, and of Bank-chambers, Palmerston-road, Southsea, solicitor (net personalty £3,413) | 5,783 |
| ESDELL, Mr. Joseph Carter, of Down House, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex (net personalty £4,255) | 4,306 |
| FERGUSON, Mrs. Mary (70), of Pitfourie, Pitlochry, Perthshire, widow of J. G. Ferguson, of Baledmund (personal estate) | 8,408 |
| GAMLIN, Mr. Francis John (69), of Plas Tirion, Rhyl, Flint, for upwards of 23 years magistrates' clerk for the Divisions of Rhyl, Prestatyn, and St. Asaph (net personalty £8,463) | 19,760 |
| GRAY, Mr. Alexander, of Sunbury-gardens, Rathmines, Co. Dublin, for some years chief clerk in the Stamps and Taxes Department, Dublin, a director of the Civil Service Branch of the Permanent Building Society, and of the Dublin Savings Bank (personal estate in England and the Irish Free State) | 2,243 |
| GRAY, Mr. Robert Colls, J.P. (88), of Hermitage-drive, Edinburgh, and of Frederick-street, Edinburgh, solicitor of the Supreme Courts (personal estate) | 9,289 |
| JOSEPH, Mrs. Julia, of Lindsay House, Shaftesbury-avenue, and of Charing Cross-road, second-hand bookseller (net personalty £20,371) | 20,413 |
| MORGAN, Mr. Charles William, of Heathcroft, Hampstead, N.W., chairman of W. Tookey and Son, Limited, High-street, Marylebone, undertakers (net personalty £21,371) | 22,919 |
| RUDGE, the Rev. Selwyn Edward, of Kingscote, Rectory, Tetbury, Glos, rector of Kingscote, Wotton-under-Edge, at one time chaplain of the Gordon Boys' Home, Woking (net personalty £125) | 1,208 |
| SANDYS-LUMSDAINE, Mrs. Martha Alice, of Blanerne Cottage, Edrom, Berwick, widow of the Rev. F. G. Sandys-Lumsdaine (estate in England) | 4,280 |
| SINGLETON, Mr. John William (62), of Moor Lyn, Regent-road, Morecambe, formerly of Baildon, Yorks, and senior partner in Messrs. S. Singleton and Sons, wool and noil merchants, of Croft-street, Bradford (net personalty £13,275) | 14,081 |
| WARD, Mr. Thomas Tweedale, of Beech Hill, Spotland-road, Rochdale, jeweller and ophthalmic optician (net personalty £3,020) | 5,944 |
| WILLIAMS, Mr. George Bertram (53), of The Mill House, Shrewton, Wilts, grocer and baker (net personalty nil) | 13,581 |

## BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA

### NEW STATIONS FOR 1931

The annual relief movements of British units in India will begin on October 17 and will be completed by April 17. The following list shows the new stations in India and Burma to which units are allotted and the dates of arrival:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10th R. Hus. | Meerut | Oct. 17 |
| 5th Fld. Bde., R.A. | Jhansi and Allahabad | Jan. 8 |
| 16th Fld. Bde., R.A. | Mhow | Jan. 9 |
| 12th Fld. Bde., R.A. | Meerut and Bareilly | Not fixed |
| 28th Fld. Bde., R.A. | Lahore, Ferozepore, and Jullundur | Not fixed |
| H.Q., 22nd Ind. Mn. Bde. and 2nd and 4th Mn. Batts. | Kohat | Jan. 19 and 21 |
| 10th Mn. Batt. | Fort Sandeman | Jan. 19 |
| H.Q., 21st Ind. Mn. Bde. and 1st, 5th, and 6th Mn. Batts. | Abbottabad | March 4 |
| 12th Light Batt. | Bannu (for Razmak) | March 11 |
| 4th Light Batt. | Murree Hills | April 17 |
| 2nd Gn. Howards | Poona | April 12 |
| 2nd R. Ulster Rif. | Madras | April 8 |
| 1st Scm. L.I. | Wellington | Dec. 13 |
| 2nd Lancs Fus. | Ferozepore | Dec. 10 |
| 2nd Welch R. | Rawalpindi | March 3 |
| 1st E. Surrey R. | Lahore | Feb. 24 |
| 2nd R. Scots | Quetta | Dec. 11 |
| 2nd Sher. For. | Multan | Oct. 22 |
| 1st Hants R. | Mari Indus (for Razmak) | Oct. 24 |
| 2nd Durham L.I. | Lebong | Nov. 20 |
| 1st D.C.L.I. | Bareilly | Dec. 10 |
| 1st Bufls | Rangoon | Nov. 7 |
| 1st Cam. H. | Fyzabad | Nov. 15 |
| 1st R. Berks R. | Dhapore | Nov. 26 |
| 2nd Y. and L. R. | Delhi | Nov. 30 |
| 1st Gordon H. | Landi Kotal | Dec. 4 |
| 2nd R. Suss. R. | Karachi | Dec. 8 |
| 1st Black Watch | Meerut | Dec. 14 |
| 1st Dorset R. | Dehra Dun | Dec. 16 |

The Royal Tank Corps movement dates will be published later.

## *MEARE LAKE VILLAGE EXCAVATIONS*

The archaeological excavations at the Meare Lake Village, near Glastonbury, will be resumed on August 25 and will be in progress for four weeks. The work is being done for the Somerset Archaeological Society under the direction of Dr. A. Bulleid, F.S.A., and Mr. H. St. George Gray, F.S.A. The work finishes at 5 p.m. daily; on Saturdays at 12.30 p.m.

## WEDDING GIFTS

### MR. G. MURRAY AND MISS ANGELA PEARSON

Mr. George Murray and the Hon. Angela Pearson, whose marriage will take place at St. Mary's Church, Easebourne, on Monday, have received a large number of presents of furniture and silver as well as household glass. The bridegroom has received a fitted dressing-case from the bride and a gun from his father. The bride's father, Viscount Cowdray, has given the bridegroom a motor-car, and he has had a set of pearl studs from Viscountess Cowdray. Sir George Murray has given his grandson a pair of silver candelabra and two pairs of silver candlesticks; Annie Viscountess Cowdray has given him a library, and the Duke and Duchess of Atholl have given him cutlery.

The bridegroom has given the bride his crest in the form of a diamond brooch, and she has had from her mother a diamond and sapphire ring, a cocoa-dyed ermine coat, and a white fur coat. Her father's gift is a diamond tiara, and from her sisters, the Hon. Yoskyl, the Hon. Nancy, the Hon. Brenda, and the Hon. Daphne Pearson, and her brother, the Hon. John Pearson, she has had a pair of diamond earrings. Annie Viscountess Cowdray has given her granddaughter a diamond necklace and a fur coat; and from her grandmother, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, the bride has received a diamond wrist watch. Sir Evelyn Murray's gift to the bride is a 16-bore gun, and Lady Murray has given her a jewelled vanity case.

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery have sent a diamond and pearl brooch; from the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon there is a feather fan; Sir John and Lady Simon's gift is an old Georgian glass bowl; and Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten have sent an enamel and silver "disk" watch container. The Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Ladies Howard have given a silver inkstand; the Marquess of Reading has sent a large glass dish; there is a threefold gilt mirror from Earl and Countess Winterton; and Major the Hon. J. J. and Lady Violet Astor have given four glass flower bowls. The Netherland Minister, Mme. van Swinderen, and Mlle. van Swinderen have sent an afternoon tea-cloth; Mlle. Livia Paravicini's present is a book and an old Chinese book-marker; and from Mr. George Pearson there is a Sheraton card-table.

Among the many other gifts which the bride and bridegroom have received are:—

Viscount and Viscountess Ullswater, a display cabinet; Captain the Hon. Charles Mulholland, six embroidered tablecloths and 12 towels; Lady Winifred Renshaw and Mr. Michael Renshaw, a rug; Lady Mildred Fitzgerald, a mahogany tray and stand; Viscountess Harcourt and Viscount Harcourt, four silver wine coasters; Lord Blanesburgh, a fitted dressing case; Captain the Hon. John and Mrs. Mulholland, a George III. silver cream jug; Lady Helen Tod, a pair of Chippendale wall brackets; Sir John and Lady Carew Pole, set of coffee cups; Colonel the Hon. Ben and Mrs. Bathurst, old mahogany table and a pearl and cornelian bracelet; Captain George Spencer-Churchill, old ship's safe; Colonel and Mrs. Bingham, silver asparagus dish; the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, old painted bowl; Lord and Lady Dunbraith, tea service; the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, shooting stick; Viscount Fincastle, glass ash-trays; Lord and Lady Gainford, antique silver coconut; the Dowager Countess of Crawford and Lady Mary Campbell, decanter holders; Sir Harry and Lady Joan Verney, blotter; Earl and Countess Bathurst, book-ends; Miss Joan Pearson, jade figure on stand; Lady Pentland and the Hon. Margaret Sinclair, inlaid mother-of-pearl salver; Sir William and Lady Noreen Bass, hat brooch; Colonel Sir Harold and Lady Zia Wernher, luncheon basket; the Earl and Countess of Beasborough, bathroom set; the Hon. Mrs. Charles Rothschild and the Misses Miriam and Liberty Rothschild, pink quartz carved lamp and shade; Lady Theresa Fletcher and Miss Fletcher, liqueur glasses and tray; Sir Frederick Frankland and Baroness Zouche, lacquer blotter; the Hon. Mrs. Douglas-Hamilton, red brocade cloth; Lady Dynevor and the Hon. Imogen Rhys, red umbrella; Violet Lady Beaumont, old shagreen case with bottles; Sir John and Lady Ramsden, blue feather fan; Sir William and Lady Bird, two old ivory carved figures; Lord and Lady Askwith and the Hon. Betty Askwith, silver gilt and enamel spoons; Lord Richard Nevill, silver tea strainer and dish; Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Sturdy, leather case for papers; the Marchioness of Normanby and the Ladies Phipps, painted box; Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Schreiber and Miss Pamela Schreiber, hand-painted pewter bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green, coffee set; the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Wyndham, electric lamp; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pemberton, old sampler; Marchese and Marchesa Malacrida, map table; Miss Lavender Christie Miller, old mahogany card table.

Lord and Lady Bateman, silver salver; Lord and Lady Hindlip, silver tea caddy; Lord and Lady Digby, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, two Crown Derby pots; Lord and Lady Greville, painted wooden box and bridge set; the Hon. Jack and Mrs. Lowther, red leather blotter; the Countess of Chichester and the Ladies Pelham, blue glass bowl; Sir Lionel and Lady Darell, rug; Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Fielden, shagreen cigarette case and matchbox; Lady Pearson, old brocade; Miss Marjorie Leigh, set of sabtrays in case; Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Spender-Clay, table; Olivia Countess Cairns, two cushions; the Earl and Countess of Iveagh, book; Sir Lionel and Lady Faudel-Phillips and Miss Jean Faudel-Phillips, bridge set; Major Leonard Avery, tortoiseshell and silver inlaid mirror; the Earl of Altamont, cocktail shaker and glasses; Captain George Spencer-Churchill, five old chairs; Lord Woolavington, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Christie Miller, old mahogany table; Mlle. O. Furenot, hunting crop; Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, old Georgian salt cellars; Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Lonsdale, painted tray; Captain Dudley Norton, hunting companion; Mr. and Mrs. Paget Critchley, silver-gilt cup; the Hon. Richard Samuel, travelling rug and cushion; the Hon. William Bathurst, two old inlaid mother-of-pearl spill holders; Lord and Lady Suffield, old scent bottle; the Hon. Nancy Allsopp, mahogany table; Major and Mrs. Larnach Nevill and Miss Angela Nevill, electric lamp and shade; Mrs. Oliver Poole, old tea caddy; Mrs. Haslam, leather bellows; Sir Horace and Lady McMahon, vacuum cleaner; Sir Leicester and Lady Harmsworth, enamel and silver clock; Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald Buchanan, old painted wooden box; the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, cut crystal vase; Canon and Mrs. Crawley and Miss Crawley, tapestry stool; Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Nicholson, two silver sauce boats; Miss Jean Courtauld, silk shawl and a bronze figure; the Hon. Lady Cunliffe, painted metal inkstand; Mr. Oliver Thynne, old oak gate-leg table; Major and the Hon. Mrs. Lancelot Gibbs, silver kettle.

Colonel and Mrs. Thynne, breakfast set; Miss Elizabeth Harrison, brandy glasses; Brigadier and Mrs. Gervase Thorpe, book ends; Colonel and Mrs. Vivian Lockett, blotter; Lord and Lady Vivian and the Hon. Vanda Vivian, two silver toast crispers; Mr. and Lady Diana Gibb, silver breakfast cruet and toast rack; Mr. W. Burrell, onyx cigarette box; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Spender, silver teaspoons; Admiral Sir Richard and Lady Webb, two pictures; Viscount and Viscountess Mersey, two silver toast racks; and Mr. Michael Montagu-Scott, four tapestry table centres.

## HOUSE PARTIES

### LADY COWDRAY

Viscount and Viscountess Cowdray are entertaining the following house-party at Cowdray Park for the marriage of their daughter, the Hon. Angela Pearson, and Mr. George Murray, which takes place on Monday at Easebourne:—

The Duke and Duchess of Atholl, Sir Evelyn and Lady Murray, Sir George and the Hon. Lady Murray, Lord James Stewart-Murray, Annie Viscountess Cowdray, Miss Joan Pearson, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, and Miss Lavender Christie Miller.

Mr. George Murray and the best man, Mr. Andrew Drummond Moray, are also included in the party, but they will leave on Sunday evening to join the house-party of the Hon. Clive and Mrs. Pearson at Parham, which will also include:—

Lord and Lady Denman, the Hon. Judith Denman, and the Rev. John Robbins.

CAPTAIN WOMBWELL

Captain Wombwell and Mrs. Hohler are entertaining the following guests at Newburgh Priory for the York Meeting:—

The Hon. Mrs. Oscar Guest, the Hon. Agatha Beaumont, Captain and Mrs. Heinekey-Buxton, Mr. Reginald Loder, and Mr. Neil Graham-Menzies.

## ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

### CHURCH UNION IN SOUTH INDIA

In commenting on the Lambeth Conference report the *Guardian* refers to the scheme for Church union in South India. It observes:—"The decision touching unity in India is perhaps the boldest and most statesmanlike thing that the conference has done. At first sight it may appear that the proposal is of the nature of a new schism. But, though the danger of such a development is not entirely absent, yet the conference has done its best to guard against any such eventuality. . . . The intention is that 'the Church in which the uniting bodies are to converge shall be autonomous in the fullest sense.' The relationship with what may be called the Churches of origin is a vital part of the scheme. It was an example of union, not of absorption. Recognizing that here is something 'bold and new,' the Anglican Bishops welcome it with warm sympathy. They strongly desire that this 'distinct Province of the Universal Church' shall be inaugurated. It is often said that if the Anglican Communion is a 'bridge Church,' it has shown that it is, at any rate, one that is capable of building a bridge."

### FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

CONGREGATIONAL.—The REV. GRANVILLE SHARP, of Kenilworth, has accepted an invitation to Brackley, Northants; the Rev. THOMAS MORGAN, of Barrow-in-Furness, to Bakewell, Derbyshire; the Rev. D. H. LLOYD, of Llanharan, to Carmel Church, Clydach.

BAPTIST.—The REV. W. H. WHEELE, of Fakenham, has accepted an invitation to Foulsham, Norfolk; the Rev. P. N. BUSHILL, of Halstead, to Orpington; the Rev. J. D. HAMER, to Aston-on-Clun, Salop; Mr. J. R. BLACKBURN, of Rawdon College, to Beverley; the Rev. E. T. SAMUEL, of Llanwenarth, to Ebenezer Church, Abertillery.

## UNITED COUNTIES HUNTERS

### SHOW AT CARMARTHEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CARMARTHEN, Aug. 21

The outstanding feature of the sixty-first annual exhibition of the United Counties Hunters' Society, embracing the counties of Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Cardigan, held at Carmarthen to-day, was the great array of young horses, which ranked with the best in the history of the society. There are therefore prospects of good sport assured in these noted hunting shires.

The silver challenge cup presented by Mr. Dyke Dennis, Tenby, for the best brood mare went to Miss Anne Lewis, Hean Castle, Saundersfoot, joint Master of the South Pembrokeshire Hunt, with Lora, a brown aged mare bred by Mr. Victor Arkwell. Lora also got the gold medal and £5 offered by the Hunters' Improvement and National Light Horse Breeding Society. Premiums given by the same society in the produce group class and the best group of three young hunters by the same thoroughbred sire were awarded as follows:—First, group by Vicol, second group by Erewhemos, third group by Sanglamore.

Other awards:—

Brood Mare Class.—1, Miss Anne Lewis, Lora; 2, Mr. J. Palmer, Kilgetty (Red Cross); 3, Mr. T. G. Phelps, Cresselly (Lomond Lass).

Hunter Foal.—1, Colonel W. R. Williams, Haroldstown, Broad Haven (Adamant); 2, Mr. A. Bevan, Carmarthen (Quick Voyage); 3, Mr. J. Palmer, Kilgetty (no name).

Hunters' Improvement Society's Premium in Foal Class.—Colonel W. R. Williams (Adamant).

Yearling Colt, Gelding, or Filly.—1, Mr. J. Richards, Pantyrathro (Maitresse); 2, Mr. Seymour Allen, Pasherton (Juliet); 3, Mr. H. Dyke Dennis, Tenby (Maymorn).

Colt, Gelding, or Filly, two years old.—1, Mr. T. G. Phelps, Cresselly; 2, Colonel Delme Davies Evans, M.F.H., Penylan (Sanglamore); 3, Mr. H. Dyke Dennis, Tenby (no name).

Colt, Gelding, or Filly, three years old.—1, Mr. Ivor Mathias, Campshill (Bryn Hill); 2, Brigadier-General Sir Frederick Meyrick, of Bush (Here He Comes); 3, Mr. H. Dyke Dennis, Tenby (no name).

Pony Class.—1, Mrs. Roch, Maesgwynne (Paul); 2, Master Tom Williams, Llantwit Vardre (Newmoon); 3, Mr. Thomas Jenkins, Pontyclun (Ivor Robin).

Best Rider in Pony Class.—1, Master Jenkins, Pontyclun (Newmoon); 2, Miss K. Devereux, Cardiff (Bunny); 3, Miss Roch, Maesgwynne (Paul).

Best Hunter, four years old.—1, Mr. J. Ll. Richards, Pantyrathro (Redwing); 2, Mr. H. Dyke Dennis, Tenby (Lonely); 3, Colonel Delme Davies Evans, Penylan (Pickle).

Hunter, five years old.—1, Mr. H. Dyke Dennis (Minton); 2, Colonel W. R. Williams, Haroldstown (Rosy Dawn); 3, Mrs. W. Vaughan, Maesgwynne (Easter Letter).

Champion Cup, presented by Lord Kensington, for the best exhibit up to five years old.—Mr. T. G. Phelps, Cresselly (Cresselly); r., Mr. J. Ll. Richards, Pantyrathro (Red Wing).

Best Hunter 14st. and upwards.—1, Miss Anne Lewis (Safety First); 2, Mr. J. Ll. Richards (Jonathan); 3, the Countess of Coventry, Amroth Castle (Silver Spoon).

Best Jumper.—1, Mr. W. Lewis (Little Tich); 2, Mr. John Staiem, Cowbridge (Nell Gwynne); 3, Mr. G. Spencer Williams, Tenby (Sunbeam).

President's prize, presented by Lord Lisburne, for the best exhibit up to five years old, the property of a farmer.—Mr. J. Ll. Richards, Pantyrathro (Red Wing); r., Mr. Ivor Mathias, Campshill (Bryn Hill).

Hunter under 12st., ridden by Mr. Dyke Dennis, Tenby (J.P.); 2, Miss Anne Lewis, M.F.H., Hean Castle (Max); 3, Mr. G. C. Pryse Rice, 7th Hussars (Limsby).

## A RECORD ENTRY AT PYLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, Aug. 21

At the tenth annual agricultural show at Pyle, Glamorgan, yesterday, there were more than 500 exhibits, the largest entry in the show's history. The outstanding feature was the heavy horse section, the entries, although not very numerous, being regarded as equal to anything seen in the Principality this season outside the Royal Welsh Show.

The cattle competition was chiefly confined to the dairying breeds, such as Shorthorns and Herefords. Sir David Llewellyn showed several animals from his herd of Herefords at St. Fagan's, and was awarded the silver medal for the best registered Hereford bull, and also the silver medal for the best registered cow or heifer. He also gained firsts with his Hereford cow Cornelia and his Hereford bull Pandarus.

Other winners in the cattle classes were Mr. Daniel Beynon, of Llanelly, who was awarded three firsts; Mr. D. E. Neale, of Lisvane, Cardiff; Mr. J. Thomas, of Llanelly; and Mr. A. E. Dando, of Cwmbran, Monmouthshire. In the cart horse classes Messrs. Thomas and Evans and John Dyer, Limited, of Swansea, won the championship and two firsts with Foscale Disdain, and in the colliery classes, Bright, shown by E. Lewis, of Blackwood, Monmouthshire, took two firsts for mares or geldings not exceeding 15 hands, and Yankee, owned by the C. and E. Colliery, Cwmgwrach, Neath, was awarded first prize in the class for horses which had worked underground for at least three months before the show.

In the sheep section, which comprised principally the Welsh Mountain, Kerry Hill, Suffolk, and Ryeland breeds, Sir David Llewellyn took four firsts with his Kerry Hill exhibits, and W. R. Board, of Llantwit Major, gained three firsts in the Suffolk classes. Other winners were Mr. D. E. Neale, in the Ryeland classes, and Mr. Morgan Davies, of Wick, Cowbridge, in the Suffolk classes. The special prize for the best Kerry Hill ram, bred and owned by a working Glamorgan farmer, went to Mr. E. John, of Rhua Farm, Wenvoe, near Cardiff.

The most disappointing feature of the show was the pig section, as there were only two classes, and of very ordinary quality.

### ROYAL JERSEY SOCIETY

The summer show of the Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held at Springfield on Wednesday in fine weather. There were more entries than last year, and there were some fine exhibits in the yearlings and heifer in milk classes.

The Blythwood bowl for the best cow bred by an exhibitor was won by Mrs. J. Georgelin's Nippy Maid, which also won the Brampton trophy for the championship of the show. The Gisborne cup for the best bull was won by J. A. Perree's It of Oaklands. The Australian cup for the best bull produce of a cow having won a certificate of merit was won by J. A. Perree's Valiant of Oaklands. The "Lingen" cup for the best group of three animals was won by E. C. Perree. The "Bain" cup for the best cow, judged with two of her registered progeny, was won by W. P. Mourant's Hepzebah. The "Spann" cup for a bull, judged by the merits of five of his registered female progeny, was won by E. C. Perree's Lord of the Isle.

In the horticultural section Lord Trent was one of the principal winners.

## WORCESTER DOG SHOW

### SEALYHAMS, TERRIERS, AND SETTERS POPULAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

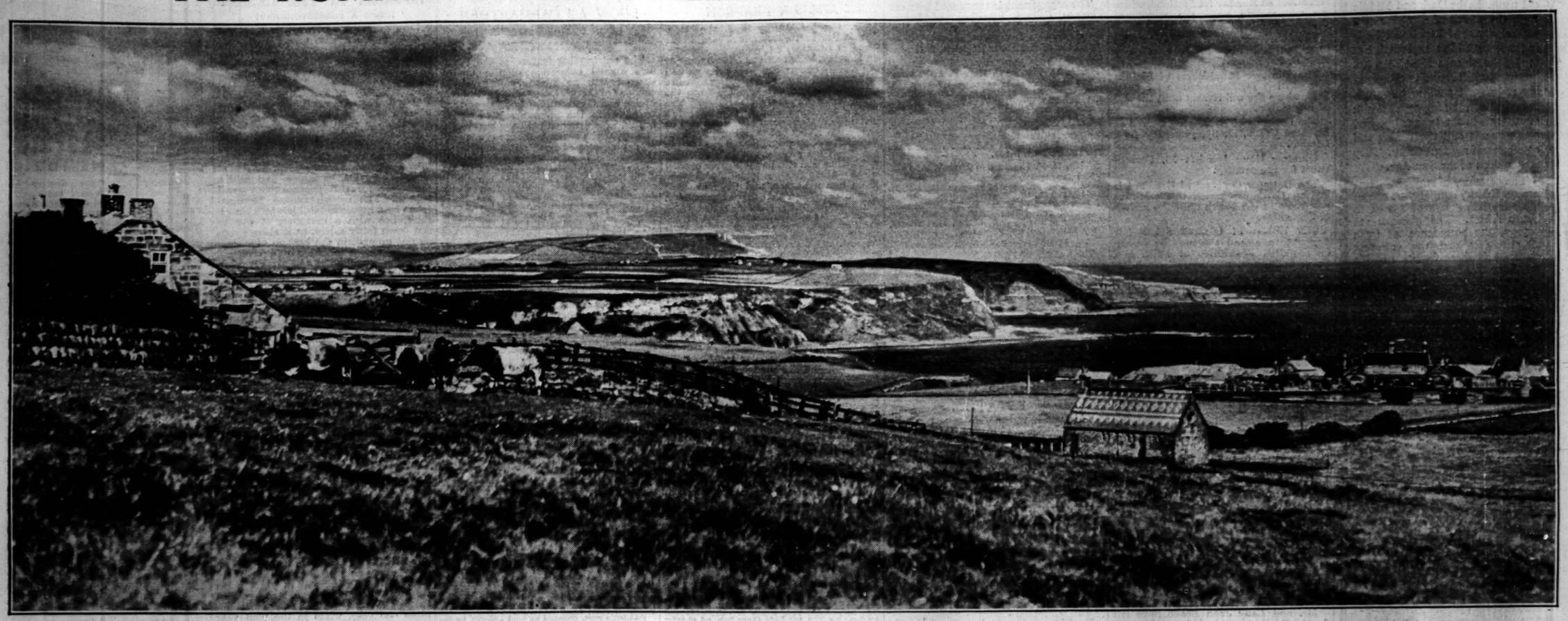
WORCESTER, Aug. 21

The Championship Dog Show held at Worcester to-day attracted 2,000 entries from all parts of the country, and 793 animals, comprising 30 breeds, were on view. Irish setters, wire and smooth terriers, bull terriers, and Sealyhams were the classes which filled best, and some of the best animals in the kingdom competed. Alsatians also made a good show, as did bulldogs, but in the last-named class, while bitches were fine, dogs were not so good. As usual cocker spaniels and retrievers, both golden and flat-coated, were well represented. There was a good entry of Airedales, and Pekinese classes were most popular. New sections which attracted considerable support were Irish wolfhounds, Dalmatians, and King Charles spaniels. Among the principal winners were:—

Alsatians Open Dog.—W. R. Partridge, of Evesham, first and Kennel Club Challenge Certificate. Open Bitch, Upstairs, of Wrexham.

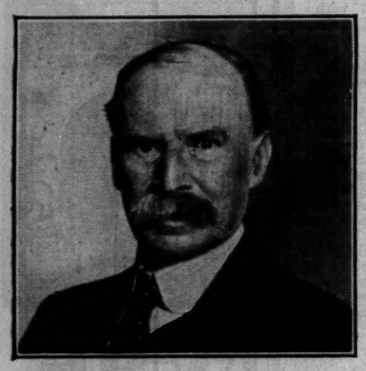
Irish Wolfhounds Open Dog.—Mr. Holland Martin, of Overbury, first and Best of Sex. Open Bitch,

# THE ROMAN COASTGUARD SYSTEM: YORKSHIRE FORTS

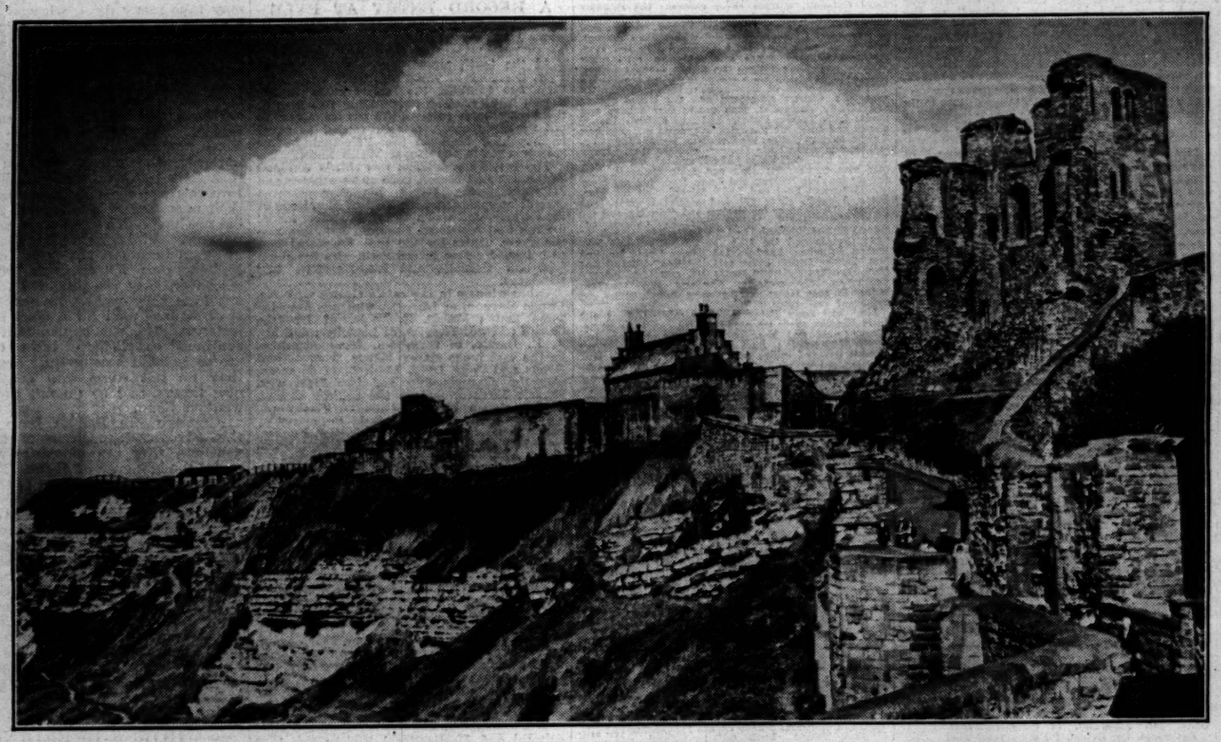


FROM GOLDSBOROUGH TO BOULBY POINT.—We publish above a photograph taken from the site of the Roman fort of Goldsborough, between the village of Goldsborough and Kettleness, looking north towards the high cliff of Boulby. The Goldsborough fort was one of a regularized system of Roman signal stations along the Yorkshire coast, and it is thought that one existed at Boulby Point.

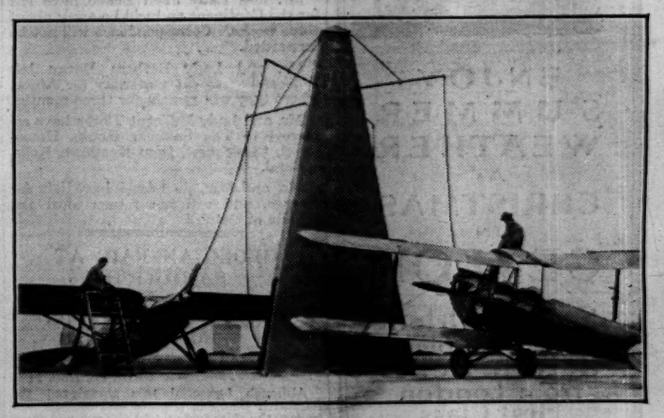
COMMODORE H. D. KING, M.P., one of several persons drowned when the yacht Islander was wrecked on the Cornish coast.



SIR ASTON WEBB, the eminent architect and ex-President of the Royal Academy, whose death at the age of 81 is announced.



SCARBOROUGH CASTLE.—The most complete known specimen of the Roman signal stations is on Scarborough Castle Hill. It was laid bare by Mr. F. G. Simpson in 1922-24, and the remains of the fort have been preserved by the Office of Works. The east wall of the station has gone over the cliff.



PETROL PUMP FOR AEROPLANES.—The new petrol pump at Heston Aerodrome. It is in the shape of a pyramid, and three aeroplanes can be filled at the same time.

MISS MARION TERRY, the last survivor of the four famous Terry sisters, who died yesterday.

OLD ENGLISH FAIR.—Rain interfered with the carnival at Sandwich yesterday in aid of the Deal and Canterbury hospitals. The photograph shows the procession through the streets, which was watched by a large crowd in spite of the rain.

IN EUSTON-ROAD.—The reconstruction of the Euston Square Station of the Metropolitan Railway has necessitated the closing of a section of Euston-road beneath which the platforms are being lengthened by 195ft. in order to enable eight-coach trains to be run. Our photograph shows in position 12 of the 21 main steel girders which will support Euston-road. These weigh 12 tons and were each put in position in 20 minutes during two nights.

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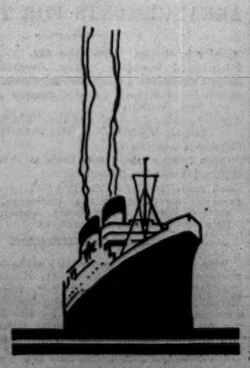

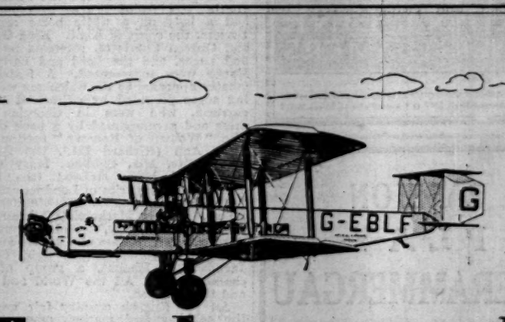


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# Finance & Commerce

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## CITY NOTES

### THE RISE IN THE FUNDS

### BRITISH TALKING FILM PROGRESS

A renewal of liquidation was responsible for a further fall in prices of industrial and other shares yesterday. The Oil market was particularly weak in the morning on the passing of its quarterly dividend by the Shell Union Corporation, the American subsidiary of the Royal Dutch-Shell group. It was noticeable, however, that the Continent gave support to both Royal Dutch and Shell at the reduced quotations, their purchases no doubt being dictated by the knowledge that special causes led to the policy adopted by the American company and that, as explained in this column on Tuesday, the reduction in revenue derived from this source by the Royal Dutch-Shell group will affect their total income only to a minor extent. The depression in the Miscellaneous market is still in striking contrast with the strength displayed by the Gilt-edged department. The banks and other large professional users of money continue, in consequence of the present surplus of loanable funds which they control, to buy short-dated as well as some of the longer dated British Government securities, and investment orders at present coming in from the investing public as well appear to be mainly for securities of the trustee type. How far prices have risen from the lowest levels touched this year and last will be seen from the following table:—

| Stock | Date of redemption | L'west last year | L'west this year | Pr'sent price | Yield last yr. only | Yield with redemption |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Consols 4% | 1957 or after | 81¼ | 82⅝ | 88¼ | 4 10 5 | — |
| Consols, 2½% | — | 53 | 52⅛ | 56 | 4 9 9 | — |
| Conversn., 5% | 1944-64 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 105⅜ | 4 16 8 | 4 12 9 |
| Conversn., 4½% | 1940-44 | 93 | 93⅛ | 99⅞ | 4 10 8 | 4 11 0 |
| Conversn., 3½% | 1961 or after | 74⅛ | 73⅝ | 79⅛ | 4 9 6 | — |
| Funding, 4% | 1960-90 | 82⅛ | 85¼ | 91⅝ | 4 8 6 | 4 9 5 |
| Victory, 4% | avg. life 15 yrs. | 90 | 91¼ | 98 | 4 4 9 | 4 6 9 |
| War, 5% | 1929-47 | 99⅜ | 100⅛ | 104⅛ | 4 17 0 | — |
| War, 4½% | 1925-45 | 92 | 93⅞ | 100 | 4 10 9 | 4 12 0 |
| War, 4% (tax compounded) | 1929-42 | 99⅛ | 100 | 103¼ | 3 18 6 | — |

Prices throughout the current year have never been down to the lowest of 1929, a fact that is explained by the lower range of money rates during 1930.

#### New Record for War Loan

The Five per Cent. War Loan now stands at slightly above 104, which is a new high record for this stock. While at this price the flat yield shown is the highest obtainable on a British Government loan, the option possessed by the Government of redemption at par on three months' notice is still one of the main considerations helping to determine the quotation. Dividends on the Five per Cent. War Loan as well as the Four per Cent. Funding Loan are paid in full to residents abroad, and this exceptional privilege attaching to a British Government security naturally makes for widened popularity. Taking as the criteria such long-dated or irredeemable stocks as Four per Cent. and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols and the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, it will be observed that the standard yield on Government stocks is now about 4½ per cent. Victory Bonds stand in a category by themselves because of the right attaching to the bonds of being handed in at their face value in payment of death duties provided that the bonds have been held for six months before death.

#### Broken Hill Proprietary

The year ended May 31 was one of much difficulty for the Broken Hill Proprietary Company. In addition to the adverse conditions at Broken Hill, the company suffered from a cessation of work at the Northern Collieries. In consequence operations at the Newcastle steelworks were carried on under great difficulties, but it was found possible to keep the works going on a restricted output with coal obtained from small pits and purchases of coke. Customers' requirements were met, though in some cases they resorted to importation. Net profits for the year amounted to £161,890, after providing £256,696 for depreciation and £73,032 for Debenture interest. The profit was only one-half the total of the previous year—namely, £332,670, which was arrived at after allowing total depreciation of £417,592. Since the close of the year the outlook has improved in consequence of a resumption of work at the associated collieries. A measure of relief has also been given by State Government legislation reducing the family endowment tax from 2 per cent. to 1 per cent. as from January 1 last and reverting to a 48-hour week as from June 16. During the past year an interest was taken by the Broken Hill Proprietary in Vickers Commonwealth Steel Products, Limited, the Structural Engineering Company of Western Australia, Limited, and Lysaght Brothers, Limited. As the Broken Hill company supplies raw material to these three undertakings the transactions are expected to be of mutual benefit.

#### John H. Murdoch's Profits

A net profit of £72,538 was earned in the year ended March 31 by John G. Murdoch and Co., an old-established firm of musical instrument manufacturers. The total compares with £74,928 for 1928-29, and, allowing for the less satisfactory conditions of business generally, it will probably be felt by shareholders that the earnings of the company have held up well. The profit enables a maintenance of the 10 per cent. dividend on the Ordinary shares which has been paid since the company became a public undertaking in 1927, and after placing £14,488 to reserves for writing down certain assets, and making provision for income-tax and for the fund for old employees, a balance of £23,401 is carried forward, as compared with £21,891. The company has an issued share capital of £527,498, and there are debentures outstanding for £227,767. The company possesses a reserve account of £100,000. Of the assets having a book value exceeding £1,000,000 the principal item consists of "trade and sundry debtors, bills receivable, goods on hire and on consignment, stock on hand, and cash at branches"; this amounts to £770,980. Adding investments in trustee securities having a total of £100,014 and cash (£26,152), a total of £897,146 of floating assets is arrived at, against which the floating liabilities are restricted to £142,729. The company is thus in a very liquid position.

#### British Film Progress

The increasing popularity of British talking films among British audiences was one of the points made by Mr. John Maxwell, chairman of the British International Pictures, Limited, at yesterday's general meeting of the company. He also supplied interesting statistics of the cinematograph trade which showed how important this industry has become. He estimated the total amount invested in the industry at nearly £750,000,000, of which over £400,000,000 represented the share of the United States, the amount invested in Great Britain being over £80,000,000. The annual revenue from film hire in the United States was calculated to be about £50,000,000, and in this country Mr. Maxwell estimated the revenue at at least £8,000,000. Unfortunately at the present time the bulk of this revenue from the hire of films in Great Britain goes abroad. The further development of the British talking film industry should result in a greater portion of this revenue being retained at home, and it is satisfactory to find that the British industry is itself developing an important export trade, for Mr. Maxwell stated that the company's proportion of export sales was rapidly approaching the estimated proportion of the revenue of United States companies which was derived from export, namely, 30 per cent. As Mr. Maxwell said, the great increase in the appeal of the British picture to the home public is not to be wondered at, since every community has its own local traditions, customs, and forms of expression; indeed, it is surprising that the establishment of British films in popular favour has been so long delayed.

#### Sale of Foreign Language Films

Another development which has taken place in the film-making industry as a result of the advent of the talking film was referred to by Mr. John Maxwell—namely, the production of films in the languages of different countries. In such countries as France and Germany, he said, the desire was for pictures that talked in their own language. This at first presented a difficulty, but it had been overcome by bringing over French and German artists to make appropriate French and German versions of British film productions. Owing to the scarcity of these pictures in their respective markets the returns from such pictures had exceeded the directors' expectations. This was partly due to the fact that the United States, which had formerly supplied a great part of the silent picture films for foreign markets, was now unable to maintain that supply of talking pictures in the appropriate language. Further, owing to the great distance it was impossible to transfer companies of artists to Hollywood as quickly and cheaply as could be done to London from Berlin or Paris. Mr. Maxwell suggested that the time had arrived for the abandonment of the policy of excluding British pictures from the United States. Generally in foreign markets the company found an open door for its products, but in the United States, of whose pictures this country was the best foreign customer, the doors of their theatres were bolted and barred to British films.

#### Manufacturers and Shipping Freights

A suggestion which possibly may be found embarrassing in some quarters has lately been advanced that shipping rates of freight may be held by local manufacturers to be too low. It has been made in South Africa, where the newly formed Shipping Board has expressed the view that the Conference Shipping Lines, in framing and revising their rates, have not taken sufficiently into consideration the South African point of view. This, it is suggested, has been exhibited in those cases of established South African industries where the rates policy of the lines appeared to have the object of giving the oversea manufacturer an undue advantage in respect of his competition with the South African manufacturer. At one time criticisms, not always well founded, were made that freight rates in various routes were unduly maintained. There has, in recent years, been closer cooperation between shipping lines and shippers of goods on the ground that they had common interests in developing commerce. The shipping conferences, as a whole, favour the formation of representative associations of shippers of goods, and when requests have been made for reductions in rates of freight the shipping lines have endeavoured, so far as practicable, to meet the wishes of the shippers. The position of shipping companies, between two fires, is likely to become very difficult if on the one hand they are asked by shippers to reduce rates and then are criticized by manufacturing interests in the importing countries for doing so.

#### The Question of Purchasing Power

The functions of the shipping lines include the provision of efficient transport at economical rates, and if it is desired by any country to raise the cost of particular imports the means would seem to lie in tariffs and not through trying to bring pressure on the shipping lines to raise their rates of freight. Incidentally, it is noteworthy that South Africa, which gives evidence of a desire to protect her manufacturing industries, is also much concerned to develop her exports of produce. Her exports of fruit, for instance, have grown very considerably in recent years. Large shipments of oranges are now made to this country between July and the end of October, and in one week alone next month there are known to be due to arrive in this country 15,000,000 South African oranges. These doubtless will prove excellent fruit, but they can hardly be said to be necessities of life, and the best way to promote the consumption of South African or other fruit in this country would be by giving every encouragement to the export of British manufactures, so that the purchasing power of British workmen might be increased.

#### Insurance for New Cunard Ships

It is believed that one of the exceptional points which have had to be considered by marine underwriters in the discussions respecting the insurance plans for the projected Cunard liner or liners is that the owners might wish to feel that insurance would be available not only for the first 12 months of their service but also for a longer period. Usually liners are covered for terms of 12 months and there is no difficulty whatever about renewing the insurances. In the normal course of events there should also be no difficulty in renewing the insurances on the projected Cunard vessels, but the unusually high values which the ships promise to represent may induce a desire on the part of the owners to try to ensure from the outset that there shall be continuous cover for a period of years. Owing to the constitution of the London market, the question raises some rather important issues. Some of the leading insurance companies at any rate should have no hesitation in arriving at a suitable arrangement. Leading underwriters would naturally wish to provide the maximum amount of insurance that may be required, and as was recently suggested in these columns, it is hoped in various quarters that the whole of the insurance facilities which the London market is capable of providing may be drawn upon in case of need. The London market has always prided itself upon ability to meet whatever insurance requirements were made upon it and, for this reason, it would be regretted if the cover required for the new Cunard liner or liners should prove more than could be provided there. It may be imagined that very careful consideration will continue to be given to the subject by underwriters and managers of general insurance companies.

## STOCK EXCHANGE

### BRITISH FUNDS STRONG

### INDUSTRIAL SHARES IRREGULAR

British Funds developed a strong tone on the Stock Exchange yesterday, under the influence of continued easy monetary conditions. The price of Five per Cent. War Loan reached a new high level. Brazilian bonds recovered and Home Railway stocks were more steady, but Oil shares were again easier on the passing of the Shell Union dividend. Irregular movements took place in the Miscellaneous market. Although there was a resumption of liquidation in the morning, the market as a whole showed an improved tone later in the day, and was helped by the fact that higher prices came over from New York.

The GILT-EDGED market was strong. The Five per Cent. War Loan reached a further record high level, being marked at 104⅛, while the Four per Cent. loan closed ⅛ higher at 103⅜. Both Two-and-a-Half and Four per Cent. Consols rose ⅛. Rises of about ¼ took place in the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, the Funding Loan, and Victory Bonds. Short-dated stocks were about ⅛ better. Dealings began in the new Ipswich Corporation Five per Cent. stock, which closed at 101. Among new issues, the L.C.C. and Johannesburg scrips hardened further, but the South African Conversion Loan was a little easier. Among Colonial Government stocks, Australian securities continued firm. In the HOME RAILWAY market Great Western were again offered, falling to 67½. L.M.S., however, were steadier at 32½, while North Eastern Preferred and Southern Deferred closed with small gains. Metropolitan eased to 68.

There was a partial recovery among Brazilian bonds, prices showing gains of ¼ to 1. The 1895 loan rose to 58½, the 1910 loan to 47, the 1913 loan to 60½, and the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. loan to 80. The new San Paulo Seven per Cent. bonds improved to 4½ discount. Several Chinese bonds were marked up, the 1913 loan rising about 1½ to 58, while the 1912 and the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. 1898 issues were harder at 30 and 81½ respectively. The discount on the Reparation loan rose to 4¼. Egypt Unified fell a point to 74. Argentine Railway stocks were steady, but there was a further fall, to 33, in Leopoldina. Canadian Pacific eased a dollar to $179.

OIL shares opened lower on the passing of the Shell Union dividend, and a subsequent recovery left prices lower on the day. Royal Dutch were at one time down to 29 11-16 and "Shell" fell to nearly 4 3-16; both issues were later supported on foreign account, however, and the closing quotations were 30½ and 4 5-16 respectively. Anglo-Persian and Burmah each lost 1-16 on balance and Lobitos fell 3-32 to 1 9-16. Attack weakened in the morning, but recovered later.

Quiet conditions continued in the RUBBER market, although one or two shares received a little support. Anglo-Dutch, after being over 20s., closed lower on balance at about 19s. Rubber Trust declined to 21s. and Java Investment were weak. TEA shares remained dull.

In the MISCELLANEOUS market, Imperial Chemical lost part of the previous day's rise, the Ordinary closing at 30s. 1½d., and the Deferred at 5s. 3d. International Nickel were again bought, rising to 22½; the "rights" were bid for at 5d. Several other International shares hardened on better New York prices. Radio were bought up to about 42, and the Swedish group advanced, Kreuger and Toll being 26½, and Swedish Match "B" 14. Unilever gained 1-32 to 2½, and the discount on the new shares was a little lower at 16s. Courtaulds were dull, closing at 1 31-32 after being lower. United Molasses fell to 30s. 7½d. In the Tobacco group, Carreras came on offer, the price declining to 7, but Imperial and British American were a shade harder. Gramophones declined 5-16, and Columbia were also easier at 2½. An easier tendency was again displayed by Iron and Steel shares, Babcock falling to 49s. 6d. Motor shares gave way, a feature being a fall of 2s., to 50s., in Thornycroft, while Leyland and Guy, among others, lost moderate amounts. Exceptionally, Napier were harder at 9s. 9d. Electric shares were again dull. Edmundsons' new Five per Cent. Debentures were bought, rising to 2½ premium. The Brewery market reacted and several shares showed gains, Ind. Distillers being 6s. 3d., and Taylor, Walker, 34s. Newspaper shares continued with an easier tendency. In the Store group, Harrods fell to 56s. 3d. Insurance shares were again easier.

The MINING market remained quiet. The Cape again supported several lower-priced Kaffir shares, Randfontein Estates rising to 11s., and East Rand to 10s. 6d. West Springs, after the previous day's sharp rise, were a little easier at 15s. 9d. Central Mining and Union Corporation were fractionally lower. Rhodesian shares received support, Rhodesian Congo Border advancing by 1½. Chartered hardened a few pence. Among Diamond shares, De Beers were firm at 6½. Tin shares were dull, although several Eastern producers were a shade better.

## TIMBER COMPANY'S REORGANIZATION

A special meeting of shareholders in the British and European Timber Trust is to be held on August 29 to consider a scheme under which it is proposed to sell certain of the company's assets and reorganize the capital.

A circular states that the report of the new managing director discloses a very unsatisfactory position, and the board is satisfied that the losses of capital at the present time represent at least £800,000. As a result of these losses and of the depressed condition of the timber and financial markets of the world, the directors found it impossible to procure the necessary finance to enable the trust to continue its trading operations. They have therefore entered into an agreement whereby the trust agrees to sell to Continentale Forstindustrie A.G. Schaffhausen all its assets and undertaking, including its holdings in the Anglo-European Company, Limited, but excluding its holding of RM.2,957,300 (approximately £145,000) in fully paid shares of Sueddeutsche Holzindustrie A.G., Munich. The Continentale will pay to the trust £2,300, and will discharge all its debts and obligations as on August 31, 1930, with two minor exceptions in respect of which arrangements are now being made to relieve the trust.

The capital of the trust is to be reduced from £1,000,000 to £205,550 by cancelling (*a*) 256,000 Preferred Ordinary £1 shares and 250,000 Deferred 10s. shares which have been issued and are fully paid and which certain large shareholders have agreed to surrender; (*b*) 11s. 6d. per share on each 444,000 Preferred Ordinary £1 shares; (*c*) 9s. per share on each of 337,000 Deferred 10s. shares; and (*d*) the 13,000 unissued Deferred shares. Upon the reduction taking effect each Preferred Ordinary 8s. 6d. share is to be subdivided into 17 shares of 6d. each and each Deferred 1s. share is to be subdivided into two Deferred shares of 6d. each. The preferential rights attaching to the Preferred Ordinary shares and the Deferred shares will be extinguished and the resulting 7,548,000 Preferred and 674,000 Deferred 6d. shares will be consolidated into one class consisting of 8,222,000 shares of 6d. each ranking *pari passu* for all purposes and to be called Ordinary shares. These will then be consolidated into 205,550 Ordinary £1 shares and the capital of the trust will be increased to £1,000,000 by the creation of 794,450 new shares of £1 each.

## MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

| — | Aug. 21 | Aug. 20 | — | Aug. 21 | Aug. 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abitibi | 22¼ | 23 | Dom. Glass | 105 | 105 |
| Asbestos | 14 | 14 | Dom. Textile | 73½ | 74 |
| Do., Pref. | 31½ | 31½ | Fam. Players | No bid | 45 |
| B.C. Packers | 6 | 6½ | Fraser Cos. | 2 | No bid |
| Bras. Tract. | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | Hollinger | 51½ | 51½ |
| B.C. Pwr., A | 34½ | No bid | Int. Nickel | 21⅞ | 21⅝ |
| Do., B | 11 | 11 | Massey, H. | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| Brit. Emp. Steel | 1¼ | 1¼ | Montreal L't | 85⅜ | 85 |
| Do., 1st Pf. | No bid | No bid | Natl. Brew. | 29 | 29¼ |
| Do., 2nd Pf. | 3 | No bid | Nat. Steel Car | 45 | 45 |
| Calgary | 160 | 160 | Ogilvie Flour | 280 | No bid |
| Can. Car | 20¼ | 20⅜ | Port Alfred Pulp. Pref. | No bid | No bid |
| Do., Pref. | 25¾ | 26 | Power Corp. | 65 | 64⅜ |
| C. Cement | 14 | 14 | Price Bros. | 63 | 63 |
| Do., Pref. | 95 | 95 | Quebec Pwr. | 53 | 53 |
| C. Cotton | 45 | 45 | Shawinigan | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| Indust. Alcohol, A | 4 | 4⅛ | S. Canada Power | 28½ | No bid |
| Do., B | No bid | No bid | Steel Co. of Canada | 42⅛ | 42¼ |
| C. Power | 97⅜ | 97⅜ | W'peg Elec. | 37 | 37 |
| C. Steamship | 8 | No bid | Bk. Montreal | 298 | 296½ |
| Do., Pref. | 35 | No bid | Can. Bk. Com. | 240 | No bid |
| Cockshutt | 15¼ | 15¾ | Royal Bank | 290½ | 290 |
| Cons. Mining | 172 | 170 | St. Law'ce C. | No bid | No bid |
| Dom. Bridge | 58 | 59 | | | |

* Ex dividend.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

### NARROW TRADING

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The market to-day ruled irregular under mainly professional operations, the fact that 12 stocks accounted for more than half of today's volume illustrating the narrowness of current trading. The total sales were returned at 1,711,000 shares.

Although quiet at the opening, the market looked steady. Some unsettlement was created later by active selling of Gillette Safety Razor, following rumours that merger negotiations with the Auto Strop Company had been abandoned. Pressure developed against copper stocks and rails, the latter being affected by unfavourable individual traffic returns, notably the Southern. Towards midday, however, the tone became steadier owing to the absorption of offerings.

Professionals made renewed selling drives in the afternoon. Warner Brothers stock came under pressure again on a revival of adverse rumours concerning the company's financial position. Rails continued to be sold, and the general list was affected by the belief that after the current 15 point recovery in industrial averages the market was entitled to a reaction. However, there was sufficient covering towards the end of the session to make the close steady.

| EXCHANGE | Method of Quoting | Parity | Aug. 22 | Aug. 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MONTREAL on— | | $ | $ | $ |
| London, cables | £1 | 4.86⅔ | 4.86⅞ | 4.87 |
| NEW YORK on— | | | | |
| London, sight | £1 | — | 4.86⅞ | 4.86²⁹⁄₃₂ |
| Cables | £1 | 4.86⅔ | 4.87³²⁄₃₂ | 4.87³³⁄₃₂ |
| 60 days' sight | £1 | — | 4.84³⁵⁄₃₂ | 4.84³⁶⁄₃₂ |
| Grain bills, sight | £1 | — | 4.86⅛ | 4.86⅜ |
| Seven days | £1 | — | 4.86⅛ | 4.86⅜ |
| Paris, short sight | 100f. | 3.91¼ | 3.93⅝ | 3.93⅝ |
| Rome, cables | 100l. | 5.26 | 5.25⅛ | 5.25⅛ |
| Amsterdam, short sight | 100fl. | 40.20 | 40.23½ | 40.23⅞ |
| Oslo, cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.81½ | 26.81 |
| Stockholm, cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.89 | 26.88 |
| Copenh'g'n, cables | 100kr. | 26.80 | 26.82 | 26.81½ |
| Prague, cheques | 100kr. | — | 2.96⅛ | 2.96⅛ |
| Berlin, short sight | 100mk. | 23.80 | 23.88¼ | 23.88½ |
| Brussels, cables | 100bel. | 13.90 | 13.97½ | 13.97½ |
| Berne, cables | 100f. | 19.30 | 19.44⅜ | 19.45 |
| Madrid, cables | 100pe. | 19.30 | 10.65⅝ | 10.65 |
| Vienna, cables | 100sch. | 14.07 | 14.14¼ | 14.14¼ |
| Budapest, cables | 100pen. | 17.49 | 17.55 | 17.55 |
| Belgrade, cables | 100din. | 17.50 | 1.77⅝ | 1.77⅝ |
| Athens, cables | 100dr. | 1.29½ | 1.29¼ | 1.29¼ |
| B. Aires | 1 peso | Cents. 42.54 | Cents. 36.21 | Cents. 36.21 |
| Rio, cables | 1 mil. | 32.45 | 9.75 | 9.70 |

**RAILWAYS**

| Closing Prices | Aug. 21 | Aug. 20 | Closing Prices | Aug. 21 | Aug. 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 211 | 212 | Int. Amer. | 18 | 18 |
| Atl. Coast | 146 | 146 | Kansas City | 64 | 63 |
| B. & O. | 98 | 99½ | Louisville | 118½ | 119 |
| Do., Pref. | 82½ | 82½ | Minn. S.P. | 15 | 15 |
| Brooklyn M. T'slt | 65 | 64½ | Mo. Pac. | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| Can. Pac. | 171 | 173½ | Do., Pref. | 120½ | 120 |
| Cent. N.J. | 226 | 227 | N.Mex'l Pf | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| Ches. & O. | 46¼ | 46½ | Do., 2 Pf. | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| Ch. G.W. | 10 | 10 | N.Y. Cent. | 158 | 161 |
| Do., Pref. | 35 | 36¼ | Norfolk | 221 | 224 |
| Ch. N.W. | 70 | 71½ | N. Pacific | 69½ | 70 |
| Ch. Mil. St. P. | 13⅛ | 13¼ | Pennsylv'a | 71⅝ | 72¼ |
| Ch. Rock Isl. | 95½ | 88⅞ | Reading | 107½ | 108 |
| Del. & Hud. | 160 | 161 | 1st & S.F. | 88⅞ | 89 |
| Del., Lack | 113½ | 113½ | S.L.-S.F. | 65 | 66 |
| Erie | 38¼ | 38¼ | S. Pacific | 115½ | 116 |
| Do., 1 Pf. | 55 | 55 | Southern | 80¾ | 80⅞ |
| G.N. Pref. | 78 | 78 | Do., Pref. | 213 | 212 |
| Illinois | 111⅛ | 113½ | Do., Pref. | 86¾ | 86⅝ |
| Interboro' Rapid Tr. | 25¼ | 25 | Wabash | 31 | 31½ |
| | | | Do., Pf. A | 67½ | 67 |

**INDUSTRIALS**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air Reduct. | 116 | 117½ | Int. Nickel | 21⅞ | 21½ |
| Allied Chem. | 258 | 261 | Int. Paper | 17⅜ | 18¼ |
| Am. Agric. | 6 | 6 | Int. T. & T. | 44½ | 44⅞ |
| Do., Pref. | 25 | 25 | Kennecott | 34 | 34¼ |
| Am. Br. Boy | 17¾ | 18¼ | Kresge S.S. | 28¾ | 29 |
| Am. and F. Pwr. | 70⅛ | 71 | Kr'ger, G. & S. | 26¾ | 26½ |
| Am. Can. | 126½ | 127¼ | Liggett & M. | 96 | 96 |
| Am. Loco. | 40 | 40½ | Loose Wiles | 58 | 59½ |
| Am. Rolling Mill | 55 | 56 | Mack Teks. | 54¼ | 55 |
| As. Dry Gds. | 33 | 33¼ | Montg'y W. | 32 | 32¼ |
| At'l'c Refg. | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | Nash Mtrs. | 33 | 32½ |
| Baldwin | 29 | 29⅜ | Nat. Bisct. | 81 | 81½ |
| Barnsdall A | 22⅝ | 22½ | Nat. Cash R. | 46 | 45¾ |
| Beth. Steel | 80¼ | 80½ | Nat. Dairy | 52½ | 52¾ |
| Celanese | 13½ | 13½ | N. Amer. | 98¾ | 99½ |
| Cde Alcoh. | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | Packard | 15¾ | 15⅞ |
| Chile Copp. | 35 | 35 | Pan-A. Pet. | 57½ | 57⅜ |
| Chrysler | 27⅞ | 28 | Pub. Ser. N.J. | 91⅝ | 92 |
| Col. Fuel | 47½ | 48¼ | Pullman | 68¼ | 68½ |
| Colum. Gas | 50 | 49¾ | RadioCorp. | 39⅞ | 39⅝ |
| Col. Graph. | 13⅝ | 14⅛ | R'm'g'n Rd | 27 | 27 |
| Cons. Gas | 105½ | 105½ | Ryl. Dutch | 48 | 47⅞ |
| Cont. Can. | 54½ | 55¼ | Sears R'b'k | 62 | 63 |
| Corn Prod. | 45¾ | 46 | Shell Trans | 40 | 41¼ |
| Corn. Prod. | 90⅜ | 90⅜ | Shell Un. | 15 | 15⅜ |
| Crucible | 73 | 73 | Simms S. Std. | 26 | 25 |
| DavisonCh. | 26½ | 26 | Std. Brands | 19⅛ | 19⅛ |
| Drug. Inc. | 78 | 79¼ | Std. Gas. | 98 | 100 |
| Du Pont | 113 | 113 | Std. Oil of Cal. | 61⅝ | 61¾ |
| Eastman K | 208 | 212 | Do., N.J. | 70¾ | 70⅞ |
| Elec. P. & L. | 67⅛ | 68⅜ | Do., N.Y. | 31 | 31 |
| Elec. Stor. | 63½ | 63½ | Studebaker | 28⅞ | 29⅛ |
| Fox Film | 42¾ | 42¾ | Texas Corp. | 51¾ | 52 |
| Gen. Elec. | 69 | 70⅛ | Tex. G. Sul. | 57¼ | 57 |
| Gen. Foods | 54⅞ | 54¾ | Tidewater | 14⅜ | 14¾ |
| Gen. Motors | 44¼ | 44⅜ | Trans. Amer Corp. | 4 | 4⅛ |
| Gillette | 67¼ | 75½ | U.S. Ind. Alcohol | 20¾ | 20½ |
| Goodrich | 22⅜ | 23 | U.S. Steel | 167⅛ | 167½ |
| Goodyear | 60 | 63¼ | Do., Pref. | 146 | 146 |
| Hou. Oil Tx. | 78 | 80¼ | W. Un. Tel. | 167 | 166 |
| Hud. Mtrs. | 31 | 30¼ | White Mtg. | 144¾ | 145¼ |
| Ind. Rayon | 80¼ | 80¼ | Woolworth | 59¾ | 59¼ |
| Int. Harv. | 77⅛ | 77½ | Wor. Pump | 122⅞ | 119½ |
| Int. Match Pref. | 76¼ | 76¼ | Youngst'n Sheet | 100 | 100 |

**CURB EXCHANGE**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assc. Gas A | 30¼ | 30⅜ | Mid. West Utilities | 27¾ | 28¼ |
| Br. Am. Tob. | 25¾ | — | Pennroad | 10½ | 10½ |
| Elec. Bond | 79⅞ | 81⅜ | Silica Gel. | 16½ | 16½ |
| Gulf Oil | 120½ | 121½ | Std. Oil Ind | 49⅜ | 49⅜ |
| Hydro Elec. | 32⅛ | 32¾ | Swift Int. | 32½ | 33 |
| Int. Petlm. | 17¾ | 17⅞ | Vacuum Oil | 79¼ | 79¾ |

**BONDS**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Libty Ln., 3½% | 100³⁰⁄₃₂ | 100³⁰⁄₃₂ | Finl., 6% '45 | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Do., 4½% | 102¹⁰⁄₃₂ | 102¹⁰⁄₃₂ | Fren. 7½% '41 | 124⅞ | 124¾ |
| Do (4th), 4¼% | 102³⁰⁄₃₂ | 102³¹⁄₃₂ | Fren. 7% '49 | 119⅝ | 119⅝ |
| U.K. 5½% '37 | 105¼ | 105 | Ger. 7% '49 | 106 | 106 |
| Do., 4% '60-90 | 88¼ | 88¼ | Greek, 7% '64 | 101 | 101 |
| Arg. 6% '59 | 98⅞ | 99 | Hamb'g S. 6% '46 | 94 | 94 |
| Austl. 5% '57 | 88 | 87⅜ | Hungary, 7½% '44 | 101 | 101 |
| Aust. 7% '43 | 104½ | 104½ | Ital., 7% '51 | 98⅝ | 98½ |
| Belg. 6% '55 | 104¼ | 104⅛ | Japan 6½% '54 | 105⅛ | 105 |
| Belg. 7% '55 | 114⅞ | 115 | Nord Rly. 6½% '50 | 106 | 105⅝ |
| Bordeaux, 6% '34 | 105¼ | 105½ | Norway 6% '52 | 102¾ | 102⅞ |
| Brazil, 7½% '52 | 102½ | 102½ | P.L.M. 6% '56 | 104 | 104 |
| Bulg. 7% '67 | 81 | 81 | Do., 7% '58 | 105⅝ | 105⅜ |
| Canada, 5% '31 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | Poland, 7% '47 | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| Chile, 7% '42 | 101½ | 101½ | Do., 8% '50 | 94⅝ | 94½ |
| Chile, 6% '60 | 91 | 91¼ | Rio do Sul. 8% '46 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Czech., 8% '51 | 110⅜ | 110⅜ | San F., 8% '50 | 92½ | 93 |
| Denm'k 5% '42 | 105¾ | 105¾ | Seine, 7% '42 | 107⅞ | 108 |
| Dutch E.I. 6% '62 | 102½ | 102¾ | Swed. 5½% '54 | 107 | 107 |
| Dutch E.I. 5½% '53 | 102½ | 102½ | Tokio City, 5½% '61 | 91¾ | 91⅞ |
| Est. Rly. 7% '54 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | | | |

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

| — | Aug. 21 | Aug. 20 |
|---|---|---|
| Atchison Pref. | 106 | 108½ |
| Lehigh Valley | 58 | 58 |
| Missouri, Kansas and Texas | 39 | 40 |
| New York, Ontario and Western | 8½ | 8⅞ |
| Reading, 1st Prefd. | 47† | 47 |
| Texas and Pacific | 115 | 113 |
| National Lead | 126 | 125¼ |

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § New Stock.

There was only a small demand for call money and the rate ruled at 2 per cent. throughout the session. Commercial paper remained at 3 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for six-months bills.

Sterling exchange was steady at 4.87 3-32 for cable transfers.

Silver rose ⅛d. to 30⅛d. for foreign bullion.

The week's gold movements show imports of $1,265,000, with exports nil and the stock of ear-marked gold unchanged.

The weekly report of the New York Federal Reserve Bank shows a further reduction of $27,000,000 in brokers' loans, bringing the total to $3,128,000,000, against $3,155,000,000 last week and $6,085,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

BONDS had a steady market with a moderate turnover. Sales reached $7,020,000.

## MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

| — | Bank rate | Market discount rate | Call Money |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| London | 3 | 2⅝-3 | 1½-2 |
| New York | 2½ | 2-1⅞ | 2 |
| Paris | 2½ | 2¼ | Unquoted |
| Berlin | 4 | 3¼ | 5-4 |
| Swiss Bank places | 2½ | 1¹⁵⁄₁₆ | — |
| Milan | 5½ | 5¼ | — |
| Amsterdam | 3 | 1¹⁵⁄₁₆ | ¾ |
| Brussels | 2½ | 2⅛ | ⅞ |

## AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Cash WHEAT closed barely steady, 1c. to ½c. down. No. 2 red winter, 105½c.; No. 2 hard winter, 96c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 101½c. MAIZE was steady, ½c. up. No. 2 mixed, 111½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS firm, 1c. up. White clipped, 49½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE steady, ½c. dearer. No. 2 Western, 67½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

| — | To-day | Same day last yr. | This week | This season | Last season |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 2,462 | 2,428 | 11,979 | 157,834 | 187,482 |
| Do., Atlantic | 293 | 468 | 3,361 | 32,106 | 23,590 |
| *Exports, ditto | 152 | — | 2,610 | 22,664 | 18,226 |
| Maize (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 744 | 468 | 4,094 | 28,828 | 30,584 |
| Do., Atlantic | 37 | 15 | 81 | 640 | 830 |
| *Exports, ditto | — | — | — | — | — |
| Flour (barrels)— | | | | | |
| Shipments, Westn | 101 | 70 | 483 | 4,520 | 3,886 |
| Receipts, Atlantic | 50 | 54 | 274 | 2,993 | 2,914 |
| *Exports, ditto | 7 | 1 | 49 | 563 | 463 |
| Oats (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 883 | 1,501 | 4,412 | 27,720 | 35,824 |
| Do., Atlantic | 34 | 44 | 111 | 735 | 903 |
| *Exports, ditto | — | — | — | 4 | 37 |

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD was steady and unaltered. Prime Western steam, $11.70; Middle West, spot, $11.50.

COFFEE.—Rio futures opened steady 3 points lower to 8 points higher, and after advancing on "bull" support eased off again, closing barely steady, 3 points lower to 8 points higher. Sales, 36,000 bags. Sept., 6.22; Dec., 5.92; Jan., 5.85; March, 5.73; May, 5.66; July, 5.62. Santos No. 4 futures closed barely steady, 4 points up to 8 points down. Sales, 31,000 bags. Sept., 10.28; Dec., 9.45; Jan., 9.35; March, 9.08; May, 8.90; July, 8.78. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 7½c.; Santos No. 4, 11½c. to 12c.

COCOA.—Futures closed easy and 12 to 6 points down. Sales, 10,000 bags. Aug., 7.15; Sept., 7.20; Dec., 7.41; Jan., 7.52; March, 7.70; May, 7.85.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady, 1 point lower to unchanged. Sales, 24,000 bags. Sept., 1.11c.; Dec., 1.20c.; Jan., 1.23c.; March, 1.32c.; May, 1.40c.; July, 1.47c. No. 2 contract, duty free, Sept., 3.07c.; Dec., 3.17c.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96deg., spot, was offered at 3.16c. per lb. The sale is reported of 28,000 bags of Porto Rico, Sept. shipment, at 3.15c. per lb., c.i.

# MONEY MARKET

## DISCOUNTS EASIER

### RECOVERY IN SILVER

Both loan and discount rates were easier in the Money Market yesterday. In the morning fresh advances for the night were easily procurable at from 1½ per cent. down to 1½ per cent., old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks being usually renewed at the lower rate. The Bank return, however, indicated some reduction in market balances, and in the afternoon borrowers occasionally resorted to the clearing banks and paid 2 per cent. for a little night money. Discount rates again displayed a downward tendency, the market's buying rate for three months fine bank bills becoming 2 3-16 per cent., with business even reported 1-32 below this figure. There was a fair demand, partly on Continental account, for three months' maturities at 2 5-32 per cent., while the home banks lowered the rates at which they would purchase shorter-dated drafts, October bills being taken at 2¼ per cent., while September bills were reported to have been sold at 2 1-16 per cent. Dealings in the "hot" Treasury Bills took place at 2¼ per cent. An interesting movement among the foreign exchanges was a further advance in the Belgian exchange, while the Swiss rate, which has remained so persistently adverse to sterling, at length gave signs of moving upward.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

| Loans (per Cent.) | | Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day to day | For short periods | 60 days | 3 months | 4 months | 6 months |
| 3½—2 | 3½—2 | 2⅝—2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅛—2⅛ |

| Discount (Treasury Bills) | | | | (Fine Trade Bills) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Mths. | 3 Mths. | 3 months | 4 months | 6 months |
| % | % | % | % | % |
| 2⅜—2⅛ | 2⅜—2⅛ | 3—3½ | 3¼—3½ | 3½—4 |

### FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange was rather irregular in tendency. New York at first sold dollars to Paris moving to $4.87⅛, but it subsequently turned a buyer and the final quotation was $4.87$_{29}$, compared with $4.87$_{32}$ on Wednesday. The premium on forward dollars was inclined to widen, being $_{16}$c. one month, and $_{32}$c. three months. Canadian dollars were bid for and the Montreal rate closed at $4.86, against $4.86$^{15}_{16}$. French currency was more offered, and the Paris rate moved in favour of London, closing at 125.83. Sterling showed further appreciation in terms of Belgian currency, the Brussels rate rising to 34.86½. Dutch florins cheapened slightly, while the Zurich rate moved in favour of sterling, closing ½c. higher at 25.04. The Spanish exchange moved within a much narrower range and closed with little change on the day at 45.75p. A sharp rise, to 12.09, occurred in the Batavia rate. There was a further rise in the Shanghai exchange to 1s. 7$^{29}_{32}$d. Among the South American rates a recovery occurred in Argentine currency, the Buenos Aires rate rising 5$_{32}$d. to 40$^{19}_{32}$d. Further depreciation occurred in Peruvian currency.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

| Place | Method of quoting | Par of exchange | Aug. 21 | Aug. 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $ to £ | 4.8666 | 4.87$^{18}_{32}$-87$^{18}_{32}$ | 4.86$^{31}_{32}$-87$^{18}_{32}$ |
| Montreal | $ to £ | 4.8666 | 4.86$^{1}_{2}$-86$^{7}_{8}$ | 4.86$^{15}_{32}$-4.87 |
| Paris | Fr. to £ | 124.21 | 125.80-125.85 | 123.79-123.83 |
| Brussels | Bel. to £ | 34.98 | 34.85-34.86½ | 34.85-34.86½ |
| Milan | Lire to £ | 92.46 | 92.96-93.00 | 92.97-93.00 |
| Zurich | Fr. to £ | 25.2215 | 25.04-25.05 | 25.03$^{1}_{2}$-04¼ |
| Athens | Dr. to £ | 375 | 374$^{1}_{2}$-375¼ | 374$^{1}_{2}$-375¼ |
| Helsingfors | M. to £ | 193.16 | 193.10-193.40 | 193.10-193.40 |
| Madrid | Pts. to £ | 25.2215 | 45.70-45.95 | 45.05-45.85 |
| Lisbon | Escu. to £ | — | 108$^{1}_{2}$-108$^{5}_{8}$ | 108$^{1}_{2}$-108$^{5}_{8}$ |
| Amsterd'm | Fl. to £ | 12.107 | 12.08$^{1}_{2}$-00$^{5}_{8}$ | 12.06$^{1}_{2}$-12.09 |
| Berlin | M. to £ | 20.43 | 20.36$^{1}_{2}$-39¼ | 20.38$^{1}_{2}$-39¼ |
| Vienna | Sch. to £ | 34.58$^{1}_{2}$ | 34.44-34.48 | 34.44-34.48 |
| Budapest | Pen. to £ | 27.82 | 27.76-27.80 | 27.75-27.79 |
| Prague | Kr. to £ | 1164.25 | 164-164¼ | 164-164¼ |
| Warsaw | Zloty to£ | 43.38 | 43.39-43.44 | 43.39-43.44 |
| Oslo | Kr. to £ | 22.215 | 25.30-25.35 | 25.30-25.35 |
| Bucharest | Lei to £ | 813.8 | 817-818 | 817-818 |
| Constan'ple | Pst. to £ | 110 | 1.025‡ | 1.025‡ |
| Belgrade | Din. to £ | 25.2215 | 274¼-274¾ | 274¼-274¾ |
| Sofia | Lev. to £ | 673.650 | 668-673 | 668-673 |
| Riga | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.22-18.30 | 18.22-18.30 |
| Oslo | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.16¼-18.17 | 18.16¼-18.17 |
| Stockholm | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.11$^{1}_{2}$-12¾ | 18.11$^{1}_{2}$-12¾ |
| Copenh'n | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.16-18.16$^{1}_{2}$ | 18.16-18.16$^{1}_{2}$ |
| Alexandria | Pst. to £ | 97$^{1}_{2}$ | 97$^{7}_{16}$-97$^{9}_{16}$ | 97$^{7}_{16}$-97$^{9}_{16}$ |
| Bombay | Per rup. | 18d. | 1/5¼-1/5$^{15}_{16}$ | 1/5$^{31}_{32}$-1/6 |
| Calcutta | Per rup. | 18d. | 1/5¼-1/5$^{15}_{16}$ | 1/5$^{31}_{32}$-1/6 |
| Madras | Per rup. | 18d. | 1/5¼-1/5$^{15}_{16}$ | 1/5$^{31}_{32}$-1/6 |
| Hong-kong | Per dol. | — | 1/3$^{7}_{8}$-1/4¼ | 1/3$^{7}_{8}$-1/4¼ |
| Kobe | Per yen | 24.58d. | 2/0$^{5}_{16}$-2/0$^{7}_{16}$ | 2/0$^{5}_{16}$-2/0$^{7}_{16}$ |
| Shanghai | Per tael | 3/4 | 1/7¼-1/8$^{5}_{16}$ | 1/7¼-1/8 |
| Singapore | Per dol. | 2/4 | 2/3$^{13}_{16}$-2/4 | 2/3$^{13}_{16}$-2/4 |
| Batavia | Fl. to £ | 12.107 | 12.00$^{1}_{2}$-00¼ | 12.00$^{1}_{2}$-00$^{5}_{8}$ |
| Manila | Per dol. | 24.656d. | 2/06$^{7}_{16}$ | 2/06$^{7}_{16}$ |
| R. de Jan. | Per mil. | 5.809d. | 4$^{31}_{32}$-4$^{31}_{32}$ | 4$^{31}_{32}$-4$^{31}_{32}$ |
| B. Aires | Per mil. | 47.577d. | 40$^{29}_{32}$-40$^{31}_{32}$ | 40$^{29}_{32}$-40$^{31}_{32}$ |
| Valp'raiso | Per cl. | — | 29.77 | 29.75 |
| Montevid. | Per del. | 51d. | 40¼-41 | 40¼-40¾ |
| Lima† | Soles to £ | 12.166 | 14.42$^{1}_{2}$‡ | 14.30‡ |
| Mexico | Pesos to£ | 9.76 | 10.20-10.35 | 10.20-10.35 |

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2:90-3.05 = 100Kr. ‖ Nominal.

### EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

| Buying Rates per £100 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Demand | 30 days' sight | 60 days' sight | 90 days' sight |
| On :— | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Australia .. .. | 92 12 6 | 92 1 2 | 91 10 0 | 90 18 9 |
| New Zealand .. | 95 7 6 | 95 0 0 | 94 12 6 | 94 5 0 |
| Africa and Rhodesia | 98 15 0 | 98 2 6 | 97 17 6 | 97 10 0 |

| Selling Rates | |
|---|---|
| | Cable Transfers |
| On :— | £ s. d. |
| Australia .. .. .. | 93 17 6 |
| New Zealand .. .. .. | 95 7 6 |
| South Africa .. .. .. | 99 15 0 |
| Rhodesia .. .. .. | 99 16 3 |

| Selling Rates | |
|---|---|
| | Demand |
| On :— | £ s. d. |
| Australia .. .. .. | 93 10 0 |
| New Zealand .. .. .. | 95 0 0 |
| South Africa .. .. .. | 99 12 6 |
| Rhodesia .. .. .. | 99 31 5 |

### SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

| Country | Method of Quoting | Parity | Latest sight rate | Previous sight rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ecuador .. | Sucres to £ | 24.3325 | 24.57 | 24.54 |
| Venezuela .. | Bolivares to £ | 25.25 | 28.30 | 28.50 |
| Colombia (Bogota) .. | Pesos to £ | 5.00 | 5.03½ | 5.03¼ |
| Brazil .. .. | Conto Reis to £ | 4.87 | 4.92 | 4.92 |
| Salvador .. .. | Colones to £ | 9.73 | 10.25 | 10.10 |
| Bolivia .. .. | Bolivianos to£ | 13.33 | 13.50 | 13.33 |

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £15,734 in Bar Gold, with withdrawal for export of £5,100 in Sovereigns, and the purchase of £11 in Bar Gold. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £20,822, as shown below :—

| Arrivals | £ | Withdrawals | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 21— | | Aug. 21— | |
| Bar gold .. | 11 | Bar gold .. | 15,734 |
| | | Sovs. .. .. | 5,100 |
| Net efflux .. | 20,823 | | |
| Total .. | £20,834 | Total .. | £20,834 |

Net influx for 1930 to date, £7,667,476 : net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,225,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to August 20, 1930, there has been a decrease in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £376,549.

In the bullion market the price of Bar Gold remained at 85s. per ounce.

Silver advanced 3$_{16}$d. to 16¼d. per ounce for both cash and forward delivery. China sent a few buying orders, and there was a noticeable absence of sales. Business was on a small scale.

**Foreign Bank Returns will be found on page 18**

# MINING AND OIL NEWS

## GELDENHUIS DEEP MISHAP

Trepca Mines.—Production started on August 20. It is proposed to publish production figures at the end of each month. Preliminary assay results from Drillhole No. 55 Stantry Mine beginning at an inclined depth of 161.30 metres indicate 13.7 metres width of ore, averaging 22.9 per cent. lead and 2.3 per cent. zinc. (Office note.—This hole was drilled at an inclination of 70deg. from the 760 metre level, the ore encountered being situated at approximately the horizon of the deep level adit now being driven.)

Geldenhuis Deep.—Cablegram :— "Temporary breakdown of portion of Eastern Mill. Will reduce tonnage milled in August by about 2,000 tons. It is anticipated that profit will not be seriously affected."

Van Ryn Gold Mines.—Cablegram : "No. 9 Level.—Martha Lode East.—Next 23ft. driving 14 dwts. in ore worth £2 1s. 6d. per ton. No. 10 Level.—State Reef Main Junction, Eastern Areas.—From 169ft. to 214ft. the vein is very fair, showing bands of quartz, and assaying 41 12s. 9d. per ton. No. 11 Level.—Empire Lode.—Next 21ft. driving East in ore worth 9s. 9d. per ton." Next 12ft. driving West in ore worth £1 5s. 3d. per ton."

United British Oilfields of Trinidad.—Production for the week ended August 16 amounted to 1,663 tons.

Service Petroleum.—Production from wells at Guapo, Guiquet, Ceptura, and Moreni for the week ended August 10 was 4,392 tons (30,778 barrels), and for the week to August 17 3,939 tons (27,573 barrels).

# HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Aug. 21.—The market opened steady, with December ¼ higher, and other positions unchanged, but afterwards gave way, and closed barely steady, with December unchanged, and other months ¼ to ¼ lower. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos) :—Sept., 31 (31¼); Dec., 30 (30); March, 29 (29¼); May, 29¼ (29). Yesterday's sales amounted to 4,000 bags.

# COMPANY MEETINGS

## BRITISH INTERNATIONAL PICTURES

### A MOST ENCOURAGING YEAR

### A £750,000,000 INDUSTRY

### BRITAIN'S INCREASING IMPORTANCE

### MR. JOHN MAXWELL'S STATEMENT

The Third Ordinary General Meeting of the members of British International Pictures, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. John Maxwell (chairman of the company) presided.

The Secretary (Mr. George H. Gaunt) read the notice convening the meeting, and Mr. R. G. Millar (representing Messrs. Wilson, Stirling and Co., auditors to the company) read the report of his firm.

The Chairman said :—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report of the directors and the audited balance-sheet and accounts to March 31, 1930, are in your hands, and with your permission I will take them as read. I shall now deal, first, with the various items in the balance-sheet, and afterwards give you a detailed explanation of the company's position and activities.

Turning first to the liabilities side of the balance-sheet, the issued capital remains at £1,000,000, consisting of 250,000 £1 Preference shares and 3,000,000 Ordinary shares of 5s. each, all fully paid. We had hoped during the year to issue part of the capital created at the last annual general meeting, but conditions in the financial world were not favourable to making an issue, and we decided to defer it. The item "secured loan" now stands at £400,000, the increase arising from additional capital expenditure incurred during the year.

Sundry creditors at £92,327 consist of ordinary and trade creditors, and while the amount is a little higher than last year it is substantially a figure that will normally occur in view of the scope of the company's activities in its various departments.

#### Satisfactory Asset Values

Turning to the assets side of the balance-sheet, land and buildings, plant, &c., stand at £360,628, an increase of £110,740 over the figure at which they stood last year. This arises largely out of the extra buildings, plant and equipment that were installed for the production of talking pictures during the year. In this connexion I might mention that one of the company's floors has been leased to the British and Dominions Film Corporation, Limited, who have supplied all the plant and equipment necessary for the use of same, and they have an option to purchase this building —quite a small portion of the whole—on terms satisfactory to your company.

I am satisfied that the figure at which the studios stand in the company's books is substantially less than their actual or market value, as it represents a film-producing plant, unequalled in this country or probably in Europe.

#### Amortization of Film Values

The next item, "film rights, stories, scenarios, &c., £7,774" is an ordinary routine item which does not call for special comment; nor does that of "stock of materials," approximately £10,000. The item "film productions at cost less amortization and advances, £441,982" represents the accumulated value of the pictures completed and in production down to the balance-sheet date less the amounts written off and advances received against same to date. In this connexion, I might explain that the basis of amortization which we have adopted is the one which has been used by the principal American film-producing companies, based on their experience over many years. In ordinary circumstances this basis of amortization is ample to cover the normal depreciation of productions through the marketing of the films, but your directors felt that in the special conditions which emerged during the transition from silent to talking pictures the normal basis of amortization would not operate speedily enough and that special provision would require to be made to cover an unusual depreciation. Accordingly, an extra £100,000—which figure your directors consider to be ample for the purpose—has been written off the value of these productions and debited against general reserve.

Our investments, in accordance with the requirements of the new Companies Act, have been subdivided into subsidiary companies and associated companies. These show a slight increase over last year.

In regard to our subsidiary companies, I might explain that they are in effect trading departments of your company, as your company's investment in Associated British Cinemas, Limited, represents £500,000 and substantially £350,000 is represented by Wardour Films, Limited, and First National Pathé, Limited. Your company receives substantial returns from these three main investments, and your directors are fully satisfied that the investments in question are not only worth the figure at which they stand in the books, but are a source of considerable strength to the organization as a whole. In regard to Associated British Cinemas, Limited, in which we hold a controlling interest, I might mention at this stage that its issued Share Capital at the date of the balance-sheet was £1,717,340, and that it owns or controls 120 cinema theatres.

"Sundry debtors, £79,462," in the account so last year and offsets the increase in the sundry creditors.

#### Increased Profits

The profit and loss account, you will see, shows the substantial profit figure of £177,948. I should explain that this has been arrived at after making full provision for income-tax due by the company for the period covered by the accounts—i.e., to March 31, 1930. The profit for the year is apparently less than that for last year, but it should be kept in view that in last year's profits there was included a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. for a period of four months on the company's investment of £500,000 in Associated British Cinemas, Limited. This year, owing to the fact that a dividend had not been declared by that company during the currency of the financial year, we have not yet had the benefit of a dividend on that investment, which represents one-half of our issued share capital. A dividend of 8 per cent. has now, however, been recommended, and will represent an income to your company of £40,000 (less tax) earned during the year under review, but which is not included in the accounts before you. If this dividend had been received during our financial year, your company's earnings would have been in excess of those for last year.

Keeping in view the transition from silent to talking pictures, last year was one of the most difficult that film production companies have had to encounter, so I think the results are such as we can congratulate ourselves upon and should give satisfaction to you as they do to your directors. (Cheers.)

#### Appropriations from Profits

You will observe that we have made various appropriations out of profits. Expenses of increase of capital, &c., £6,687, we have decided to write off in full. We have also decided to commence an investment reserve account and to make a first appropriation of £15,000 for the purpose. We have transferred £15,000 to property depreciation reserve, increasing this fund to £30,000, a figure which, we are satisfied, is ample for the purpose of covering any depreciation to date in the value of the company's studio property—which, I may say, has been fully maintained and renewed, where necessary, during the period out of income.

We have also transferred to general reserve £37,862, bringing that fund to £350,000, subject, of course, to the deduction already mentioned of £100,000, representing the special allowance which we have made for abnormal depreciation of film stock. There remains a balance on profit and loss account of £105,398, to which must be added the amount brought forward from last year of £11,113, making a total disposable balance of £114,510.

The Preference dividend, which has already been paid, amounted to £20,000 for the year, and falls to be deducted, leaving £94,510, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 8 per cent., which will require £46,500, leaving a balance of £48,010 to be carried forward, subject only to directors' fees. (Cheers.)

#### Forecasts Justified

Turning now to the general position of the company, I was able to tell you last year that we were entering on a new period of the company's activities and to express confidence that we would be able to emerge successfully from the difficulties that were obvious in the situation, and that we had many advantages in the new era that was opening up. It gives me much satisfaction to tell you that not only have my forecasts been justified but the results and the experience we are now having give me even greater confidence than I have hitherto felt. I ventured to suggest to you last year that in the era of talking pictures this country had such resources available as would enable it to distinguish itself in a way not hitherto possible. Everything that has happened in the succeeding year has justified that forecast. We find that we are able to produce pictures more quickly and more cheaply than we have ever done before—(cheers)—and that the finished article has an appeal to British audiences, as proved by the best possible test—pay-box receipts greater than we have hitherto experienced.

So far as we can see, there is no lessening in the demand by the public for the cinema as an accepted and almost fundamental part of the social life of all sections of the community. The advent of talking pictures has substantially increased cinema audiences, it has intensified the dramatic force and appeal of the entertainment that the screen provides, and has also widened its scope by attracting a new section of the population who are specially interested in music and singing. Being confident that these factors would result in increasing public attendances at theatres and increased financial receipts by the film companies, your company entered boldly into the new state of things when talking and singing pictures were the entertainment.

#### Confidence in the Future

The conditions which I have outlined to you enabled your directors to express in the report their confidence in the increasing prosperity of your company, and I can see no sign which would suggest to me any need to modify to any extent that note of confidence and optimism in the future. (Hear, hear.) It is generally felt in the film industry that an organization to be completely successful and to be able to take advantage of its opportunities should control its destinies in the various sections of the business—production, distribution, and exhibition. Your company is fortunate that in all these departments it is self-contained, in that it controls the film from the inception of its manufacture down to the last detail of supplying it to the public. It is quite impossible for me to give you a complete and detailed description of our various departments and activities in the course of this speech, but your directors have had them fully detailed in a booklet which has been sent to all the shareholders. You will see from a perusal of the booklet that British International Pictures, Limited, and its associated companies have an aggregate share and loan capital of nearly £5,000,000.

I propose to give you a short but comprehensive picture of the film and cinema industry as a whole, as I do not think the general public, and particularly the investing public, fully appreciates its magnitude.

#### The Cinema Industry : Interesting Figures

Careful statistics have been prepared by representative bodies, and these show that there are approximately 55,000 cinema theatres in the world. About 20,000 of them are in the United States and Canada, about 4,000 in this country, and about 1,800 in Australia and New Zealand, these being the principal English speaking countries. In the United States, where the importance of the industry has been better studied and appreciated, the total investment in the industry exceeds £400,000,000; in this country the amount invested probably exceeds £80,000,000 and over the whole world approaching £750,000,000. In the United States a sum of approximately £25,000,000 is spent each year on the production of films. Whilst the figures of other countries are quite small in comparison with these, it is estimated that the total expenditure on film production throughout the world is probably £45,000,000 a year. Approximately 250,000,000 people attend cinemas throughout the world each week. In the United States the revenue from film hire per year is calculated to be about £50,000,000; in this country the film hire paid by the theatres in each year cannot be less than £8,000,000 (and it is probably more), and every country in the world contributes its quota of revenue, compatible with its size and importance, to swell these enormous figures. This revenue is not, in any sense a temporary or abnormal condition, but forms the normal yearly inflow of the film business as a whole.

#### Millions Going Abroad

At the present time the bulk of the £8,000,000 or so paid for film hire in this country goes abroad, and I am sure you will agree that it is desirable that this country (and your company in particular) should endeavour to participate increasingly in this enormous revenue and retain a greater part of it at home, to be used in creating useful employment. (Cheers.)

In the United States it is estimated that 30 per cent. of the revenue of the film-producing companies is derived from export sales, and that each foot of film exported brings back one dollar of trade for other American industries. I am glad to say that our own proportion of export sales is rapidly approaching 30 per cent. of our total sales, and I trust that the same beneficent reaction may come to other British industries from the export of British films. (Cheers.)

In this country until about a year ago the predominant part of our entertainment was American pictures. To-day they are still predominant, but the British picture has advanced enormously in its public appeal. In the nature of things this is not to be wondered at, as every community has its own local traditions, customs and forms of expression, which when appealed to get an immediate and sympathetic response. Certainly the most striking phenomenon of the last 12 months has been the desire of the theatre owners in this country to hire British pictures for the entertainment of their audiences, and one may take this as being based on their knowledge of the wishes of the public.

#### Increased European Markets

In the foreign field the changes that have taken place are even more remarkable. We find that in such great countries as France and Germany the desire is for pictures that talk in their own language. At first this presented a difficulty, but a solution was quickly devised that was especially attractive to us here in England, and we found that we could easily bring over companies of French and German artists to make appropriate French and German versions of our pictures, and that, owing to the scarcity of such pictures in these respective markets, the returns exceeded our expectations. This was quite a natural thing, because each of these great countries (with the surrounding countries that are dependent on them for their entertainment supply) could not possibly produce an adequate supply of pictures in their own country to satisfy the demands of their theatres. America, which had formerly supplied a great part of their need with silent pictures, was now unable to maintain that supply of talking pictures in the appropriate language. Owing to the great distance it is impossible to transfer companies of artists to Hollywood as quickly and cheaply as can be done to London from Berlin or Paris. As a result, we have carved out a niche for ourselves and a very profitable one in meeting the needs of our French and German customers for pictures in their own language played by their own artists.

#### Will America Reciprocate ?

While generally in foreign markets we find an open door for our product, there is one, and the most important of all, the United States, where such does not exist. At the same time, that is the country which above all others should yield a friendly ear to our commercial overtures. We are their best customers and send them enormous revenues—millions of pounds each year. There practically all the important theatres are under the control of the great film-producing companies, the very companies which draw such large profits from this country. Yet, when we send our pictures over there, we find that the doors of their theatres are bolted and barred in our faces. I make bold to suggest that this is not a wise policy and must sooner or later be abandoned. Greater success and profit must surely come to both sides from mutual cooperation and commercial reciprocity. We do not ask them to take anything that is unworthy of their recognition, but only such products as are acclaimed for their technical qualities and entertainment value in all other parts of the world and have in many cases been certified (I have this in writing) by their own American representatives here as entirely suitable for, and likely to be highly successful in, that market.

If we are told that what is entertainment for an English audience (and incidentally greatly successful in, say, Australia and Canada) has no appeal in the United States, we would point out that many English plays have had long runs in New York and that the great entrepreneurs of the legitimate stage in the United States not only welcome English plays but come to London for them. Should a policy of cooperation be decided upon they have an organization headed by a distinguished ex-Cabinet Minister there—Mr. Will Hays—whose principal function it is to lay down general policies for what is conceived to be the good of the great film-producing corporations, and who has the power to ensure their being carried out by its members. Mr. Hays has, however, another function, which is to keep his ear close to the ground and sense well in advance any indication of tremors or reverberations which might affect the interest of the members of his organization.

I would suggest, with all becoming deference, that Mr. Hays might pay heed to my words. I am far from suggesting that your company has, as yet, in the strength of its own right arm, the power to secure that reasonable degree of reciprocity which the ethics of fair commercial dealing would dictate, although last year our own theatre company paid to the American film corporations over £500,000 in film hire. There is, however, a great power always available as a last resort —the power of public opinion—and this element in the organization of mankind is rapidly becoming more and more world-wide. Public opinion here gives fair play to all coming into this country and naturally expects similar treatment for its nationals seeking outlets abroad. (Hear, hear.) I am reluctant to believe that a concerted effort is being made to thwart the development of the British film industry, and hope that we may soon see signs of a more broad-minded policy towards us on the part of our American friends.

#### Sounder and Better Organized than Ever

In conclusion, this year has been for your company one of great and interesting decisions leading to reorganization, consolidation and development on a large scale, and I am satisfied that the company is now on a sounder basis and better organized than it has ever been. This has involved much detail work, and I must pay tribute to the loyalty and enthusiasm of those in control of the various departments and the work of the keen and efficient staff who give of their best, not only in London but throughout the country. (Loud cheers.)

I now beg formally to move the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1930, which have been printed and circulated among you, and I will ask Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke to second that resolution.

Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, Bt., K.B.E., seconded the motion, and the Chairman having replied to questions, it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The dividend recommendations of the board were approved, and the retiring directors (Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke and Mr. W. D. Scrimgeour) were re-elected.

The auditors (Messrs. Wilson, Stirling and Co.) having been reappointed, a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff closed the meeting.

## ASSOCIATED BRITISH CINEMAS

The Second Ordinary General Meeting of Associated British Cinemas, Limited, was afterwards held, Mr. John Maxwell (the chairman) presiding.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a dividend of 8 per cent. on the Ordinary shares was declared.

The retiring directors (Mr. J. Denny Bright and Mr. W. D. Scrimgeour) were re-elected, and Messrs. Wilson, Stirling and Co. having been reappointed auditors a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff concluded the proceedings.

# BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

The weekly statement of the Bank of England made up to Wednesday last shows a further accession in strength on the part of the central institution. Thanks to a contraction of £5,588,041 in the note circulation and an increase of £1,260,203 in the holding of coin and bullion, the reserve has received an addition of £6,848,244, raising its total to £53,574,431. This compares with a total of only £32,758,509 on the corresponding date last year, a further sharp advance having occurred in the "proportion," which has risen from 41½ per cent. to 46 per cent. A feature of the return is the increase of £8,789,000 in the public deposits. This has been gained partly at the expense of the bankers' deposits, which show a reduction of £4,587,000. A decline of £4,975,000 in the Government securities has been partly offset by an increase of £2,690,000 in the "securities," though the discounts and advances show a decrease of £750,000.

#### Issue Department

| Notes issued :— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In circulation | £361,791,084 | Govt. debt .. | £11,015,100 |
| In banking department .. | 52,542,648 | Other Govt. securities | 232,890,720 |
| | | Other securities | 11,629,058 |
| | | Silver coin .. | 4,465,122 |
| | | Amount of fiduciary issue .. | 260,000,000 |
| | | Gold coin and bullion .. | 154,333,732 |
| | £414,333,732 | | £414,333,732 |

#### Banking Department

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital .. | £14,553,000 | | Govt. securities | £49,371,247 | |
| Rest .. .. | 3,634,608 | | Other securities: | | |
| Public deposits* | 21,045,499 | | Discounts and advances .. | 6,114,545 | |
| Other deposits : | | | Securities .. | 25,434,151 | |
| Bankers .. | 81,665,360 | | Notes .. .. | 52,542,648 | |
| Other accounts | 33,594,351 | | Gold and silver coin .. | 1,031,783 | |
| | 115,259,711 | | | | |
| Bills payable and other bills .. | 1,547 | | | | |
| | £134,494,374 | | | £134,494,374 | |

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

| — | Amount | Inc. or Dec. on last week | Inc. or Dec. on last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Rest .. .. | 3,634,608 | + 36,840 | — 11,357 |
| Public deposits | 21,045,499 | + 8,789,206 | — 5,240,566 |
| Other deposits : | | | |
| Bankers .. | 81,665,360 | — 4,587,436 | + 5,814,420 |
| Other accounts | 33,594,351 | — 425,632 | — 2,442,700 |
| Govt. securities | 49,371,247 | — 4,975,000 | — 21,875,808 |
| Other securities : | | | |
| Discounts and advances .. | 6,114,545 | — 750,373 | + 2,282,158 |
| Securities .. | 25,434,151 | + 2,690,011 | — 3,303,664 |
| Reserve .. .. | 53,574,431 | + 6,848,244 | + 30,815,923 |
| Note circulation | 361,791,084 | — 5,588,041 | — 3,652,411 |
| Coin and bullion | 155,365,515 | + 1,260,203 | + 17,163,511 |
| Proportion .. | 46% | + 4½% | + 18¼% |

#### Clearing House Return

The London Bankers' Clearing House return for the week ended August 20 shows a total of £769,973,000—a decrease of £91,042,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1929. The aggregate total for 1930 to date is £28,667,177,000, being £255,768,000 less than for the period to August 21 in 1929. The usual details follow :—

| 1930 | Town Clearing | Metropolitan Clearing | Country Cheque Clearing | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 14 | £153,389,000 | £5,367,000 | £9,380,000 | £168,136,000 |
| „ 15 | 132,545,000 | 4,855,000 | 9,638,000 | 148,138,000 |
| „ 16 | 68,087,000 | 4,976,000 | 8,851,000 | 81,914,000 |
| „ 18 | 125,709,000 | 6,090,000 | 8,352,000 | 140,151,000 |
| „ 19 | 91,569,000 | 5,976,000 | 10,105,000 | 107,650,000 |
| „ 20 | 110,148,000 | 4,764,000 | 9,092,000 | 124,004,000 |
| Week | £682,227,000 | £32,028,000 | £55,718,000 | £769,973,000 |
| 1929 | Town Clearing | Metropolitan Clearing | Country Cheque Clearing | Total |
| Aug. 15 | £194,904,000 | £5,330,000 | £10,372,000 | £210,606,000 |
| „ 16 | 132,631,000 | 5,438,000 | 9,914,000 | 147,983,000 |
| „ 17 | 82,483,000 | 5,846,000 | 9,495,000 | 97,824,000 |
| „ 19 | 128,538,000 | 6,755,000 | 9,654,000 | 144,947,000 |
| „ 20 | 105,407,000 | 5,286,000 | 10,025,000 | 120,698,000 |
| „ 21 | 126,230,000 | 4,635,000 | 9,013,000 | 139,878,000 |
| Week | £769,572,000 | £33,270,000 | £58,173,000 | £861,015,000 |

# BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 20.—Exchange on London declined 3$_{32}$d. to 4$^{23}_{32}$d. The Coffee market continued quiet with Rio No. 7 unchanged at 15$^{3}_{4}$$000. The day's receipts amounted to 12,000 bags, and brings the average aggregate to 356,000 bags, which compares with 385,000 bags for the same period last season. No clearances were made to the United States, but 3,000 bags were shipped to Europe. The stock is estimated at 297,000 bags, against 264,000 bags a year ago. At Santos the spot market remained quiet with No. 4, N.Y. Standard still quoted 21$^{8}_{4}$000. Receipts totalled 43,000 bags, making 1,705,000 bags since July 1, compared with 1,037,000 bags in the corresponding period of last year. Clearances reported to-day included 13,000 bags to the United States, 6,000 bags to Europe, and 1,000 bags to other destinations. The stock is estimated at 1,138,000 bags, against 960,000 bags last year.

# HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

## RUBBER HIGHER

### EGYPTIAN COTTON DOWN

LONDON (The Baltic Exchange), Aug. 21.—Wheat. There was only a poor interest in the cargo position and quotations were irregular, with Pacific and La Plata qualities obtainable at 3d. per qr. decline, while winters were held for rather more money. There was a continued demand for grain space from Russia for Sept. and cowards loading. Pacific white, Sept. and Oct., offered at 34s. 9d.; while for No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), Aug., 35s. was required. Australians, on passage, were obtainable at 36s. 9d.; and Rosafe, 62lb., Aug.-Sept., at 35s. 3d. For choice white Karachi, Sept., 35s. 9d. was required; and 34s. for Danubian, Aug.-Sept. Parcels were rather dearer for Manitobas, while other descriptions were occasionally the turn easier. Demand was quiet in view of the world's prospective larger supplies and free offers of Russian. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), pc. Napierian, due Aug. 22, sold at 35s. 9d.; and per Nebraska, afloat, at a similar price; No. 5, Sept., at 34s.; No. 2 hard winter, per Missouri, about sailing, at 34s.; choice white Karachi, per Herefordshire, afloat, at 35s. 6d.; West Australian, per City of Christiania, at 36s. 6d.

Wheat futures opened steady at 3d. to 4d. advance, but some reaction took place later, on heavy Russian shipments. At the lower level of prices, however, a good business was concluded in Manitoba grade, Nov., at 34s. 3d., and in Jan. at 34s. 8d.

| Per 480lb. | Open'g values | 1.15 values | 3.15 Call | Closing values | Prev. closing values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Manitoba Grade | | | | |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Aug. .. .. | 33 8 | 33 7 | 33 7 | 33 8 | 33 4 |
| Nov. .. .. | 34 4 | 34 4 | 34 4 | 34 3 | 34 1 |
| Jan. .. .. | 34 10 | 34 8 | 34 8 | 34 8 | 34 6 |
| | London Grade | | | | |
| Sept. .. .. | 33 7 | 33 6 | 33 6 | 33 6 | 33 4 |
| Dec. .. .. | 34 0 | 33 11 | 33 11 | 33 11 | 33 9 |

Maize attracted no attention at 3d. per quarter less money. La Plata, shipping shipped, and Aug. and Sept., offered at 25s. 6d. Parcels were in quiet request at 1½d. per quarter decline. La Plata, July-Aug., sold at 24s. 9d., and Sept. (to Bristol Channel), at 25s.

Barley continued quiet. Danubian, Aug.-Sept. and Sept.-Oct., 17s. 3d.; Black Sea, Nov., 17s. 6d.; Persian, Aug.-Sept., and Sept.-Oct., 16s.

Oats were nominally unchanged. La Plata, Sept. to Nov., 14s. 9d.; Chilean tawny, Sept., 14s. 6d.; No. 2 mixed feed, Aug., 11s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—Wheat.—Shipment parcels were in slow demand with values unchanged to 3d. per qr. dearer. Sellers offered No. 1 N. Manitoba, Aug.-Sept., 25s. 6d.; No. 2, 34s. 10½d.; No. 3, 33s. 10½d.; No. 5 Manitoba, Aug.-Sept., 31s. 6d.; No. 6, 25s. 10½d.; No. 2 mixed durum, Aug.-Sept., 30s. 3d.; No. 1 hard winter, Gulf, Aug.-Sept., 15, 34s. 6d.; No. 2, Gulf, Aug.-Sept., 15, 34s.; ditto, Atlantic, 25s. 3d.; No. 2 winter, Aug.-Sept., 6d.; No. 1 Rosafe, 62lb., Aug., 35s. 3d.; Barusso, 62½l

# STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ticket .. | Aug. 26 | Sept. 9 | Sept. 23 |
| Pay-day .. | Aug. 28 | Sept. 11 | Sept. 25 |

## BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

| Highest and Lowest, 1929 | Name of Security | Closing Prices | Rise or Fall |
|---|---|---|---|
| 56⅝ 52 | Consols, 2½% .. | 55⅜ 56 | +⅛ |
| 88⅛ 81⅜ | Do., 4% .. | 86⅝ 88⅞ | +⅛ |
| 103¼ 99⅞ | War Loan, 5% .. | 104 104⅛ | +⅛ |
| 101⅜ 99⅛ | Do., 4% .. | 103⅛ 103⅝ | +⅛ |
| 94⅛ 82½ | Fdg. Loan, 4% .. | 91⅝ 91⅞ | +⅛ |
| 95⅛ 90 | Victory, 4% .. | 95⅞ 96⅛ | +⅛ |
| 95⅜ 90 | Do., Sm. Bds. .. | 96 96¼ | +¼ |
| 80¼ 72⅛ | Conversion, 3½% .. | 79⅛ 79¼ | .. |
| 100 93 | Do., 4½% .. | 99¾ 100 | .. |
| — — | Do., 5% .. | 105 105¼ | +⅛ |
| 101⅜ 97¼ | Treas., 5% '38-98 | 103 103¼ | +⅛ |
| 100 96½ | Do., 4½% '30-82 | 101 101¼ | +⅛ |
| 98⅛ 94⅞ | Do., 4½% '32-34 | 101⅜ 101⅞ | +⅛ |
| 97⅛ 93⅝ | Do., 4% '31-86 | 100⅜ 100⅝ | .. |
| 60¼ 55 | Irish Land, 2½% | 58⅜ 59⅛ | .. |
| 66 60¼ | Do., 3% .. | 63½ 64½ | .. |
| 65⅛ 60 | Local Loans, 3% | 64⅛ 65⅜ | .. |
| 94⅜ 90 | Fd. Yield 5% .. | 98–95 | .. |
| 266 239 | Bank of England | 257 259 | .. |
| 82⅞ 77¼ | Egyptian, 5% .. | 83 85 | .. |
| 71¼ 60 | India, 3½% .. | 62⅜ 63⅝ | .. |
| 61¼ 50½ | Do., 5% .. | 53¾ 54¼ | .. |
| 51⅞ 46 | Do., 4% .. | 46 .. | .. |
| 101⅞ 98 | Do., 2½% .. | 100⅞ 101⅛ | +⅛ |
| 92¾ 80¼ | Do. 4½% '50-55 | 85¼ 86½ | .. |
| 109 103⅛ | Sudan, 5½% .. | 108 109 | .. |
| 66⅜ 60 | Ldn. Cty., 3% .. | 63½ 64⅜ | .. |
| 76⅛ 70 | Met. Wr., 4% .. | 74¾ 75½ | .. |
| 104⅜ 99¼ | Do., 5% '40-60 | 103½ 104⅛ | .. |
| 104⅛ 100 | Corp. of Ldn., 5% | 103 104 | .. |
| 63¾ 59 | Met. Water, "B" | 65 67 | .. |
| 87 83¼ | Do., "A" .. | 85 86 | .. |
| 85⅛ 81 | Met. Cons., 3% .. | 87⅛ 88½ | .. |
| 73½ 67½ | Do., 2½% .. | 72½ 73½ | .. |
| 64 58 | Pt. of Lond., 3% | — — | .. |
| — — | Do., "A" .. | 61½ 62½ | .. |
| 83¼ 76¼ | Do., 4% .. "B" .. | 81½ 82½ | .. |
| 100¾ 93 | Do., 4½% .. | 96¼ 97¼ | .. |

## DOMINION AND COLONIAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 103½ 98 | Aust., 6% '31-41 | 99 99½ | +¼ |
| 99¼ 90⅜ | Do., 5% '45-75 | 91 91½ | +¼ |
| 91¾ 86¼ | Can., 4% '40-60 | 92¼ 92⅝ | .. |
| 83¼ 78⅜ | Do., 3½% 30-50 | 84½ 85 | .. |
| 95¼ 91⅛ | Cape, 4% '16-36 | 96½ 97 | .. |
| 82⅜ 78¼ | Do., 3½% '29-49 | 84 84½ | .. |
| 81⅞ 76¼ | Do., 3½% '38-63 | 83¼ 83⅝ | .. |
| 113⅝ 108½ | G.Brit., 5% '45-70 | 109¼ 109¾ | .. |
| 104¼ 99 | Kenya, 5% '48-58 | 102½ 103 | .. |
| 85½ 81⅜ | N.Z., 5% '35-44 | 86¼ 86¾ | +¼ |
| 76⅛ 72½ | Do., 4% '29-49 | 77½ 78½ | .. |
| 88⅜ 83⅝ | N.S.W., 5% '35 | 87⅝ 88¼ | +¼ |
| 77 69¼ | Do., 3½% 30-50 | 68¾ 69¼ | .. |
| 94⅜ 90½ | Do., 4% 1933 | 95½ 95⅞ | .. |
| 99⅛ 88¼ | Do., 5% '45-65 | 89¼ 89⅝ | +⅛ |
| 102 92 | Do., 5½% '47-67 | 92 92¼ | .. |
| 104¼ 98¼ | N. Zeal., 5% '46 | 102⅝ 103¼ | .. |
| 97⅛ 91⅞ | Do., 4½% '45 | 95½ 96 | .. |
| 89⅜ 82½ | Do., 4% 43-63 | 85½ 86 | .. |
| 88⅜ 84⅞ | Do., 3½% '40 | 83¼ 83¾ | .. |
| 80⅝ 75 | Do., 3% 1943 | 81¼ 81¾ | .. |
| 104⅜ 98½ | Nig., 5% '47-57 | 100⅜ 101 | .. |
| 100 89 | Qld., 5% '40-60 | 89½ 90 | .. |
| 84 75¾ | Do., 4% '40-50 | 76 76½ | .. |
| 104¼ 98⅞ | S. Af., 5% '45-75 | 101¼ 102 | .. |
| 90 81⅜ | Do., 4% '43-63 | 86 86½ | .. |
| 99⅜ 89 | S.A'st., 5% '45-75 | 89 89½ | +¼ |
| 102¾ 97⅞ | S. Rd., 5½% '34-49 | 99¾ 100¼ | .. |
| 85⅞ 79½ | Tas'n, 5½% '1940 | 81½ 82 | .. |
| 97⅛ 91¾ | Vict., 5% '45-75 | 89 89½ | +⅛ |
| 79⅞ 70 | Do., 3½% '29-49 | 69½ 70 | .. |
| 99⅜ 91 | W.Aa.5% '45-75 | 89 89½ | +¼ |
| 90¾ 86 | Do., 4% '42-62 | 71 71½ | +¼ |
| 81⅜ 72 | Do., 4% '42-62 | 71 71½ | +¼ |

## FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

| Making-up prices, Aug. 11 | Name of Security | Closing Prices | Rise or Fall |
|---|---|---|---|
| 85½ .. | Arg., 4% Rescission .. | 85½ 86½ | .. |
| 81 .. | Do., 4% 1900 .. | 81 82 | .. |
| 93 .. | Do., Port Cap., 5% .. | 92½ 93½ | .. |
| 105 .. | Austrian, 4% .. | 103 104 | .. |
| 111¼ .. | Belgian, 7% .. | 111 112 | .. |
| 91 .. | Berlin (City of), 6% .. | 91 92 | .. |
| 49 .. | Brazil, 4% .. 1889 | 48½ 49½ | +½ |
| 56⅜ .. | Do., 4% Rescission .. | 56 57 | +½ |
| 59½ .. | Do., 5% 1913 | 59½ 60½ | +½ |
| 73 .. | Do., 5% Fdg., 1914 | 73 74 | .. |
| 80 .. | Do., 6% 1927 .. | 79 80 | .. |
| 89¼ .. | Buenos Aires, 5½% .. | 89 90 | .. |
| 77 .. | Bulgaria, 7% .. | 76 78 | .. |
| 94½ .. | Chile, 6% 1926 .. | 95 96 | .. |
| 86½ .. | Do., 5% 1911 .. | 86 88 | .. |
| 104¾ .. | Do., 5% 1922 .. | 105 107 | .. |
| 97¼ .. | Chinese, 5% 1896 .. | 98 99 | .. |
| 80 .. | Do., 4½% 1898 .. | 81 82 | +½ |
| 31 .. | Do., 5% 1912 .. | 29 31 | +1 |
| 55 .. | Do., 5% 1913 .. | 57½ 58½ | +1 |
| 91¼ .. | Do., Shanghai-K., 5% | 46 .. | .. |
| 15 .. | Do., Tientsin-P., 5% | 11 15 | .. |
| 22 .. | Do., Hukuang, 5% .. | 17 22 | .. |
| 112¾ .. | Czechoslovakia, 8% .. | 112½ 113½ | .. |
| 74¼ .. | Egyptian Unified .. | 75 75 | –1 |
| 266 .. | French, 5% .. .. | 207⅞ 213⅜ | .. |
| 208 .. | Do., 4% .. .. | 201 211 | .. |
| 105¾ .. | Midl. 6% .. .. | 105½ 106½ | .. |
| 105¾ .. | Nord, 6% .. .. | 105½ 106½ | .. |
| 105¾ .. | Orléans, 6% .. .. | 105½ 106½ | .. |
| 105¾ .. | P.L.M., 6% .. .. | 105½ 106½ | .. |
| 109½ .. | Seine (Dept. of), 7% .. | 109 110 | .. |
| 105½ .. | German, 7% .. .. | 105¾ 106¾ | .. |
| 59½ .. | Greek Monopoly, 4% .. | 58 61 | .. |
| 84 .. | Do., 1914 .. .. | 79 81 | .. |
| 101½ .. | Do., 7% Refugee .. | 102 103 | .. |
| 89¾ .. | Do., 6% Stabilization | 89¼ 90¼ | .. |
| 98½ .. | Hungarian, 7½% .. | 100½ 101½ | .. |
| 81⅛ .. | Italian, 7% .. .. | 81 82 | .. |
| 100¼ .. | Do., Cdt. Concert."B" | 101 102 | .. |
| 74⅜ .. | Japan, 4% 1899 .. | 74¼ 75¼ | .. |
| 92 .. | Do., 5% 1907 .. | 91¾ 92¾ | .. |
| 96 .. | Do., 5% 1924 .. | 100½ 101½ | .. |
| 92 .. | Tokyo (City of), 5½% | 93 95 | .. |
| 19 .. | Mexican, 5% .. .. | 20 22 | .. |
| 76½ .. | Peru, 6% 1928 .. .. | 75 77 | .. |
| 90 .. | Polish, 7% .. .. | 90 91 | .. |
| 43 .. | Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser. | 42½ 43½ | .. |
| 46¼ .. | Roumanian, 4% Cons. | 46 47 | .. |
| 2 .. | Russian, 4% 1889 .. | 1 2 | .. |
| 2½ .. | Do., 5% 1906 .. | 2 3 | .. |
| 102¾ .. | Siamese, 6% 1924 .. | 103½ 104½ | +½ |
| 9 .. | Turkish, 7½ Unified .. | 9½ 10½ | .. |
| 65½ .. | Uruguay, 5½% .. .. | 64 65 | –¼ |
| — .. | — .. .. | — — | .. |
| 5 .. | Peruvian Corp. .. .. | 4½ 5½ | .. |
| 35½ .. | Do., Pref. .. .. | 35½ 36½ | .. |
| 105½ .. | German Potash, 7% .. | 105½ 106½ | .. |
| 78½ .. | San Paulo Coffee, 7½% | 78 80 | .. |

## BRITISH RAILWAYS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 75⅞ .. | Great Western .. .. | 67 67¼ | –¾ |
| — .. | Do., 4% Deb. .. | 81 .. | .. |
| — .. | Do., 5% Gtd. .. | 96 97 | .. |
| — .. | Do., 5% Pref. .. | 91½ 92½ | .. |
| 36 .. | L. Mid. and Scottish | 32 32¾ | +¼ |
| — .. | Do., 4% Deb. .. | 77½ 78½ | .. |
| — .. | Do., 4% Gtd. .. | 72 73 | .. |
| — .. | Do., 4% Pref. .. | 59 60 | .. |
| 6¾ .. | L. and N. East., Def. | 5⅞ 6⅝ | .. |
| 18⅞ .. | Do., Pref. .. .. | 17 17¾ | +⅛ |
| — .. | Do., 5% Deb. .. | 54 58 | .. |
| — .. | Do., 4% 1st Gtd. .. | 68¾ 69¼ | .. |
| — .. | Do., 4% 1st Pref. .. | 52¼ 53¾ | .. |
| — .. | Do., 4% 2nd Pref. .. | 38¼ 39¼ | .. |
| 67⅛ .. | Metropolitan .. .. | 67½ 68½ | –½ |
| 76 .. | Met. Dist. .. .. | 76½ 77½ | .. |
| 25¼ .. | Southern, Def. .. | 23¾ 23⅞ | +⅛ |
| 68¾ .. | Do., Pref. .. .. | 65 66 | .. |
| — .. | Do., 4% Deb. .. | 79¼ 80¼ | .. |
| — .. | Do., 5% Gtd. .. | 96 97 | .. |
| — .. | Do., 5% Pref. .. | 84 85 | .. |
| 25/6 .. | Underground, £1 .. | 23/4½ 23/10½ | .. |
| — .. | Do., Income .. .. | 10⅝¼ 10⅝¼ | .. |

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 69½ .. | Antofagasta, Cons. .. | 68 70 | .. |
| — .. | Argentine Gt. West. .. | 75 77 | .. |
| — .. | Argentine N. Easts. .. | 29 30 | .. |
| 91½ .. | B.A. Gt. Southern .. | 89¼ 90⅜ | .. |
| 85 .. | B.A. and Pacific .. | 85 86 | .. |
| 69½ .. | B.A. Western .. .. | 68 70 | .. |
| 169½ .. | Canadian Pacific .. | 176½ 179½ | –1 |
| 73½ .. | Central Argentine .. | 72½ 73½ | .. |
| 79 .. | Central Uruguay .. | 79 81 | +1 |
| 18⅜ .. | Cordoba Central .. | 19 21 | .. |
| 25 .. | Do., 2nd Pref. .. | 24½ 26½ | .. |
| 31½ .. | Costa Rica .. .. | 30½ 32⅜ | .. |
| 79 .. | Costa Rica .. .. | 77½ 81½ | .. |
| — .. | Int. Cent. America .. | 17 21 | .. |
| 38¼ .. | Leopoldina .. .. | 32 34 | –½ |
| 7¾ .. | Mexican, 1st Pref. .. | 7½ 8½ | .. |
| 3½ .. | Nitrate (Bearer) .. | 3 3½ | .. |
| 16⅝ .. | San Paulo .. .. | 164 168½ | .. |
| 7 .. | United of Havana .. | 5½ 7½ | .. |

## BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

| Security | Closing Prices | Rise or Fall | Security | Closing Prices | Rise or Fall |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ag. of Egypt .. | 61⅝ | .. | Lloyds, A. .. | 61/6 | .. |
| Alexanders .. | 63/6 | .. | Martins .. | 61⅝ | .. |
| Anglo-S. Am. .. | 6⅜ | .. | Merc. Ind. C. | 12¼ | .. |
| B. of Aust. .. | 10⅞ | .. | Midland, £1 | 74/0 | .. |
| B. Ld. & S.A. | 8¼ | .. | Do. £12 (£2 10s. pd.) | 8⅞ | –⅛ |
| Bk. of Mil. .. | 60½* | .. | Nat. Bk. .. | 33* | –½ |
| Bk. of N.S.W. | 33* | –½ | National .. | 28 | .. |
| Bk. of N.Z. .. | 54/0 | .. | Nat. Dist. E. | 10⅛ | .. |
| Barclays, A. .. | 84 | .. | Nat. Egypt .. | 29½ | .. |
| Do., B. .. | 56/6 | –3d | Nat. India .. | 39½ | –½ |
| Do., D.C.O. | 27/0 | .. | Nat. Prov., £4 | 13¼ | .. |
| B. Overseas .. | 2⅝ | .. | Nat. Prov. .. | 6⅝ | .. |
| Can. Com. .. | 50* | .. | Natnl. S.A. .. | 14½ | .. |
| Char. India .. | 16⅛ | .. | Un. of Aust. | 9* | .. |
| District .. .. | 2⅞ | .. | Un. Discount | 9⅜ | –⅛ |
| Eng. S. & A. | 5¼ | .. | Westminster | 77/6 | –3d |
| Hambros .. | 8⅛ | .. | Do., £1 .. | 51/9 | .. |
| Hongkong .. | 100½* | .. | | | |

## INSURANCE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alliance, New | 18⅝ | .. | Nthn. Assur. | 153¼ | –⅛ |
| Atlas Assur. | 12¼ | .. | Phœnix, f.p. | 154 | –1⅛ |
| Britannic .. | 16 | .. | Prudential .. | 22⅜ | .. |
| Com. Un. .. | 21⅞ | .. | Do., "B" .. | 38.0 | .. |
| Eagle Star .. | 11⅞ | .. | Royal .. .. | 77½ | .. |
| Employ'rs Liab | 69⅛ | .. | Sun Exchange | 57⅜ | .. |
| Gen. Accdt. .. | 15⅞ | .. | Scottish, "A" | 15½ | .. |
| Guardian .. | 9⅜ | .. | Sea .. .. | 67/0 | .. |
| Ldn. and L. .. | 26 | –¼ | Sun Insur. .. | 38 | .. |
| Ldn. Assur. .. | 7 | .. | Sun Life .. .. | 52 | .. |
| N. Brit. & M. | 31 | –¼ | Yule's (50/-) .. | 6⅛ | –⅛ |

## TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amal. Cotton .. | 0/6 | .. | Engl. Cotton .. | 1⅜ | –⅛ |
| Bleachers .. .. | 15/3 | +3d | Fine Spinners | 17/6 | .. |
| Borax, Def. .. | 8/9 | .. | Hoyle, J. .. | 3/6 | .. |
| Brad. Dyers .. | 18/6 | .. | Imp. Chem. .. | 19⅛ | –1⅛d |
| Brit. Cellanese | 7/6 | .. | Do., Def'd. .. | 5/5 | –3d |
| Do., 2nd Pf. .. | 7/0 | .. | Jute Ind., Pf. | 2/0 | .. |
| B. Cot. Dyers .. | 3/9 | .. | Linen Thread .. | 11⅛ | .. |
| Brit. Enka .. | 3/9 | .. | Lister .. .. | 11/9 | .. |
| Calico Print. .. | 8/3 | .. | Patons & B. .. | 19/4½ | .. |
| Cam. Cellanese | 1¼ | –¼ | Pauls & B. .. | 15/0 | .. |
| C'n'ss Amer. .. | 2⅜ | .. | Salt Union .. | 1⅜ | .. |
| Coats .. .. | 55/6 | .. | Salts (S'th'ts) | 2/3 | .. |
| Cook, Son .. .. | 7/0 | .. | Sanit Viscosa | 9/6 | .. |
| Courtaulds .. .. | 13⅛ | –⅛ | Wardle&Dav. | 1¼ | .. |

## ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ass. Elec. In. | 22/3 | –6d | Hydro Elec. .. | 34 | –¼ |
| Atlas .. .. | 24/0 | .. | Johnson&Ph. | 37/0 | –6d |
| Barcelona Tr. | 29 | .. | Metro. Elec. | 39¼* | .. |
| B'mouth&Pl. | 54/9* | .. | Mex.El.Com. | 62½ | .. |
| Braz. Tract. | 35½ | .. | Do., 1st Pf. | 76½ | .. |
| Brit. Insuld. | 66/0 | .. | Mid.Counties | 26/6 | –3d |
| Bvsta Elec. | 11⅞ | .. | Nat. Elec. .. | 22/9 | +3d |
| Callenders .. | 67/0 | +1/0 | Perak River | 9/6 | .. |
| City of Lond. | 54/5 | .. | Siemens .. | 21/9 | .. |
| County Lond | 44/3 | .. | Teleg. Const. | 18½ | .. |
| Crompton .. | 14/3 | .. | Tilc. Fabk. | 25/0 | –1/0 |
| Gen. Elec. .. | 47/0 | –1/0 | Whitehall, Pf. | 24/4½ | +1½d |
| Healey's Ltd. | 5/9 | .. | Yorkshire .. | 30/9 | –3d |

## MISCELLANEOUS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. & E. Trad. | 9/0 | .. | ImperialTob. | 41⅛ | +1½ |
| Am.-Dent.Df | 4/0 | –3d | Imp.Tob.Can | 37/6 | .. |
| Apollinaris .. | 6/9 | .. | Int.Nickel .. | 22⅝ | +⅜ |
| Assd. Cement | 22/3 | –3d | Krueger & T. | 26½ | +½ |
| Bovril, Def. | 37/6* | .. | Lautaro, Pf. | 3⅝ | .. |
| Brit. Alum. .. | 1½ | .. | Do., Def'w'rnt | 5/16 | .. |
| Brit.Am. Tb. | 4 | +⅛ | Lever, 7% Pf. | 22/6 | –1½d |
| Brit. & B.Pac. | 15/6* | .. | Liverpool Nit. | 8/0 | .. |
| Brit. Match | 23/0 | .. | London Brick | 59/6 | –3d |
| Brit.Oil Cake | 25/3 | .. | Manbre6d. Df | 14/0 | .. |
| Brit.Port.Cm. | 2 | .. | Marconi Mar | 1⅞ | –1⅛ |
| Brit. Ropes .. | 3/6 | .. | Do., Can. .. | ⅞ | .. |
| Cab.&W."B" | 9 | .. | Mather & P. | 2⅛ | .. |
| Do.,7½% 'A' | 19 | .. | Nalrn,M.& G. | 11⅝ | +⅛ |
| Do.,5½% Pf. | 71 | .. | New Tam'y | 13/6 | .. |
| Carreras "A" | 7 | –⅛ | P. & O. Def. | 42/6 | .. |
| Col. Graph. .. | 2⅞ | –⅛ | Phillips (G.) | 1 | .. |
| Critall .. .. | 23/3 | .. | Pinchin J'son | 40/6 | .. |
| Cr.&Bl.,1 Pf. | 10/5 | .. | Prin. Hldgs. | 24/0 | .. |
| Cunard 81%m | 18/3 | –3d | Royal Mail .. | 22⅛ | .. |
| Dunlop Rbr. | 10⅛ | .. | Sm.&Arg.Mt. | ¼ | .. |
| E.Kraft'sG.B. | 16/3 | .. | Sth. Met. Gas | 102* | .. |
| Finlay, Jas. | 3⅛ | .. | Spillers .. | 9 | .. |
| Furness, W. | 32/6 | .. | Swed.Match.B | 14 | +⅛ |
| Gas Lt. & C. | 19/3 | .. | Tarapaca Nit. | 7/0 | .. |
| Gaumont Br. | 11/10½ | –3d | Turner & N'l | 2⅛ | .. |
| Globe Tel. .. | 1⅝ | .. | Utd. Dairies | 31/5 | .. |
| Gramophone | 27/6* | –3d | Un. Molasses | 50/7½ | –7½d |
| Harrison&C. | 3⅜ | .. | Unilever .. | 21¼ | +⅛ |
| Imp.Con. Gas | 350 | .. | Utd.Tob. (S.) | 3⅝ | –⅛ |
| Imp. Smelt. | 14/3 | .. | Wallpaper D. | 44/6 | –3d |

## COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amal.A'th'te | 3/0 | .. | Howard & B. | 3⅝ | –⅛ |
| Armstrong | 0/7 | .. | Lambert .. | 32/9 | .. |
| Barlow&W. | 49/6 | –6d | Pease & Ptns. | 1 1/0½ | .. |
| Baldwins .. | 2 1/2 | .. | Plats Bros. | 4/3 | .. |
| Bengal .. | 7/0* | .. | Powell, Duff. | 7/6 | .. |
| B.S.A. .. | 8/7½ | .. | Richds. West | 2 1/4 | .. |
| Bksn. H.Prop. | 19½ | .. | Ruston & H. | 4/3 | –3d |
| Brown(John) | 19/9 | .. | S. Speakman | 1/3 | .. |
| Cammell Ld. | 1/6 | .. | Staveley .. | 18 10½ | .. |
| Consett .. | 7/6 | .. | Stew.&L.Def. | 23/0 | .. |
| Cory (W.m.) | 56/0 | .. | St. Durham .. | 20/0 | –1/3 |
| DormanLong | 44/9 | .. | Swan, Hunter | 19 7½ | .. |
| Ebbw Vale | 0/9 | .. | Tata, Deb. .. | 96½ | –1 |
| Guest, Keen | 33/9 | +3d | Thomas, R. | 2/0 | .. |
| Hadfields .. | 6/6 | .. | Vickers .. | 6 10½ | .. |
| Hard.&W.P. | 6/0 | .. | Weardale, Df. | 16/0 | –6d |
| Hopkinson .. | 1/6 | –⅛ | Yk.Am.A.&D | 7/0 | .. |

## MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austin (5/0) | 23/9 | +3d | National Bus | 23/9 | –1/0 |
| Dennis Bros. | 36/6 | .. | Rolls-Royce | 39/6 | +3d |
| Ford .. .. | 90/0 | .. | Rover .. .. | 7/0 | .. |
| Guy Motors | 18/9 | –9d | Singer .. .. | 20/3 | –3d |
| Humber .. .. | 16/6 | .. | S.T.D., Pref. | 8/0 | .. |
| Imp. Airways | 25/3 | +3d | Smith, S., Df. | 2/9 | –3d |
| Leyland .. .. | 54/6 | –6d | Thornycroft | 50/0 | –2/0 |
| Lucas, J. .. | 65/0 | .. | Til. & Brit. | 42/0 | .. |
| Morris, 7½ Pf. | 21/6 | .. | Till. Stevens | 8/3 | –3d |
| Napier, D.. .. | 9/9 | +3d | Tilling, T. .. | 19/9 | .. |

## BREWERIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allsopp .. .. | 25/3 | .. | Hoare .. .. | 62/0* | +6d |
| Barclay Perk. | 26/3 | .. | Ind. Coope .. | 62/6 | +1/0 |
| Bass, Ratcl. | 65/9 | .. | Mann's .. .. | 36/9 | +3d |
| Benskin's .. | 36/0 | .. | Mitch'n & B. | 55/0* | .. |
| C.of Lon., Def | 12/3 | .. | S. African .. | 50/0 | .. |
| Courage .. .. | 62.0* | +3d | Taylor Wlkr. | 34.0* | +1/3 |
| Distillers .. | 60/3 | +1/3 | Walker, P.&C | 17/3 | .. |
| Guinness .. .. | 104/6 | .. | Watney, Def. | 57/6* | .. |

## STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aerated B. .. | 18/6 | .. | Lewis, Pid. | 45/0 | .. |
| Army & N. .. | 3/6 | .. | Lipton .. .. | 4/10½ | –1½d |
| Barker .. .. | 53/9 | .. | Lyons, "A" .. | 42/3½ | .. |
| Boots Pure D. | 5½ | .. | Maple .. .. | 27/9 | –3d |
| Carlton .. .. | 30/0 | +6d | Map. &Webb | 10/0 | .. |
| Debenhams .. | 6/9* | .. | Maypole,Def. | 4 10½ | .. |
| Fredk.Hotels | 11/10½ | .. | Savoy Hotel | 29/0 | –3d |
| Gordon Hills. | 12/0½ | –3d | Selfridge, Pf. | 23/0 | .. |
| Harrods .. .. | 56/3 | –9d | Smart Bros. | 1/16 | .. |
| Harr'ds(BA.) | 13/9 | –1½d | Spiers&P10/0 | 15/6 | .. |
| Home &C.4/0 | 12/3 | –1½d | Waring & G. | 5/3 | .. |
| Internat. Tea | 19/0* | .. | Whiteley .. | 45/0 | +7½d |

## FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arg. Ld. Inv. | 31/0 | –1/0 | Dalgety .. .. | 87⅜ | .. |
| Arg.Stn.Ld. | 20/0 | .. | Forestal .. .. | 13/9 | .. |
| Aust. Est. M. | 50 | .. | Goldstr., Mt. | 25/0 | –1/0 |
| Aust.Merc.f.p | 6½ | .. | Hudson's B. .. | 2⅝ | .. |
| Brit. N.Born. | 5/6 | .. | Kassala Cot. | 5/6 | .. |
| Cty. Ld. Real | 17/3* | .. | N.Z.L. & M. | 94 | .. |
| Cordova .. .. | 1/0 | .. | Sudan Plants | 2 | .. |

## RUBBER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allied Sum. .. | 9/9 | –1½d | L. Asiatic .. | 2 7½ | .. |
| An.-Dutch .. | 19/0* | –6d | Lumut .. .. | 22/6 | .. |
| An.-Java .. .. | 1 4½ | .. | Malacca .. .. | ⅜ | +1/16 |
| An.-Malay .. | ⅝ | .. | Malayalam .. | 13/6 | .. |
| Bah Lias .. .. | ⅞ | .. | Mendaris .. | ⅛ | .. |
| Bajoe Kidoel | 1¼ | .. | Mertiman .. | 1/6 | .. |
| Batu Tiga .. | 15/16 | .. | Pataling .. | 15/0 | .. |
| Bertam Cons. | 2/3* | .. | Perak .. .. | 1/9 | .. |
| Bukit Mert'm | 1 4½ | .. | RembauJeki | 16/3 | .. |
| Castlefield .. | 3/6 | .. | Rubber Tst. | 21/0 | –6d |
| Cons. Malay .. | 4/0 | .. | Sarawak .. | 1/0 | .. |
| Duff Devt. .. | 3/16 | .. | Sciangor Un. | 1 1½ | .. |
| E. Asiatic .. | 1/3* | .. | Sennah .. | 18/9* | .. |
| Grand Cent. .. | 17/32 | .. | Sialang .. | 5/8 | .. |
| Gula Kalumpg | 11/16 | .. | Straits Rbr. | 7/0 | .. |
| Highlands .. | 1 1/8 | .. | Sum. Para .. | 1/9 | .. |
| Java Invest. .. | 7/8 | –⅛ | Tandjong .. | 11/16 | .. |
| Java United | 1 | .. | Tanjong Mal. | 15/0 | .. |
| Jugra&Carey | 10/6 | .. | Telogoredjo | 1 1/16 | +1/16 |
| Kapar Para | 16/3 | .. | U. Serdang .. | 2/3 | .. |
| Kuala Lump. | 1 1/8 | +1/32 | U. Sua B'l'g | 1⅜ | –1/16 |
| Labu .. .. | 25/0 | .. | U. Sumatra .. | 1/0 | .. |
| Lanadron .. | ⅜ | .. | U. Temiang .. | 1 1/16 | .. |
| Linggi .. .. | 2 3/32 | +1/16 | Vallambrosa .. | 8/3* | .. |

## TEA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amal. Est. .. | 16 | .. | Eastn. Prod. | 3 7/16 | .. |
| An.-Ceylon .. | 1 5/16 | .. | Empire .. .. | 1⅝ | .. |
| Balmer&Mn. | 29/0 | .. | Gairaha .. .. | 42/0 | .. |
| Bkn. H.Prop. | 19½ | .. | Imperial Tea | 29/6 | .. |
| Bogaw'tawa | 3 3/16 | .. | Jhanzie .. .. | 2 3/32 | –1/32 |
| Bramap'tra | 27 | .. | Jokai .. .. | 2 1/16 | –1/16 |
| Brit. Indian | 2¼ | .. | Jorehaut .. | 2 3/32 | –1/32 |
| Budia Beta .. | 2⅝ | .. | Lanka Plant | 1 15/16 | .. |
| Carolina .. | 2½ | .. | Lebong .. | 5 3/32 | .. |
| Ceylon Plant. | 4 1/32 | .. | Lungia .. .. | 10/0 | .. |
| Chargola .. | 7/6 | .. | Makum .. .. | 3 2/16 | .. |
| Chubwa .. .. | 3⅝ | .. | Nedeem .. .. | 35/6 | .. |
| Cons. T. & L. | 19 | –⅛ | NewDimbula | 5 3/16 | .. |
| Darjeeling .. | 5 3/4 | –3d | NuwaraEliya | 5 | .. |
| Darj. Cons. | 6 7/0 | .. | Pabbojan .. | 4 15/16 | +1/32 |
| Deundi .. .. | 1 15/32 | .. | Scot. Ceylon | 2 2/32 | .. |
| Dooars .. .. | 4/6 0 | .. | Singlo .. .. | 2 7/32 | .. |
| Doom Dooma | 3 5/32 | .. | Travancore .. | 2⅜ | .. |
| Eastn. Assam | 3⅜ | .. | Upper Assam | 1¼ | .. |

## OIL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A.-Ecuador .. | 12/6 | –1/0 | Lobitos .. .. | 1 9/16 | –5/32 |
| A.-Egypt. B | 2⅛ | –1/16 | Mex. Eagle .. | 11 11/32 | –1½d |
| A.-Persian .. | 3 1/4* | –1/16 | Do., 7% Pf. | 8/3 | .. |
| Apex Trin. .. | 16/6 | –6d | Phœnix, £1 sh | 8/6 | –4½d |
| Attock .. .. | 1¼ | .. | R. Dutch .. | 30¼ | –¼ |
| Brit. Borneo | 7/9 | –3d | Shell .. .. | 42/6 | –⅜ |
| Brit. Burmah | 4/6 | .. | Spies (2/-) .. | 0/4½ | .. |
| Brit.Cont'l Pf | 4/0 | –3d | Steaua Rom. | 6/6 | –3d |
| Burmah .. .. | 3 15/16 | –1/16 | Trinidad .. | 3/0 | .. |
| Canad. Eagle | 9/1½ | –1½d | Trinidad L. | 2 5/16 | –1/32 |
| Do., 7% Pf. | 12/6 | .. | U.-Brit. Trin. | 4/0 | –6d |
| Creole .. .. | 1 1/4 | –1/32 | Ural Caspian | 0/6 | .. |
| Kern River | 3 1/0½ | –1½d | V.O.C. Ord. .. | 1⅞ | –3/32 |

## SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Af.& Europ'n | 15/0* | .. | Modder. B. .. | 12/6* | .. |
| Anglo-Amer. | 7⅜ | –1/32 | Modder. Deep | 11 16* | .. |
| An.-French .. | 1 1/16 | .. | Modder. East | 1 3/32* | .. |
| Brakpan .. .. | 2 9/16* | .. | Mozambique | 7/0 | –3d |
| C. Mining. Br. | 16⅝ | –⅛ | Natal N. Col. | 1/9 | .. |
| City Deep .. | 7 1/16 | .. | New Jagersfn. | 1⅜ | –1/8 |
| Cons. Diends. | 6/6 | .. | New Modder. | 3⅝ | .. |
| Cons. G. Flds. | 1 17/32 | .. | New State A. | 1 27/32 | .. |
| Cons. M.R. .. | 16/6* | .. | Nourse .. .. | 10/0* | +7½d |
| Cons. M. Sel. | 11/0 | .. | Randf'n E. | 11/0 | .. |
| Crown .. .. | 3 7/32* | .. | Rand Mines | 22 9/32* | .. |
| Daggafontein | 1¼ | .. | Rand Select. | 7/0 | .. |
| De Beers, D. | 6⅝ | +1/16 | Rob. Deep B. | 9/6 | .. |
| Durban Deep | 15/8* | .. | S. A. Town... | 7/9 | .. |
| East Geduld | 2 7/32 | .. | S.W. Africa .. | 25/32 | .. |
| East Rand | 10/6 | +3d | Springs .. .. | 3 1/16* | .. |
| Geduld .. .. | 3 21/64* | .. | Sub. Nigel .. | 2¾* | .. |
| Gen. Mining | ⅞ | .. | T. Cons. Lds. | 1¼ | .. |
| Govt. Areas | 1/9* | .. | Union Corp. | 2 1/16 | –1/16 |
| Grootvlei .. | 9/6 | .. | V. Ryn Deep | 1⅝* | .. |
| Knights .. .. | 11/5* | +3d | Vereen'g Est. | 1 21/32* | –1/32 |
| Langlaagte .. | 25/0* | .. | W. Rd. Cons. | 6/9 | .. |
| Meyer & C. .. | 1 1/16 | .. | West Springs | 15/9* | –6d |

## RHODESIAN MINES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bwana M'Kb | 11/0 | +3d | Rhod.Cong.B | 14⅛ | +⅜ |
| Chartered .. | 31 11/32 | +1½d | Rhod. K't'ga | 1¼ | .. |
| Glds. Rhod. | 7 10½ | .. | Rhod. Sel.Tr. | 1 7/16 | .. |
| Loangwa .. | 2/9 | .. | Roan Antel. | 1 1/32 | .. |
| Lonely Reef | 1 5/16 | .. | Selukwe .. | 2/6 | .. |
| N'Changa .. | 3 7/16 | +3/16 | Shamva .. | 1/0 | .. |
| Rhod.Ang.-A | ⅞ | +1/16 | Tang'ka Con. | 1 7/16* | –1/32 |
| Rhod. B. H. | 2/0 | .. | Wankie Coll. | 19/6* | –6d |
| | | | Zambesia Ex. | 1 1/4* | +1/32 |

## NIGERI

## STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 17

Geduld Prop., 73/9†† 1/3‡
Globe and Phoenix, 14/3 -/3
London Tin Corp., 11/6 -/6 -/10½ -/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/6
Do., 7½ Pfd. Pref., 6/3 6/-
Oriental Cons., 7/6†
Pahang Cons., 6/3
Rio Tinto, 34½ ⅛
St. Helen dei Rey, 16/3½†† -/6 -/9 -/9 -/6
Do., Pref. (free of tax) (10%), 26/3 -/3 5/7½
Tanganyika Concessions, 29/9 -/4½ 9/- 30/- 29/9 -/6 -/6
Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga, 8% Bds., 101
Witwatersrand Est., 32/7½ 2/-†† 3/4½
Waihi, 13/4½ -/3 -/4½
Wrandale Lead, 20/7½ -/7½

### SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Lake View and Star, 10/7½†† -/3 -/4½ 10/-‡ -/6 -/6 -/2¼ -/4½ -/6
Mount Isa, 8% Deb., 94
Sons of Gwalia, -/2‡
Wiluna, 17/3 -/3 17/- -/1½ 17/- -/3 -/1½

### SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—MISCELLANEOUS

Ayer Hitam, 9/-
Batu Caves, -/10
Broken Hill Prop., 12/-
Burma Corp., 16/9†† -/6 -/9¼ -/9
Geevor, 2/11½
Indian Tin Corp., 1/4¼
Kagera, 6/- 6/-
Lesley Silver, 1/1 -/1⅛
Rent (P. McS.), 3/4½††
Sahat, 5/4/-
Tenga, -/11½
Malayan Dredging, 17/4½ -/4½
Mexico of El Oro (Bearer), 2/6
Mining Tst., 9/-†† 8/10½ -/10½ -/9 -/10½
Mount Lyell, 20/-
New Guinea Gold, 5/7½ -/3
Panama Corp., 13/6
Do., New (Ex Op.), 12/6 pd., 7/-
Tattaui Concs., -/9½
Pengkalen, 10/9
Renong, 18/6
Russo-Asiatic, -/3¼ -/3 -/2¼ -/8 -/2¼
San Francisco of Mexico, 14/6
Santa Gertrudis, 8/-
Sth. Dundee Copper, 1/1½ -/4½
Sthn. Malayan Tin, 10/4½ -/4½ 11/-
Sthn. Perak, 27/10½ -/6 -/3
Tavoy, 3/3 -/7½
Tigon, 12/9 -/6
Trepca, 5/2½
Zinc Corp., Pref., 56/3 -/10½ -/10½ -/3 7/6

### SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 14/4½†† -/6 -/11¼ -/11¼
Anglo-Amer. Corp., 17/6¼ -/9¼ -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 88‡
Angelo-Diamond, 12/-2
Brakpan, 51/10½ -/6 50/7½ 1/-
Bwana M'Kubwa, 10/9½†† -/6 -/4½ -/5¼ -/11¼ -/7½ -/9 11/- 10/9 -/11¼ -/9¼ -/10½ -/6 -/7½
Cam and Motor, 48/9
City Deep, 6/7½‡ 7/- 6/4½‡
Cons. African Select, 20/-
Cons. Bultfontein, 20/-
Cons. Diamond, 6/6
Do., 7½ Pref., 7/-
Crown Mines, 69/6 71/3 70/3 -/7½‡ -/3‡
Daggafontein, 24/4½‡
Do., Option Certs., 5/6 5/-‡
Durban Roodepoort Deep, 10/-‡ 13/1½
E. Geduld, 4/-
E. Rand Prop., 10/4½ -/9 -/9 -/6
Geldenhuis Deep, 6/11½†† -/7½ -/9¼
Government Areas, 32/16½ 2/- -/4½
H.E. Prop. (New), 6/9 7/1½ 6/9 -/9
Henderson's Trans. Est., 3/6
Jumpers, 6/4 6/7½ -/7½ -/4½ -/9 -/9 -/9 -/7½ -/3 -/3
Langlaagte Estate, 23/3 -/3 2/10½ -/9 3/- 3/-
Longvue Concess., 2/8½ -/7½ -/10½ -/6 -/6 -/9¼
Low. and Rhodesian, 1/3‡
Luipaard's Viei Est., 3/6¼††
Lutri Gold Areas, 3/- 3/- 3/- -/1½ -/1½
Ardenbeit Est., -/11½
Meyer and Charlton, 13/11½‡
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 20/9
Modderfontein East, 21/6 -/6
N'Changa, 63/11½ 2/6 1/3
New Era Cons., 7/-
New Modderfontein, 66/10½†† -/6¼ -/6¼ 7/6 6/6¾ -/7½ -/3
New State Areas, 35/- -/7½ 8/-‡
New Stera, 7/3‡
New Yasi River, 4/-
Nigel, 3/9 -/3
Potgietersrust, 1/3¼ -/7½ -/6¼ -/6¼ -/6 -/7½
Rand Mines, 58/9†† 7/-‡ -/6‡
Rand Sel. Corp., 7/1½ 6/9
Randfontein Est., 10/3 -/4½ -/6 -/6 -/9 -/3 9/9‡ 10/3 -/6 -/7½ -/3¼ -/9 -/4½ -/6‡
Rhodesia Broken Hill, 10/3¼
Rhodesia Copper and Gen., 2/6††
Rhodesian Anglo-Amer., 17/6 16/3 17/6 -/9
Rhodesian Congo Border, 10/- 9/- 9/- 14/3
Rhodesian Sel. Trust, 20/4½ 2/9
Roan Antelope, 20/3 1/3 1/-
Robinson Deep, "B" 9/7½‡ -/3‡ -/6¾
Rose Deep, 5/5½†† 5/-
Selukwe, 2/4½†† -/6†† -/6 -/3 -/3 -/3
Sherwood Star, 18/-
Simmer and Jack, 2/6¾
Springs Mines, 60/7½‡ 1/9
Sub Nigel, 23/9 -/9 4/4½ 5/- 4/8¼ -/9¾ -/2¼ -/9¾
Transvaal Exploration, 1/-
Van Ryn Deep, 26/4½
Village Deep, 3/9¾
W. Rand Cons., 9/9 -/6
W. Springs, 14/3†† 16/-†† -/9†† 16/- 15/9 16/- 15/7½ 16/- 15/7½ -/3 -/9 -/10½ -/3 -/9 -/6 -/7½ -/10½ 15/-‡ 15/7½ -/3 -/9
Witpoort, 5/9 -/9
Witwatersrand Deep, 3/7½

### SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Anfargah, 1/10½
Ariston, 2/- 1/10½ -/9¼ -/9¼ -/10½
Asso. Tin of Nigeria, 4/3 -/6 -/6 -/3
Bisichi, 5/6 -/3 -/7½ -/7½ -/4½
Kaduna Syndi., 12/3
Morkwa, 2/6
Naraguta Karama, 1/4½ -/5¼ -/5¼ -/6 -/5¼ -/4½ -/6
Nigeria and Albone, 2/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/7½
W. African Diamond, 3/6

### NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000, Bearer, 71/3 70/7½ 1/3 70/- 70/- -/3¼ 70/- 1/3 70/3
New Tamarugal, 14/6

## FOREIGN BANK RETURNS

### BANK OF FRANCE

(000's omitted)

| | Aug. 14 | Inc. or dec. |
|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | **Francs** | **Francs** |
| Reserve : | | |
| Gold coin and ingots | 46,952,230 | + 295,756 |
| Silver and copper coin | 396,494 | — 1 |
| Current postal accounts | 445,968 | — 236,037 |
| Available at sight abroad | 7,055,150 | — 8,711 |
| Commercial bills discounted | 5,213,106 | — 141,478 |
| Negotiable bills bought abroad | 18,883,775 | — 6,380 |
| Advances on securities | 2,751,901 | — 38,747 |
| Negotiable bonds of the Sinking Fund Dept. | 5,304,390 | Unchanged |
| Loans to the State without interest | 5,200,000 | Unchanged |
| Various assets | 1,631,772 | — 157,350 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | |
| Notes in circulation | 72,878,937 | — 291,945 |
| Treasury current accounts | 4,490,756 | — 425,535 |
| Sinking Fund current account | 5,526,949 | + 183,612 |
| Current and deposit accounts | 7,018,948 | + 301,886 |
| Other sight liabilities | 290,742 | — 25,297 |
| Various liabilities | 1,680,605 | — 33,488 |
| Total liabilities | 90,006,333 | — 257,278 |

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 52.17 per cent. (previous week, 51.69 per cent.).—*Reuter.*

### NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

| | Aug. 15 | Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | **Schillings** | **Schillings** |
| Metal reserve | 440,549,048 | — 780,065 |
| Other banking assets :— | | |
| Net foreign exchange not included in metal reserve | 469,963,487 | — 154,628 |
| Subsidiary coin | 4,885,618 | — 478,910 |
| Bills discounted | 86,857,089 | — 14,304,206 |
| Advances against securities | 405,700 | — 8,200 |
| Government debt | 101,391,840 | — |
| Securities | 6,849,181 | — |
| Bank premises and fittings | 6,910,000 | — |
| Other assets | 293,875,022 | + 39,882,742 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | |
| Capital | 48,200,000 | — |
| Reserve | 10,272,074 | — |
| Notes in circulation | 930,812,582 | — 21,334,935 |
| Deposits and other sight liabilities | 173,238,182 | + 5,608,923 |
| Other liabilities | 454,162,129 | + 39,882,742 |

### BANK OF SPAIN

| | August 16 | Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | **Pesetas** | **Pesetas** |
| Gold in hand | 2,473,384,457 | + 234,349 |
| Silver in hand | 715,929,874 | — 1,531,599 |
| Foreign bills | 32,450,983 | + 1,709,844 |
| Discount and short bills | 1,899,599,806 | + 34,242,477 |
| Treasury accts., Treasury loan and redeemable debt | 699,172,083 | + 11,074,047 |
| Notes in circulation | 4,484,208,875 | — 2,734,500 |
| Current accts, deposits, &c. | 815,221,311 | + 10,312,555 |
| Dividends, interest, and other obligations | 70,159,735 | + 8,292,497 |
| Government securities | 182,379,713 | — 52,382,355 |

—*Reuter.*

### SWISS NATIONAL BANK

| | Aug. 15 | Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | **Francs** | **Francs** |
| Gold holdings | 626,507,967 | + 16,330,631 |
| Gold exchanges | 337,497,281 | + 5,306,590 |
| Domestic bills | 32,878,802 | — 1,942,735 |
| Advances against securities | 37,952,004 | — 2,869,448 |
| Security holdings | 81,496,816 | + 626,744 |
| Due from banks | 37,952,685 | + 9,085,531 |
| Other assets | 23,172,535 | + 1,054,381 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | |
| Capital reserve | 34,500,000 | Unchanged |
| Bank notes in circulation | 879,210,155 | — 21,493,430 |
| Other sight liabilities | 232,285,904 | + 48,886,003 |
| Other liabilities | 30,962,031 | + 399,064 |

—*Reuter.*

### AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK

| | August 15 | Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | **Schillings** | **Schillings** |
| Metal reserve | 440,549,048 | — 780,065 |
| Other banking assets :— | | |
| Net foreign exchange not included in metal reserve | 469,963,487 | — 154,628 |
| Subsidiary coin | 4,885,618 | — 478,910 |
| Bills discounted | 86,857,089 | — 14,304,206 |
| Advances against securities | 405,700 | — 8,200 |
| Government debt | 101,391,840 | — |
| Securities | 6,849,181 | — |
| Bank premises and fittings | 6,910,000 | — |
| Other assets | 293,875,022 | + 39,882,742 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | |
| Capital | 48,200,000 | — |
| Reserve | 10,272,074 | — |
| Notes in circulation | 930,812,582 | — 21,334,935 |
| Deposits and other sight liabilities | 173,238,182 | + 5,608,923 |
| Other liabilities | 454,162,129 | + 39,882,742 |

### BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(000's omitted)

| | August 15 | Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | **Cz. Crowns** | **Cz. Crowns** |
| Gold stock | 1,414,060 | — 18 |
| Balances abroad and foreign currencies | 2,163,892 | + 9,674 |
| Other cash | 23,455 | + 3,139 |
| Bills discounted | 298,879 | + 15,567 |
| Securities discounted | 9,923 | — |
| Advances on collaterals | 41,950 | — 4,970 |
| State notes debt balance and assets of the Banking Office of the Min. of Fin. in liquidation | 3,878,555 | — 1,664 |
| Other assets | 421,149 | + 12,161 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | |
| Capital fully paid and capital reserve fund | 406,800 | — |
| Reserve funds | 101,588 | — |
| Bank notes in circulation | 6,453,802 | — 138,009 |
| Check account balances and other sums due at sight | 949,355 | + 140,952 |
| Other maturities and short term cash vouchers | 160 | — |
| Other liabilities | 338,138 | — 188 |

### BANK OF SPAIN

| | August 16 | Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | **Pesetas** | **Pesetas** |
| Gold in hand | 2,473,384,457 | + 234,349 |
| Silver in hand | 715,929,874 | — 1,531,599 |
| Foreign bills | 32,450,983 | + 1,709,844 |
| Discount and short bills | 1,899,599,806 | + 34,242,477 |
| Treasury accts., Treasury loan and redeemable debt | 699,172,083 | + 11,074,047 |
| Notes in circulation | 4,484,208,875 | — 2,734,500 |
| Current accts, deposits, &c. | 815,221,311 | + 10,312,555 |
| Dividends, interest, and other obligations | 70,159,735 | + 8,292,497 |
| Government securities | 182,379,713 | — 52,382,355 |

—*Reuter.*

### SWISS NATIONAL BANK

| | Aug. 15 | Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | **Francs** | **Francs** |
| Gold holdings | 626,507,967 | + 16,330,631 |
| Gold exchanges | 337,497,281 | + 5,306,590 |
| Domestic bills | 32,878,802 | — 1,942,735 |
| Advances against securities | 37,952,004 | — 2,869,448 |
| Security holdings | 81,496,816 | + 626,744 |
| Due from banks | 37,952,685 | + 9,085,531 |
| Other assets | 23,172,535 | + 1,054,381 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | |
| Capital reserve | 34,500,000 | Unchanged |
| Bank notes in circulation | 879,210,155 | — 21,493,430 |
| Other sight liabilities | 232,285,904 | + 48,886,003 |
| Other liabilities | 30,962,031 | + 399,064 |

—*Reuter.*

### AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK

| | August 15 | Inc. or Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | **Schillings** | **Schillings** |
| Metal reserve | 440,549,048 | — 780,065 |
| Other banking assets :— | | |
| Net foreign exchange not included in metal reserve | 469,963,487 | — 154,628 |
| Subsidiary coin | 4,885,618 | — 478,910 |
| Bills discounted | 86,857,089 | — 14,304,206 |
| Advances against securities | 405,700 | — 8,200 |
| Government debt | 101,391,840 | — |
| Securities | 6,849,181 | — |
| Bank premises and fittings | 6,910,000 | — |
| Other assets | 293,875,022 | + 39,882,742 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | |
| Capital | 48,200,000 | — |
| Reserve | 10,272,074 | — |
| Notes in circulation | 930,812,582 | — 21,334,935 |
| Deposits and other sight liabilities | 173,238,182 | + 5,608,923 |
| Other liabilities | 454,162,129 | + 39,882,742 |

Para, 6% Pref., Nos. 1-225000, 13/1½ -/6
Rio de Janeiro, 5% 50-yr. Bds., 80½
Singapore, 8/-

### SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lond. Ud., -/8‡
W. Yorks. Road Car, 61½% Prefce., 20/3

### WATER WORKS

Monte Video, 122 2 2
Prov. of B.A., 24/9 -/9
S. Staffs. 4% Deb., 78½††

## OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Wednesday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

SECURITIES GUARANTEED TRADE FAC. ACTS, 1921-26.—RISE.—Newfoundland Power and Paper (4½% "A" Mt. Deb. Stk., 1933-48) 1 to 96-98.

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Barnsley (5% Stk., 1950-60) 1 to 102-104. Doncaster (4½% Stk., 1945-55) 1 to 96-98. ditto (4½% Stk., 1948-58) 1 to 96-98. Hudders-field (3% Stk., 1920-40) 1 to 87-89. Hull (3% Stk., 1921-51) 1 to 73-77. Liverpool (3½% Stk., 1) to 74-76. Newport (5% Stk., 1945-65) 1 to 99-101. ditto (5% Stk., 1947-67) 1 to 99-101. Stoke-on-Trent (5% Stk., 1941-51) 1 to 99-101.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Alberta (4% Stg. Debs., 1938) 1 to 91-93. Manitoba (4% Debs., 1947) 2 to 87-89. ditto (4% Debs., 1949) 2 to 88-90.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—RISE.—Manitoba (4% Reg. Stk., 1950) 2 to 89-91. ditto (4½% Reg. Stk., 1953) 2 to 95-97. Western Australia (5%, 1945-75) 1 to 87-90.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—RISE.—Auckland (5% Cons. Ln., 1924) 1 to 96-98.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Argentine (5% Irrig. Bds.) 1 to 94-96. ditto (5% Ln., 1909) 1 to 94-96. ditto (5% German iss., countersigned Baring Bros.) 1 to 94-96. Chinese (5% Gold Ln., 1896, Reg., Eng. iss.) 1 to 97-100. ditto (5% Gold Ln., 1896, German iss.) 1½ to 97-99. ditto (4½% Gold Ln., 1908) 3 to 43-48. ditto (5% Reorg. Gold Ln., 1913, iss. in France) 1 to 56-58. FALL.—Brazilian (4% Ln., 1911) 1 to 73-75. Costa Rica (Redg. Bds., 1911) 1 to 73-75.

HOME RAILS, PREFERENCE.—FALL.—L.M. and S. (5% Red.) 1 to 91-94. ditto (4% 1923) 1 to 56-59.

DOM. AND COL. RAILS.—RISE.—Canada Atl. (4% Stlg. Bds., 1955) 1 to 83-85. Canadian Northn. (4% Gtd. Deb., 1934) 2 to 95-97. Grand Trunk Pac. (1. Superior Branch, 1st Stlg. Bds.) 1 to 83-85. Grand Trunk W. (1st 4%, 50-yr. Gtd. Bds.) 1 to 79-81. Mashonaland, (5% Gtd. Debs.) ½ to 94-96. FALL.—Great Southern 1 to 18-20.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—B.A. and Pac. (4% 1st Deb.) ½ to 75-77. Centl. Argentine (4% Deb.) ½ to 75-77. FALL.—Colombia R. and Nav. (6% Debs.) 1 to 17-22. Guayaquil and Quito (5% 1st G. Bds., with C.F. Bondholders' Certs. of Dep.) ½ to 30-34.

BANKS.—FALL.—Midland ⅛ to 87½-91½.

BREWERIES.—RISE.—Walker (P.), Warrington, and Burton (7½% "B" Pref.) 3d. to 21/3 22/3. Wen-lock ⅛ to 41½-43½.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (Bearer) ⅛ to 41⅝-51⅛. Brit. Celanese (7% 1st Pref.) 6d. to 9/0-10/0. Foster (M. B.) ⅛ to 11¼-11½. Ingersoll-Rand 5 to 195-205. Kreuger and Toll (Pfd. Debs.) ¼ to 27-28. Prov. Cin. Theatres (7½% "B" Pref.) 3d. to 18/3-19/3. Sofina (Br. Ord.) 10 to 110-130. ditto (Fractional Certs. to Br. for 1-50th of a share) ⅛ to 2⅛-2⅞. Unilever (Ord. Sub-shares of fl.12) ⅛ to 2⅛-2⅞. Waring and Gillow (Pref.) ⅛ to 1⅛-1⅜. FALL.—Agar, Cross ⅛ to 2⅛-2⅝. Bolton (Thomas) (6% 1st Debs.) 2 to 94-99. Chloride Electrical Storage ("A") ⅛ to 2⅛-3⅛. ditto ("B") ⅛ to 2⅛-3⅛. Debenhams (10% Pref. Ord.) 1/- to 22/6-24/6. Drapery Trust (7% Pig. Pref.) ⅛ to 1⅛-1⅝. Gillette Safety Razor 5 to 76-79. Harrisons and Crosfield (Pref. Ord.) ⅛ to 1¼-1⅜. London and Thames Hyn. Oil Whvs. ⅛ to 3¼-3½. Mandi Soda (6% 2nd Pref.) 3d. to 1/3-2/3. Whiteley (Wm.) (5% Pref.) ⅛ to 1⅝-2⅛.

ELECTRIC L. AND POWER.—FALL.—Lancs 6d. to 22/6-24/6.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS, LAND, AND PROPERTY.—RISE.—British Sth. Africa Co. (Br. Warrants) 6d. to 19/9-21/3. FALL.—British Shareholders' T. ⅛ to 1¼-1⅜. Calgary and Edmonton Land ⅛ to ⅛-⅜. Stock Exchange 3 to 170-175.

INSURANCE.—FALL.—Pearl (£1 paid) ⅛ to 12¼-12¾. Phœnix (£10 shares) ⅛ to 12⅜-12⅞. Scott. Union and Natl. ("B") 1 to 56-59.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—RISE.—Anglo-American Debenture (Pref.) 3 to 77-80. Foreign and Colonial (5% Deb.) 2½ to 96-99. London Scottish American (Def.) 5 to 210-215. United States (5% Prefd.) 1 to 88-91. FALL.—British Combined 2 to 120-125. Foreign Railways 1 to 86-91. Winterbottom 2 to 83-88.

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL.—RISE.—Vulcan Foundry ⅛ to 1⅛-1⅜. FALL.—Guest, Keen (5% 2nd Pref.) 3d. to 20/3-21/3. South Durham Steel (6% Pref.) ⅛ to 1⅛-1⅜. Richard Thomas (6½% Pref.) ⅛ to 1⅛-1⅜. Weardale Steel (4% Deb.) ⅛ to 1⅛-1⅜.

MINES.—FALL.—Anaconda ¼ to 9-10.

OIL.—FALL.—Canadian Eagle (Pipg. Pref.) 3d. to 10/3-10/9. Mexican Eagle (8% Pref.) 3d. to 10/3-10/9. Phœnix Oil Products 3d. to 17/6-18/6. Shell Transport (Bearer) ⅛ to 4¼-4⅜. ditto (7% 2nd Pref.) 6d. to 23/6-24/6.

TEA AND COFFEE.—FALL.—Agua Santa (7% Pref.) ⅛ to 2⅛-2⅞. Associated Estates of Ceylon ⅛ to 2⅛-2⅞. Chulsa ⅛ to 2⅛-2⅞.

TELEGRAPHS, &c.—RISE.—American $2 to $215-$220. International $2 to $44-$49.

TRAMWAYS.—FALL.—Calcutta (5% Pref.) ⅛ to 1⅜-2⅜.

## Mails and Shipping

### OUTWARD MAILS

#### TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

**7.30 A.M.**—To Iceland.
**9 A.M.**—To Colombia (Santa Marta), Jamaica.
**11.30 A.M.**—To Madeira‡†, Portuguese E. Africa (exc. Porto Amelia), South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.‡‡). Air Mail to South Africa (Fort Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.*§).
**NOON.**—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
**5.30 P.M.**—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
**6 P.M.**—To Canary Islands (Teneriffe), Venezuela.

#### TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

**2 A.M.**—To Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia‡†, China (all parts), Jamaica, Japan, Madeira, Newfoundland, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Gambia), United States‡, Bahamas Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).
**6 A.M.**—Air Mail to Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, Iraq, Persia, Persian Gulf, India and Afghanistan §.
**7.30 A.M.**—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Canada (all parts), Canary Islands (all parts)†, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Japan, Newfoundland, Venezuela, United States†, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America, (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).

#### FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

| Destination | Posting at G.P.O., London | |
|---|---|---|
| ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : Nelson (Highland Brigade) .. .. | Aug. 23 | 7.30 a.m. |
| Nelson† (Highland Brigade) .. .. | Aug. 23 | 6 p.m. |
| R.M.S.P.†† (Alcantara) .. .. | Aug. 28 | 5.30 p.m. |
| B. Star†† (Avelona Star) .. .. | Aug. 29 | 6 a.m. |
| Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona) .. .. | Aug. 29 | 6 p.m. |
| Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso) .. .. | Aug. 30 | 6 p.m. |
| ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle) .. | Sept. 18 | 7.30 a.m. |
| AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Naldera) .. | Aug. 28 | 6 p.m. |
| Orient (Orvieto) .. .. | Sept. 4 | 6 p.m. |
| AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mail§ .. .. | Aug. 28 | 6 p.m. |
| BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania) .. | Aug. 23 | 2 a.m. |
| BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Nelson (Highland Brigade) .. .. | Aug. 23 | 7.30 a.m. |
| (Rio, Santos) : Nelson† (Highland Brigade) .. .. | Aug. 23 | 6 p.m. |
| (exc. Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Somme | Aug. 23 | 6 p.m. |
| (Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.†† (Alcantara) .. .. | Aug. 28 | 5.30 p.m. |
| (Rio, Santos) : B. Star†† (Avelona Star) .. .. | Aug. 29 | 6 a.m. |
| (Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona) .. .. | Aug. 29 | 6 p.m. |
| (Bahia) : L. & H. (Raeburn) .. .. | Aug. 29 | 6 p.m. |
| CANADA (Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl) .. .. | Aug. 23 | 2 a.m. |
| (exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y.; (Mauretania) .. .. | | |
| (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Adriatic) .. | Aug. 23 | 2 a.m. |
| (exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Homeric) .. .. | Aug. 23 | 6 p.m. |
| (all parts) : Direct (Montrose) .. | Aug. 27 | 2 a.m. |
| (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Bedford) .. .. | Aug. 28 | 2 a.m. |
| (Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl) .. .. | Aug. 29 | 2 a.m. |
| (Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Duchess of Bedford) .. .. | Aug. 22 | 5.30 p.m. |
| NEW ZEALAND : Via Panama (Rangitata) .. .. | Aug. 28 | 5.30 p.m. |
| PERU (Iquitos) : R.M.S.P. (Somme) .. | Aug. 29 | 7.30 a.m. |
| PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (exc. Pto. Amelia) : U.-Castle (Saxon) .. | Aug. 28 | 7.30 a.m. |
| SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mail*§ .. .. | Aug. 22 | 11.30a.m |
| SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle‡† (Saxon) .. .. | Aug. 22 | 11.30a.m |
| STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Orestes) | Aug. 27 | 6 p.m. |
| STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &C. : P. & O. (Naldera and Khyber) .. | Aug. 28 | 6 p.m. |
| UNITED STATES : Cunard‡ (Mauretania) | Aug. 23 | 2 a.m. |
| Ger. pkt.* (Europa) .. .. | Aug. 23 | 2 a.m. |
| Fr. pkt.* (Paris) .. .. | Aug. 23 | 2 a.m. |
| W. Star (Adriatic) .. .. | Aug. 23 | 6 p.m. |
| W. Star (Homeric) .. .. | Aug. 27 | 2 a.m. |
| VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Cyrnssen) .. | Aug. 22 | 6 p.m. |
| Via N.Y. (Adriatic) .. .. | Aug. 23 | 6 p.m. |
| Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe) .. .. | Aug. 25 | 6 p.m. |
| Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe) .. .. | Aug. 26 | 6 p.m. |
| WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga and Fr. Middle Congo) : Bel. pkt. (Elisabethville) .. | Aug. 28 | 6 p.m. |
| Bel. pkt.† (Elisabethville) .. .. | Aug. 30 | 6 p.m. |
| Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : F.D. (Dagomba) .. | Aug. 23 | 2 a.m. |
| Fr. pkt. (Kerguelen) .. .. | Aug. 25 | 6 p.m. |
| French Guinea : F.D. (Dagomba) .. | Aug. 23 | 2 a.m. |
| Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Fr. Togoland, Br. Cameroons : F.D. (Accra) .. .. | Aug. 27 | 2 a.m. |
| Gambia : F.D. (Dagomba) .. .. | Aug. 23 | 2 a.m. |
| WEST INDIES : Via N.Y. (Mauretania) .. | Aug. 23 | 2 a.m. |
| (Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Carare) .. | Aug. 23 | 9 a.m. |
| (Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe) .. .. | Aug. 25 | 6 p.m. |
| (Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe) .. .. | Aug. 26 | 6 p.m. |
| (Barbados) : Leyland (Davidian) .. | Aug. 27 | 2 a.m. |
| (Grenada, &c.) : Leyland† (Davidian) | Aug. 27 | 3 a.m. |

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Egypt and Palestine, &c. .. .. | 2d. per half oz. |
| ,, Iraq .. .. .. .. | 3½d. ,, |
| ,, Persia and India (Karachi) .. .. | 5d. ,, |
| ,, India (Delhi, Bombay and S. India) | 7d. ,, |

An Air Mail label should be attached.

†† Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

‡‡ Letters for Madeira, South Africa, &c., by the Saxon may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station, August 22, from 10.30 a.m. to 1.15 p.m., by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

‡ Letters to be conveyed by the Mauretania to Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), United States, and the countries to which mails are sent *via* New York may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on August 23, from 8 a.m. to 8.50 a.m by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

#### DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To Canada, China (*via* Canada), China (*via* U.S.A.), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast) (by sea direct), Colombia (exc. Pacific Coast) (*via* U.S.A.), Estonia, Japan (*via* Canada), Japan (*via* U.S.A.), Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Panama Canal Zone (*via* U.S.A.), Poland, Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia, United States. **11 A.M.**—To British Honduras (*via* Jamaica), Fiji (*via* Canada), Guatemala (by sea direct), Guatemala (*via* Jamaica), Honduras Republic (Pacific Side), Newfoundland. **1.15 P.M.**—Cevlon. **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Colombia (Pacific Coast) (by sea direct), Ecuador (by direct ship to Guayaquil), Jamaica, Panama (Canal Zone and Republic), Nicaragua and Salvador, Turks Island.

#### INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown.—

**TO-DAY.**—Canada and Newfoundland, ss. Duchess of Atholl. China and Japan *via* Siberia. U.S.A., Canada, Japan, Shanghai and North China, Bermuda, Bahamas, British Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico and Central America, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by ss. Paris.

**TO-MORROW.**—Dutch East Indies, by ss. Sibajak. Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Orania. Canada, Shanghai and North China and Leeward Islands, by ss. Montrose. U.S.A., Canada, Mexico and Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America, by ss. Aquitania.

#### LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

**TO-DAY**

CHINDWIN (Henderson), from Rangoon ; Plymouth.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Ellerman), from South Africa ; London.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (C.P.R.), from Montreal ; Liverpool, 1 a.m.
MONGOLIA (P. & O.), from Brisbane ; London, 8 a.m.
MONTROSE (C.P.R.), from Montreal ; London, p.m.
MOREA (P. & O.), from Yokohama ; London, 10.30 a.m.
ORANIA (R.H.L.), from Buenos Aires ; Southampton, p.m.

**TO-MORROW**

ANDANIA (Cunard), from Montreal ; Liverpool 8 p.m.
AQUITANIA (Cunard), from New York ; Southampton, 1 p.m.
AURANIA (Cunard), from Montreal ; Plymouth 5 a.m.
CARMANIA (Cunard), from New York ; Plymouth.
CITY OF CORINTH (Ellerman), from Far East ; London.
HOMERIC (W. Star), from New York ; Southampton.
P. C. HOOFT (N.R.M.), from Batavia ; Southampton, 7.30 a.m.
STATENDAM (Holl.-Am.), from New York ; Plymouth, a.m.

#### FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

#### MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

**AFRICAN**

BERERY .. .. For U.K., left Lagos 19th.
NEW BRUNSWICK .. For W. Africa, left Grand Bassam 19th.

**AMERICA-LEVANT LINE**

BANTR

## DRAWING OF BONDS

*4 lines 16s. (minimum)*

POTASH SYNDICATE of GERMANY SEVEN per CENT. STERLING BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that, in carrying out the operation of the Sinking Fund in respect of the above Loan, the following BONDS were this day DRAWN by lot by Mr. E. Courtenay Walker (of Messrs. Scorer and Harris), Notary Public, for repayment at 102½ per cent. on 1st November, 1930, when interest thereon will cease :—

SERIES "A."

£1,000.—Nos.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | 137 | 158 | 191 | 286 | 460 |
| 484 | 514 | 572 | 588 | 645 | |

11 Bonds at £1,000 each .. .. £11,000

£500.—Nos.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1144 | 1443 | 1454 | 1474 | 1479 | 1515 |
| 1527 | 1789 | 1864 | 1894 | 1953 | 1987 |
| 2293 | 2393 | 2399 | 2400 | 2449 | 2620 |
| 2648 | 2674 | 2852 | 2890 | 2994 | 3327 |
| 3332 | 3577 | 3595 | 3746 | 3755 | 3887 |
| 3896 | | | | | |

31 Bonds at £500 each .. .. £15,500

£100.—Nos.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4688 | 4988 | 5059 | 5059 | 5096 | 5119 |
| 5127 | 5148 | 5172 | 5199 | 5203 | 5204 |
| 5230 | 5232 | 5251 | 5311 | 5326 | 5400 |
| 5492 | 6048 | 6091 | 6124 | 6154 | 6174 |
| 6214 | 6306 | 6872 | 6879 | 6885 | 6891 |
| 6962 | 7607 | 7698 | 7954 | 8510 | 8574 |
| 8399 | 8604 | 8708 | 8856 | 9102 | 9110 |
| 9341 | 9374 | 9404 | 9411 | 9489 | 9517 |
| 9539 | 9543 | 9613 | 10123 | 10155 | 10191 |
| 10209 | 10327 | 10255 | 10262 | 10263 | 10338 |
| 10355 | 10411 | 10535 | 10636 | 10652 | 10653 |
| 10854 | 10988 | 11672 | 11759 | 11777 | 11796 |
| 11821 | 11850 | 12649 | 12664 | 12718 | 12779 |
| 12864 | 12883 | 13144 | 13511 | 13529 | 13540 |
| 13544 | 13732 | 13743 | 13760 | 13773 | 13786 |
| 14211 | 14241 | 14252 | 14312 | 14356 | 14402 |
| 14404 | 14430 | 14453 | 14484 | 14486 | 14490 |
| 14506 | 14510 | 14645 | 15165 | 15194 | 15214 |
| 15264 | 15318 | 15428 | 15442 | 15530 | 15578 |
| 16274 | 16283 | 16113 | 16149 | 16165 | 16185 |
| 16357 | 16303 | 16285 | 16302 | 16327 | 16338 |
| 16565 | 16571 | 16489 | 16498 | 16511 | 16525 |
| 17103 | 17128 | 16950 | 16968 | 17025 | 17061 |
| 17598 | 17647 | 17232 | 17290 | 17518 | 17521 |
| 17770 | 17843 | 17674 | 17683 | 17716 | 17736 |
| 17978 | 17988 | 17993 | 17997 | 17926 | 17947 |
| 18854 | 19024 | 19070 | 19224 | 18457 | 18842 |
| 19444 | 20031 | 20063 | 20080 | 19260 | 19391 |
| 20364 | 20385 | 20386 | 20429 | 20224 | 20300 |
| 20522 | 20555 | 20749 | 20883 | 20447 | 20471 |
| 21082 | 21303 | 21154 | 21166 | 21008 | 21092 |
| 21292 | 21298 | 21337 | 21357 | 21193 | 21278 |
| 21504 | 21603 | 21619 | 21643 | 21424 | 21492 |
| 21679 | 21719 | 21758 | 21892 | 21663 | 21671 |
| 21935 | 21939 | 21963 | 22009 | 21902 | 21917 |
| 22088 | 22092 | 22094 | 22258 | 22021 | 22046 |
| 22446 | 22449 | 22454 | 22478 | 22326 | 22334 |
| 22771 | 22788 | 22811 | 22819 | 22563 | 22714 |
| 23002 | 23009 | 23076 | 23580 | 23716 | 23776 |
| 23832 | 23855 | 23926 | 23957 | 23974 | 23981 |
| 23984 | 25916 | 25957 | 25998 | 26609 | 26847 |
| 27137 | 27365 | 27440 | 27463 | 27514 | 27539 |
| 27542 | 27582 | 27623 | 27735 | 27743 | 27744 |
| 27745 | 27762 | 27914 | 28109 | 28123 | 28131 |
| 28134 | 28172 | 28187 | 28234 | 28251 | 28258 |
| 28274 | 28287 | 28380 | 28426 | 28457 | 28471 |
| 28472 | 28556 | 28563 | 28570 | 28594 | 28643 |
| 28745 | 28748 | 28776 | 28832 | 28856 | 28888 |
| 28893 | 28899 | 29117 | 29199 | 29018 | 30019 |
| 30028 | 31038 | 31653 | 31076 | 31912 | 31998 |
| 32008 | 32018 | 32038 | 32078 | 32123 | 32180 |
| 32634 | 32734 | 32820 | 33003 | 33052 | 33092 |
| 33116 | 33117 | 33119 | 33122 | 33165 | 33194 |
| 33202 | 33225 | 33277 | 33294 | 33439 | 33454 |
| 33460 | 33511 | 33528 | 33553 | 33567 | 33807 |
| 33825 | 33852 | 33853 | 33876 | 33965 | 33973 |
| 33991 | 34001 | 34025 | 34046 | 34062 | 34064 |
| 34077 | 34087 | 34104 | 34628 | 34661 | 34865 |
| 34881 | 34967 | 35044 | 35095 | 35098 | 35372 |
| 35948 | 35989 | 36030 | 36037 | 36993 | 37013 |
| 37063 | 37639 | 38048 | 38052 | 38090 | 38223 |
| 38293 | 38912 | 38922 | 38948 | 39024 | 39064 |
| 39098 | 39168 | 39920 | 39921 | 39947 | 40004 |
| 40058 | 40328 | 40346 | 40678 | 40733 | 40807 |
| 40878 | 40897 | 41094 | 41100 | 41352 | 41455 |
| 41507 | 41637 | 41737 | 41753 | 41793 | 41805 |
| 41810 | 41926 | 41993 | 42009 | 42216 | 42254 |
| 42258 | 42299 | 42446 | 42464 | 42555 | 42665 |
| 42945 | 43071 | 42739 | 42787 | 42853 | 42924 |
| 43571 | 43579 | 43709 | 43710 | 43754 | 43794 |
| 43800 | 43803 | 43825 | 43853 | 43864 | 43967 |
| 43912 | 43963 | 44614 | 44627 | 44685 | 44696 |
| 44712 | 44723 | 44832 | 44872 | 44879 | 45080 |
| 45553 | 45639 | 45703 | 45718 | 45766 | 46034 |
| 46057 | 46132 | 46135 | | | |

453 Bonds at £100 each .. .. £45,300

£50.—Nos.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46267 | 46378 | 46403 | 46631 | 46639 | 46728 |
| 46761 | 46840 | 46963 | 46992 | 47302 | 47367 |
| 47436 | 47476 | 47516 | 47526 | 47603 | 47714 |
| 47839 | 47839 | 47865 | 47889 | 47904 | 48039 |
| 48058 | 48066 | 48134 | 48159 | 48222 | 48387 |
| 48478 | 48658 | 48674 | 48796 | 49002 | 49066 |
| 49019 | 49033 | 49142 | 49172 | 49265 | 49362 |
| 49411 | 49435 | 49495 | 49524 | 49609 | 49677 |
| 49975 | 49982 | 50018 | 50232 | 50261 | 50262 |
| 50616 | 50632 | 50666 | 50702 | 50869 | 50978 |
| 51075 | 51088 | 51170 | 51174 | 51320 | 51420 |
| 51565 | 51566 | 51715 | 51737 | 52068 | 52127 |
| 52128 | 52240 | 52284 | 52297 | 52361 | 52380 |
| 52382 | 52558 | 52693 | 52696 | 52819 | 52818 |
| 52847 | 52974 | 53115 | 53327 | 53356 | 53617 |
| 53675 | 53831 | 53959 | 54016 | 54017 | 54217 |
| 54514 | 54541 | 54614 | 54621 | 54630 | 54716 |
| 54807 | 54920 | 54960 | 55085 | 55215 | 55332 |
| 55341 | 55430 | 55555 | 55577 | 55606 | 55722 |
| 55948 | 56190 | 56202 | 56271 | 56542 | 56629 |
| 56679 | 56687 | 56688 | 56754 | 56791 | 56971 |
| 57048 | 57072 | 57317 | 57506 | 57543 | 57600 |
| 57717 | 57757 | 57837 | 57950 | 58030 | 58117 |
| 58243 | 58247 | 58326 | 58398 | 58327 | 58546 |
| 58550 | 58586 | 59070 | 59146 | 59310 | 59400 |
| 59439 | 59499 | 59616 | 59770 | 59815 | 59888 |
| 60037 | 60342 | 60401 | 60541 | 60715 | 60716 |
| 60717 | 60967 | 60893 | 60937 | 61016 | 61107 |
| 61110 | 61160 | 61372 | 61489 | 61556 | 61852 |
| 61878 | 62080 | 62120 | 62154 | 62208 | 62371 |
| 62395 | 62418 | 62580 | 62626 | 62637 | 62717 |
| 62827 | 62928 | 63054 | 63160 | 63388 | 63437 |
| 63518 | 63925 | 64021 | 64091 | 64125 | 64127 |
| 64215 | 64390 | 64473 | 64562 | | |

202 Bonds at £50 each .. .. £10,100

£20.—Nos.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 64626 | 64976 | 65045 | 65048 | 65068 | 65113 |
| 65146 | 65219 | 65222 | 65379 | 65500 | 65611 |
| 65877 | 65933 | 66447 | 66451 | 66466 | 66469 |
| 66482 | 66546 | 66631 | 66778 | 66814 | 66941 |
| 66925 | 67064 | 67185 | 67367 | 67464 | 67534 |
| 67562 | 67581 | 67615 | 67657 | 67766 | 67772 |
| 67823 | 67854 | 67869 | 67927 | 68130 | 68186 |
| 68311 | 68500 | 68660 | 68735 | 68766 | 68779 |
| 68933 | 69068 | 69393 | 69775 | 69801 | 69830 |
| 69838 | 69917 | 69960 | 69994 | 70134 | 70275 |
| 70302 | 70831 | 70942 | 70979 | 71084 | 71707 |
| 71735 | 71838 | 72005 | 72267 | 72609 | 72817 |
| 72943 | 72951 | 72965 | 72977 | 72991 | 73085 |
| 73402 | 73546 | 73955 | 74057 | 74061 | 74068 |
| 74094 | 74118 | 74190 | 74239 | 74254 | 74305 |
| 74306 | 74414 | 74457 | 74522 | 74607 | 74640 |
| 74775 | 74803 | 74861 | 74880 | 74899 | 75004 |
| 75091 | 75106 | 75118 | 75152 | 75217 | 75248 |
| 75296 | 75318 | 75363 | 75376 | 75508 | 75693 |
| 75754 | 75761 | 75784 | 75809 | 75818 | 75833 |
| 75925 | 76110 | 76153 | 76168 | 76225 | 76269 |
| 76288 | 76323 | 76404 | 76423 | 76425 | 76660 |
| 76670 | 76747 | 76773 | 76885 | 77153 | 77160 |
| 77543 | 77606 | 77760 | 77887 | 77923 | 77964 |
| 78005 | 78155 | 78282 | 78292 | 78384 | 78570 |
| 78634 | 78688 | 78775 | 78836 | 78847 | 78889 |
| 78979 | 78999 | 79176 | 79222 | 79223 | 79243 |
| 79278 | 79282 | 79360 | 79475 | 79493 | 79628 |
| 79721 | 79874 | 79884 | | | |

171 Bonds at £20 each .. .. £3,420

SERIES "B"

£85,320

£1,000.—Nos.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80109 | 80273 | 80423 | 80431 | 80476 | 80479 |
| 80509 | 80591 | 80620 | 80714 | 80752 | 80814 |
| 81093 | | | | | |

13 Bonds at £1,000 each .. .. £13,000

£500.—Nos.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81267 | 81450 | 81633 | 81662 | 81707 | 81719 |
| 81785 | 81921 | 81925 | 82017 | 82189 | 82393 |
| 82399 | | | | | |

13 Bonds at £500 each .. .. £6,500

£100.—Nos.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 82646 | 82658 | 82824 | 83051 | 83113 | 83122 |
| 83190 | 83258 | 83339 | 83428 | 83615 | 83627 |
| 83673 | 83685 | 83696 | 83911 | 83954 | 84005 |
| 84123 | 84142 | 84458 | 84472 | 84500 | 84536 |
| 84673 | 84801 | 85072 | 85146 | 85173 | 85367 |
| 85466 | 85575 | 85590 | 85610 | 85630 | 85662 |
| 85766 | 85845 | 85866 | 85917 | 85953 | 86040 |
| 86047 | 86442 | 86596 | 86701 | 86747 | 86950 |
| 86986 | 87007 | 87152 | 87203 | 87258 | 87355 |
| 87383 | 87413 | 87493 | 87615 | 88003 | 88076 |
| 88063 | 88174 | 88296 | 88307 | 88378 | 88457 |
| 88461 | 88488 | 88518 | 88657 | 88684 | 88737 |
| 88771 | 88796 | 89268 | 89315 | 89379 | 89483 |
| 89599 | 89715 | 89760 | 89793 | 89884 | 89993 |
| 89997 | 90185 | 90186 | 90281 | 90559 | 90664 |
| 90714 | 90815 | 90915 | 91145 | 91182 | 91314 |
| 91411 | 91491 | 91731 | 91781 | 92124 | 92366 |
| 92397 | 92406 | 92457 | 92515 | 92590 | 92606 |
| 92637 | 92657 | 92701 | 92955 | 93362 | 93396 |
| 93402 | 93404 | 93506 | 93779 | 93810 | 93962 |
| 93957 | 94073 | 94089 | 94242 | 94420 | 94714 |
| 94718 | 94938 | 95090 | 95258 | 95282 | 95283 |
| 95297 | 95362 | 95383 | 95397 | 95429 | 95496 |
| 95623 | 95626 | 95676 | 95705 | 95754 | 95867 |
| 95977 | 96110 | 96314 | 96412 | 96451 | 96604 |
| 96739 | 96741 | 96789 | 96855 | 97035 | 97259 |
| 97351 | 97398 | 97435 | 97566 | 97649 | 97813 |
| 97839 | 97913 | 98113 | 98427 | 98435 | 98573 |
| 98654 | 98743 | 98792 | 98926 | 98980 | 98983 |
| 99274 | 99288 | 99336 | 99381 | 99620 | 99686 |
| 99827 | 99832 | 99863 | 99891 | 100012 | 100031 |
| 100059 | 100235 | 100253 | 100274 | 100287 | 100368 |
| 100390 | 100400 | 100427 | 100487 | 100492 | 100498 |
| 100565 | 100632 | 100744 | 100750 | 100758 | 100970 |
| 100980 | 101045 | 101094 | 101115 | 101144 | 101160 |
| 101297 | 101307 | | | | |

212 Bonds at £100 each .. .. £21,200

£50.—Nos.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 101747 | 101794 | 101852 | 102094 | 102097 | 102393 |
| 102482 | 102484 | 102516 | 102580 | 102632 | 102823 |
| 102993 | 103045 | 103131 | 103185 | 103194 | 103277 |
| 103366 | 103575 | 103596 | 103600 | 103615 | 103627 |
| 103781 | 103868 | 103889 | 103909 | 103920 | 103987 |
| 104101 | 104132 | 104171 | 104206 | 104255 | 104267 |
| 104318 | 104994 | 105005 | | | |

39 Bonds at £50 each .. .. £1,950

£20.—Nos.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 105222 | 105529 | 105636 | 105683 | 105791 | 105816 |
| 105869 | 105877 | 106192 | 106485 | 106528 | 106549 |
| 106597 | 106641 | 106644 | 106710 | 106760 | 106766 |

## DRAWING OF BONDS (continued)

106870 106929 107084 107118 107186 107262
107327 107387 107392 107605 107661 107699
108058 108124 108153 108159 108252 108327
108334

37 Bonds at £20 each .. .. £740

£43,390

These Bonds which must be accompanied by all the relative coupons due subsequently to 1st November, 1930, may be presented for payment at the offices of any of the undermentioned Bankers :—

HENRY SCHRODER and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, LONDON, E.C.2.

AMSTERDAM CREDIT SUISSE, ZURICH.

J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co.

LEE, HIGGINSON and Co., of HENRY SCHRODER BANKING CORPORATION, NEW YORK.

The Bonds are repayable at the option of the holder either in Sterling or as an equivalent sum in Dollars calculated at the fixed rate of exchange of $4.86 to the £. The holders are entitled at their option to demand payment of either the Sterling amount or the Dollar amount at any of the above-mentioned offices, but where payment is demanded of the Sterling amount elsewhere than in New York, or of the Dollar amount elsewhere than in New York, the Sterling payable will be converted into local currency at Bankers' buying rate for sight exchange on London or New York as the case may be. Bonds presented for payment in London must be left three clear days for examination.

J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co.

London, 19th August, 1930.

PROVINCE of BUENOS AIRES (Argentine Republic).

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

SIX per CENT. FUNDING EXTERNAL SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, 1916.

Dated March 1, 1916. Due March 1, 1961.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the above mentioned BONDS, there have been called by lot for REDEMPTION at their par value the following numbers of Bonds, to wit, September 1, 1930, being the next interest date, to which interest thereon will cease :—

Two Hundred and Thirty-Five Bonds for the principal amount of Dollars ($235,000), bearing the following distinctive numbers :

DENOMINATION of $1,000.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M126 | 152 | 278 | 285 | 662 | 722 |
| 772 | 896 | 994 | 1067 | 1076 | 1086 |
| 1141 | 1179 | 1453 | 1882 | 1978 | 2050 |
| 2442 | 2499 | 2651 | 2781 | 2804 | 3251 |
| 3305 | 3668 | 3678 | 3708 | 3903 | 4204 |
| 4270 | 4436 | 4578 | 4617 | 5085 | 5362 |
| 5369 | 5780 | 6075 | 6305 | 6532 | 6640 |
| 6808 | 6812 | 6870 | 7033 | 7194 | 7496 |
| 7580 | 7886 | 8379 | 8465 | 8556 | 9312 |
| 9622 | 9676 | 9845 | 10669 | 10991 | 11295 |
| 12021 | 12136 | 12199 | 12315 | 12857 | 13365 |
| 13442 | 13538 | 13678 | 13684 | 13788 | 13814 |
| 13862 | 13903 | 13918 | 13978 | 14432 | 14423 |
| 14489 | 14586 | 14688 | 14693 | 14719 | 14733 |
| 14918 | 14973 | 15169 | 15212 | 15317 | 15571 |
| 15632 | 15812 | 15868 | 16173 | 16725 | 17010 |
| 17489 | 17517 | 17544 | 17546 | 17609 | 17810 |
| 18046 | 18074 | 18188 | 18296 | 18508 | 18544 |
| 19105 | 19274 | 19338 | 19366 | 19376 | 19676 |
| 19848 | 19922 | 20062 | 20143 | 20208 | 20249 |
| 20257 | 26711 | 26843 | 21077 | 21256 | 21504 |
| 21621 | 21792 | 21793 | 21829 | 21937 | 22007 |
| 22092 | 22297 | 22328 | 22393 | 22410 | 22929 |
| 23033 | 23447 | 24024 | 24161 | 24648 | 24785 |
| 24857 | 25130 | 25741 | 25805 | 26042 | 26251 |
| 26696 | 27228 | 27622 | 27639 | 27645 | 27845 |
| 28194 | 28542 | 28576 | 28758 | 28836 | 29009 |
| 29092 | 30183 | 30662 | 30715 | 30811 | 30902 |
| 30977 | 31047 | 31061 | 31124 | 31345 | 31298 |
| 31406 | 31527 | 31658 | 31719 | 31814 | 31945 |
| 32211 | 32240 | 32393 | 33172 | 33369 | 33863 |
| 33896 | 34494 | 34598 | 34881 | 34892 | 35101 |
| 35257 | 35480 | 35540 | 35604 | 35939 | 36130 |
| 36246 | 36581 | 36773 | 36843 | 36853 | 36926 |
| 36975 | 37208 | 37440 | 37649 | 37850 | 37920 |
| 38296 | 38897 | | | | |

DENOMINATION of $500.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D84 | 152 | 197 | 482 | 520 | 665 |
| 670 | 818 | 956 | 1375 | 1496 | 1554 |
| 1816 | 1847 | 1948 | 2208 | 2437 | 2455 |
| 3111 | 3122 | 3131 | 3801 | 3903 | 3937 |
| 3972 | 4000 | | | | |

On said date, September 1, 1930, out of moneys deposited for the purpose with the undersigned Fiscal Agent of the Province of Buenos Aires, the principal amount of said Bonds will be payable to Dollars at the office of Hallgarten and Co., 44, Pine-street, New York, N.Y., or of Kissel, Kinnicutt and Co., 14, Wall-street, New York, N.Y., or, at the option of the holder, in Pounds Sterling at the principal office in London, Bankers of Estanciers, Ltd., Sub-Fiscal Agents, or, at the option of the holder, will be collectible through the office in Amsterdam, Nederlandsche Overzeesche Trustmaatschappij, Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, Pierson and Co., Amsterdam, Proehl and Gutmann, or Heineman and Co., or through the office in Zurich, Switzerland and Co., Suisse, in Dollar sight exchange on New York City, or in Sterling sight exchange on London, but, in any case coupons maturing after September 1, 1930, and, in case of registered Bonds, accompanied by proper instruments of assignment and transfer duly executed in blank by the registered owner.

Interest accrued to September 1, 1930, on said Bonds will be payable or collectible on said date at the places and in the manner aforesaid, out of moneys deposited for that purpose with the undersigned Fiscal Agents of the Province of Buenos Aires upon surrender of the coupons representing such interest.

Interest will cease to accrue on all Bonds on September 1, 1930, and subsequent maturing coupons will be void.

HALLGARTEN & Co. and
KISSEL, KINNICUTT & Co.,
as Fiscal Agents of the Province of Buenos Aires for the above issue of bonds.

Dated New York, N.Y., August 1, 1930.

There have not been presented for payment the following Bonds of this issue, which were selected by lot for redemption on March 1, 1930 :

DENOMINATION of $1,000.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M 887 | 890 | 1436 | 3234 | 3839 | 4023 |
| 9981 | 14513 | 15274 | 15366 | 15988 | 19887 |
| 21983 | 22207 | 22520 | 24167 | 28158 | 29656 |
| 30313 | 30439 | 30759 | 31757 | 32078 | 32088 |
| 32092 | 32564 | 33833 | 33835 | 34052 | 36242 |
| 36865 | 36891 | 38659 | 38935 | | |

DENOMINATION of $500.

D 1081 3311 3532 4067

Interest ceased to accrue on that date with respect to said Bonds.

There have not been presented for payment the following Bonds of this issue, which were selected by lot for redemption on September 1, 1929 :

DENOMINATION of $1,000.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M2760 | 3669 | 15071 | 16411 | 25474 | 32086 |

Interest ceased to accrue on that date with respect to said Bonds.

The following Bond drawn for redemption on March 1, 1929, has not been presented for payment :

DENOMINATION of $1,000.

M1846

Interest ceased to accrue on that date with respect to said Bond.

HALLGARTEN & Co., and
KISSEL, KINNICUTT & Co.,
Fiscal Agents.

New York, N.Y., August 1, 1930.

DANZIGER ELEKTRISCHE STRASSENBAHN A/G (Danzig Electric Tramway Company).

20-YEAR STERLING MORTGAGE 7 per CENT. BONDS.

THIRD DRAWING.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned BONDS of the above Issue were this day DRAWN in accordance with the conditions endorsed thereon, at the British Overseas Bank, Limited, No. 38, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., for redemption at a premium of 10 per cent. on the First day of October, 1930 (when interest thereon will cease), in the presence of Arthur Ernest Thorne, Deputy Managing Secretary of the said Bank, Northcote Charles Boot, Secretary of Hebert, Wagg and Company, Limited, Francis Oliver Andrews Speed, Solicitor, representing the Trustees for the Bondholders, and Russell Jourdan Freeman, Notary Public of the City of London :—

A.0039 0176 0187 0209 0231 0246 0439 0477
0659 0771 0856 0925 1030 1041 1308 1384
1401 1415 1436 1594 1623 1691 1704 1709
1737 1738 1771 1800 1820 1851 1985 2250

22 Bonds of £100 each amounting together to £3,200.

The said Bonds, with coupons numbered 5 to 40 attached, should be presented on or after 22nd September, 1930, at the said British Overseas Bank, Limited, as above, or at the Financial House of Hebert, Wagg and Company, Limited, 41, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, and must be left three clear days for examination.

FOR THE BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, Limited
(Signed) A. E. THORNE,
Deputy Manager and Secretary.

For HEBERT, WAGG and Co., Limited,
C. BOOT,
Secretary.
(Signed) R. J. FREEMAN, Notary Public, of the Firm of John Newton and Sons, 27, Clement's Inn, and 2, Craig's Court House, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

19th August, 1930.

## DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

*4 lines 20s. (minimum)*

MAYPOLE DAIRY COMPANY Limited.

Notice is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of five per cent. (less tax at 4s. 6d. in the £) has been DECLARED on the Deferred Ordinary Shares of the Company in respect of the current period. This Dividend will be payable on 30th September next.

The Deferred Ordinary Share Registers of the Company will be Closed from September 1st to September 13th (both dates inclusive).

By Order of the Board.

Holders of Shares Warrants to Bearer are requested to present Coupon No. 30 for payment at the Registered Offices of the Company, 179-189, City-road, London, E.C.1. Coupons must be left for examination three clear days previous to payment.

By Order,
A. S. WATSON, Secretary.

179-189, City-road, London, E.C.1, August 22nd, 1930.

WITBANK COLLIERY, Limited.
(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND NO. 48.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. (One Pound per Share) has been DECLARED by the Board PAYABLE to Shareholders registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 30th of August, 1930.

The Transfer Books will be Closed from the 1st to the 7th of September, 1930, both days inclusive.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted on or about 3rd of October, 1930. Those despatched from London Office to persons residing in Great Britain or Northern Ireland will be subject to a deduction of British Income Tax at a rate to be arrived at after allowing for relief in respect of Dominion Taxes.

By Order of the Board,
A. MOIR and Co., London Secretaries.

London Office, No. 1, London Wall-buildings, E.C.2, 21st August, 1930.

## LEGAL NOTICES

*4 lines 8s. (minimum)*

EMILY FLORENCE BLACKMORE Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925 section 27 (as amended) Notice is hereby given :—

That all CREDITORS and persons having any claims upon or against the estate of EMILY FLORENCE BLACKMORE late of 65, Broomwood Road Clapham in the County of Surrey (who died on the 13th day of April 1930 and whose Will was proved by Henry George Blackmore and Ethel Florence Jillett the Executors therein named on the 28th day of June 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry) are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned the Solicitors of the said Executors on or before the 1st day of November 1930.

2. That after that day the said Executors will proceed to convey and distribute the assets of the deceased to or among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so conveyed or distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 20th day of August 1930.

BULCRAIG & DAVIS, 12, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2. Solicitors for the Executors.

No. 00452 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Bennett. In the Matter of OILWELLS SELECTION CORPORATION (DERELICT) LIMITED and TRACTORS (DERELICT) LIMITED and In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 29th day of July 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £150,000 to £90,078 10s. 0d. and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Statute was registered by the Registrar of Companies the 15th day of August 1930.

Dated this 16th day of August 1930.

BIRKBECK, JULIUS, EDWARDS & Co., 49, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the above-named Company.

## DRAWING OF BONDS (continued)

37 Bonds at £20 each .. .. £740

£43,390

These Bonds which must be accompanied by all the relative coupons due subsequently to 1st November, 1930, may be presented for payment at the offices of any of the undermentioned Bankers :—

HENRY SCHRODER and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, LONDON, E.C.2.

AMSTERDAM CREDIT SUISSE, ZURICH.

J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co.

LEE, HIGGINSON and Co., of HENRY SCHRODER BANKING CORPORATION, NEW YORK.

The Bonds are repayable at the option of the holder either in Sterling or as an equivalent sum in Dollars calculated at the fixed rate of exchange of $4.86 to the £. The holders are entitled at their option to demand payment of either the Sterling amount or the Dollar amount at any of the above-mentioned offices, but where payment is demanded of the Sterling amount elsewhere than in New York, or of the Dollar amount elsewhere than in New York, the Sterling payable will be converted into local currency at Bankers' buying rate for sight exchange on London or New York as the case may be. Bonds presented for payment in London must be left three clear days for examination.

J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co.

London, 19th August, 1930.

PROVINCE of BUENOS AIRES (Argentine Republic).

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

SIX per CENT. FUNDING EXTERNAL SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, 1916.

Dated March 1, 1916. Due March 1, 1961.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the above mentioned BONDS, there have been called by lot for REDEMPTION at their par value the following numbers of Bonds, to wit, September 1, 1930, being the next interest date, to which interest thereon will cease :—

Two Hundred and Thirty-Five Bonds for the principal amount of Dollars ($235,000), bearing the following distinctive numbers :

DENOMINATION of $1,000.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M126 | 152 | 278 | 285 | 662 | 722 |
| 772 | 896 | 994 | 1067 | 1076 | 1086 |
| 1141 | 1179 | 1453 | 1882 | 1978 | 2050 |
| 2442 | 2499 | 2651 | 2781 | 2804 | 3251 |
| 3305 | 3668 | 3678 | 3708 | 3903 | 4204 |
| 4270 | 4436 | 4578 | 4617 | 5085 | 5362 |
| 5369 | 5780 | 6075 | 6305 | 6532 | 6640 |
| 6808 | 6812 | 6870 | 7033 | 7194 | 7496 |
| 7580 | 7886 | 8379 | 8465 | 8556 | 9312 |
| 9622 | 9676 | 9845 | 10669 | 10991 | 11295 |
| 12021 | 12136 | 12199 | 12315 | 12857 | 13365 |
| 13442 | 13538 | 13678 | 13684 | 13788 | 13814 |
| 13862 | 13903 | 13918 | 13978 | 14432 | 14423 |
| 14489 | 14586 | 14688 | 14693 | 14719 | 14733 |
| 14918 | 14973 | 15169 | 15212 | 15317 | 15571 |
| 15632 | 15812 | 15868 | 16173 | 16725 | 17010 |
| 17489 | 17517 | 17544 | 17546 | 17609 | 17810 |
| 18046 | 18074 | 18188 | 18296 | 18508 | 18544 |
| 19105 | 19274 | 19338 | 19366 | 19376 | 19676 |
| 19848 | 19922 | 20062 | 20143 | 20208 | 20249 |
| 20257 | 26711 | 26843 | 21077 | 21256 | 21504 |
| 21621 | 21792 | 21793 | 21829 | 21937 | 22007 |
| 22092 | 22297 | 22328 | 22393 | 22410 | 22929 |
| 23033 | 23447 | 24024 | 24161 | 24648 | 24785 |
| 24857 | 25130 | 25741 | 25805 | 26042 | 26251 |
| 26696 | 27228 | 27622 | 27639 | 27645 | 27845 |
| 28194 | 28542 | 28576 | 28758 | 28836 | 29009 |
| 29092 | 30183 | 30662 | 30715 | 30811 | 30902 |
| 30977 | 31047 | 31061 | 31124 | 31345 | 31298 |
| 31406 | 31527 | 31658 | 31719 | 31814 | 31945 |
| 32211 | 32240 | 32393 | 33172 | 33369 | 33863 |
| 33896 | 34494 | 34598 | 34881 | 34892 | 35101 |
| 35257 | 35480 | 35540 | 35604 | 35939 | 36130 |
| 36246 | 36581 | 36773 | 36843 | 36853 | 36926 |
| 36975 | 37208 | 37440 | 37649 | 37850 | 37920 |
| 38296 | 38897 | | | | |

DENOMINATION of $500.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D84 | 152 | 197 | 482 | 520 | 665 |
| 670 | 818 | 956 | 1375 | 1496 | 1554 |
| 1816 | 1847 | 1948 | 2208 | 2437 | 2455 |
| 3111 | 3122 | 3131 | 3801 | 3903 | 3937 |
| 3972 | 4000 | | | | |

On said date, September 1, 1930, out of moneys deposited for the purpose with the undersigned Fiscal Agents of the Province of Buenos Aires, the principal amount of said Bonds will be payable in Dollars at the office of Hallgarten and Co., 44, Pine-street, New York, N.Y., or of Kissel, Kinnicutt and Co., 14, Wall-street, New York, N.Y., or, at the option of the holder, in Pounds Sterling at the principal office in London, Bankers of Estanciers, Ltd., Sub-Fiscal Agents, or, at the option of the holder, will be collectible through the office in Amsterdam, Nederlandsche Overzeesche Trustmaatschappij, Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, Pierson and Co., Amsterdam, Proehl and Gutmann, or Heineman and Co., or through the office in Zurich, Switzerland and Co., Suisse, in Dollar sight exchange on New York City, or in Sterling sight exchange on London, but, in any case coupons maturing after September 1, 1930, and, in case of registered Bonds, accompanied by proper instruments of assignment and transfer duly executed in blank by the registered owner.

Interest accrued to September 1, 1930, on said Bonds will be payable or collectible on said date at the places and in the manner aforesaid, out of moneys deposited for that purpose with the undersigned Fiscal Agents of the Province of Buenos Aires upon surrender of the coupons representing such interest.

Interest will cease to accrue on all Bonds on September 1, 1930, and subsequent maturing coupons will be void.

HALLGARTEN & Co. and
KISSEL, KINNICUTT & Co.,
as Fiscal Agents of the Province of Buenos Aires for the above issue of bonds.

Dated New York, N.Y., August 1, 1930.

There have not been presented for payment the following Bonds of this issue, which were selected by lot for redemption on March 1, 1930 :

DENOMINATION of $1,000.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M 887 | 890 | 1436 | 3234 | 3839 | 4023 |
| 9981 | 14513 | 15274 | 15366 | 15988 | 19887 |
| 21983 | 22207 | 22520 | 24167 | 28158 | 29656 |
| 30313 | 30439 | 30759 | 31757 | 32078 | 32088 |
| 32092 | 32564 | 33833 | 33835 | 34052 | 36242 |
| 36865 | 36891 | 38659 | 38935 | | |

DENOMINATION of $500.

D 1081 3311 3532 4067

Interest ceased to accrue on that date with respect to said Bonds.

There have not been presented for payment the following Bonds of this issue, which were selected by lot for redemption on September 1, 1929 :

DENOMINATION of $1,000.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M2760 | 3669 | 15071 | 16411 | 25474 | 32086 |

Interest ceased to accrue on that date with respect to said Bonds.

The following Bond drawn for redemption on March 1, 1929, has not been presented for payment :

DENOMINATION of $1,000.

M1846

Interest ceased to accrue on that date with respect to said Bond.

HALLGARTEN & Co., and
KISSEL, KINNICUTT & Co.,
Fiscal Agents.

New York, N.Y., August 1, 1930.

DANZIGER ELEKTRISCHE STRASSENBAHN A/G (Danzig Electric Tramway Company).

20-YEAR STERLING MORTGAGE 7 per CENT. BONDS.

THIRD DRAWING.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned BONDS of the above Issue were this day DRAWN in accordance with the conditions endorsed thereon, at the British Overseas Bank, Limited, No. 38, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., for redemption at a premium of 10 per cent. on the First day of October, 1930 (when interest thereon will cease), in the presence of Arthur Ernest Thorne, Deputy Managing

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, Geo Harrods, London."

# HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

## A SURREY SHOW PLACE.

THIRTY MINUTES TOWN. SANDY SOIL. UNSPOILT SURROUNDINGS.

This excellent replica of ELIZABETHAN ARCHITECTURE, with oak-panelled lounge hall, three reception, billiard room, 24ft. square, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices. Two garages, chauffeur's cottage, useful outbuildings. Automatic central heating; electric light; modern drainage, telephone, &c. PLEASURE GROUNDS of GREAT BEAUTY, studded with choice shrubs and trees affording ever-changing colour; hard and grass tennis courts, garden lawn, herbaceous borders, sunk rose garden, lily-pond, yew hedges, prolific kitchen garden, orchard, &c., in all about NINE ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

## "HOLLYOAK," NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX.

25 minutes from Town, 12 minutes Station. First-rate Golfing Facilities.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in splendid order; high ground, nice position; vestibule and entrance hall, cloak room, three good reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, three baths, up-to-date domestic offices; two garages; excellent cottage with bath room; fully-stocked gardens, with tennis lawn, in all about ONE ACRE; Co.'s electric light, power, gas, and water. Main drainage. Central heating. Beeston hot water supply. Telephone. Parquet flooring to hall and reception rooms. VACANT POSSESSION. For Sale Privately (if unsold). AUCTION in September.

Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

## RUISLIP AND ICKENHAM.

*High ground. Fine views. Handy for Stations.*

*30 minutes from Town.*

Delightful LABOUR-SAVING FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; first-class order; back from road; on two floors, containing hall, cloak room, three reception rooms, four bed rooms (two fitted basins, hot and cold, and mirrored wardrobes), tiled bath rooms, tiled domestic offices; main electric light, power, gas, water and drainage, central heating; independent hot water supply; parquet flooring; garage; choice well-planted garden of over ½ Acre.

PRICE ONLY £2,600.

Joint Sole Agents:

Messrs. J. MEACOCK and Co., 2, West End-buildings, Ruislip, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

## HERTS AND MIDDLESEX.

(BORDERS.)

High ground. Close to excellent Golf Course. 30 minutes from Town.

WELL PLANNED SOLIDLY CONSTRUCTED FREEHOLD NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, on two floors, back from road, in good order.

Hall, three reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, up-to-date offices.

Independent hot water service. Co.'s electric light, power, and gas. Main water and drainage.

Garage. Stabling.

Matured GARDEN. ABOUT ½ ACRE.

ONLY £2,500 WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Recommended by Sole Agents:—

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

## QUARTER-OF-A-MILE OF FISHING.

BETWEEN LONDON AND BASINGSTOKE, just over an hour by rail.

EXQUISITE OLD MILL HOUSE, containing a wealth of oak, lattice windows, half-timbered walls, and mellow tiled roof, the whole most perfectly situate in charming surroundings.

£4,000 SPENT IN ADDITIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Lounge, three or four reception rooms, five bed rooms (room for three more), three bath rooms, and exceptionally good offices. Central heating; co.'s water; wired for electric light; telephone; up-to-date drainage.

Useful range of outbuildings and five-roomed bungalow; excellent greenhouse.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS, in keeping with the property, and intersected by a river with exclusive fishing on both banks. Total area of about 24½ ACRES.

OWNER MUST SELL.

OFFERS QUICKLY CONSIDERED.

Auctioneers and Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1. Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

## BIDEFORD AND ILFRACOMBE

(BETWEEN).

300ft. up. Magnificent views. Excellent order. ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE, well situate, 10 minutes from station, shops, churches, &c.

Hall, two reception, six bed rooms, bath, usual offices.

Electric light, Co.'s water, main drainage. Garage. Fully-stocked garden of about half an acre.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £1,500 ONLY.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

## A BARGAIN, NEAR RYDE (I.O.W.).

*Picked position. Every convenience. Perfect order.*

Exceptionally well-fitted RESIDENCE, occupying a fine position, opposite Golf Links, with glorious views over undulating country.

Lounge hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, two new bath rooms, new domestic offices.

*Electric light. Central heating. Company's gas and water. New main drainage. New parquet flooring throughout.*

Garage for two (chauffeur's rooms), stabling. Picturesque grounds, with terraced flower and kitchen gardens, lawns, matured trees, &c., in all about ONE ACRE.

£3,500. Leasehold, 999 years. Ground-rent £20 per annum. (Freehold for Sale at £400.)

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

## HERTS & ESSEX BORDERS.

In the Favourite Roydon District.

Exceedingly fine FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; entrance hall, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices. Electric light; excellent water; garage for two cars, several useful outbuildings.

Well laid-out Pleasure Grounds, with holly and yew hedges, turf tennis court; walled kitchen garden, orchard, and pasture-land, in all EIGHT ACRES.

PRICE £4,500 FOR QUICK SALE.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

## COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

### EWBANK & CO.,

WEYBRIDGE, ADDLESTONE, and COBHAM. Telephones, Weybridge 61-62, Cobham 47.

*Greatly reduced price acceptable.*

WEYBRIDGE, St. George's Hill.—Modern pre-War COUNTRY HOUSE; 10 bed, one dressing, three bath, three reception, billiard room, lounge; convenient for station, golf, lawn tennis club; beautiful grounds 4½ ACRES; cottage, garage, and stabling. FREEHOLD £5,350.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

*Offered at greatly reduced figure.*

ADDLESTONE (near Weybridge).—Delightful little labour-saving HOUSE; five bed rooms (fitted lavatory basins hot and cold), bath, three reception (parquet floors), oak doors, panelling, &c.; central heating; good permanent garage; all services; exceptionally well appointed. FREEHOLD £2,500. Attractive garden ½ an acre.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

*Nominal rent acceptable from suitable tenant.*

OATLANDS PARK, WEYBRIDGE, from about 24th October for winter.—Very well FURNISHED and fitted HOUSE; eight bed, bath, lounge, two reception; garage; "Ideal" boiler, company's electric light, gas and water; main drainage; grounds about ⅓ acre; South aspect; gravel soil. Freehold would be sold.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

*Cobham and Ockshott district.*

SURREY, close to station.—Charming pre-War FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; two good reception, five bed rooms, bath room; electric light; main drainage; recently redecorated; large garden with tennis; moderate price for quick sale.—Keys with EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

### SEVENOAKS (Near).

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED

at the inadequate rent of £175 per Annum.

A Gentleman's COUNTRY RESIDENCE standing high and secluded, within four miles of main-line station. Lounge hall, three reception and billiard or dance room, eight bed rooms, servant's accommodation, &c.

*Two baths. Electric light. Central heating.*

Garage, stabling, gardener's cottage. Grounds about THREE ACRES, including tennis court.

*The whole in first-rate order and recently brought up to date. Moderate premium. Agents.*

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.5854A.)

### BURNHAM BEECHES.

A PERIOD COTTAGE in an old walled garden and orchard, suitable for conversion; low price FREEHOLD.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. (Phone 600.)

### HAYWARDS HEATH.

A REALLY CHARMING RESIDENCE, most conveniently planned and within seven minutes' walk of Station; six bed rooms, one-two dressing rooms, box room, and attic, bath room, reception hall, three large reception rooms, good kitchen, scullery, &c.; electric light, gas, company's water, main drainage; central heating; pretty wooded grounds with tennis lawn. PRICE FREEHOLD £4,000.—Apply T. BANNISTER and Co., Haywards Heath. (Tele. 7.)

A SEASIDE COTTAGE adjoining the lighthouse, HAPPISBURGH-ON-SEA, NORFOLK, six miles Mundesley-on-Sea, 12 Cromer, 16 Norwich; buses close; vacant; five rooms; wonderful views. PRICE £450, or instalments.—Morrison, Broadway, St. Albans.

### BEDFORDSHIRE.

On the last spur of the Chilterns. 450ft. up. Main line station 10 minutes. London 40 minutes.

WELL BUILT DETACHED RESIDENCE standing in its well wooded grounds and approached by drive. Six bed rooms, three dressing rooms (four with radiators), bath room, three reception rooms, cloak room; capital offices; good cellarage; electric light; gas; independent boiler; central heating.

ORNAMENTAL TERRACE GROUNDS, flower, fruit and kitchen gardens, part woodland, in all about

### ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRE.

Cottage. Garage. Greenhouse.

### FREEHOLD, £2,650.

Open to offer.

Inspected and recommended by Estate Department, ARMY and NAVY STORES, 105, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

BERKS, 40 minutes London.—Charming HOUSE with over 2 ACRES; five bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms; old gardens, orchard, &c.; main water.—NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

**£1,900.** OLD WORLD.

### BOURNEMOUTH AGENTS,

A. V. WELCH and Co., Est. 1803.

### CHIPSTEAD, SURREY.

(Picked position, five minutes station, 25 minutes Town.)

A BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED RESIDENCE.

Six bed rooms, bath room, two fine reception rooms, well-equipped offices, all modern conveniences.

CHARMING INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS ONE ACRE. TENNIS LAWN. GOOD GARAGE.

Full particulars from Messrs. EDWARDS and FORRESTER, Chartered Surveyors, West Croydon. 'Phone, Croydon 0237.

COODEN BEACH, BEXHILL.—HOUSE; garage, garden running down to sea; three sitting rooms, six bed rooms; good hunting centre; good stabling near; hunters for hire, expert care for children, &c.; for SALE, immediately; nearest offer to £5,000 accepted.—Write Secretary, 91, Junction-road, Andover, Hants.

A REAL GEM. HIGH UP. PANORAMIC VIEWS. EAST SUSSEX, amid beautiful country.—Gentleman's RESIDENCE of CHARACTER in old-fashioned style, full of genuine old oak; eight bed and dressing, bath, hall, and two reception; labour saving; all modern conveniences; garage and other buildings; enchanting gardens and grounds, including tennis court, 10 ACRES. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £5,500.—GEERING and COLYER, Rye, Sussex.

FOR SALE, MID-CORNWALL (handy Plymouth, main-line station, and turnpike).—Delightful small well-watered FREEHOLD ESTATE, 140 acres, well-built convenient House, choicely decorated; seven bed rooms, two reception, two kitchens, dairy, bath room, basins (hot and cold) in bed rooms; perfect sanitation, water gravitation; good outbuildings; delightful country, gorgeous views; excellent private stretch salmon-peal, trout fishing, mixed shooting, good hunting. Bargain, 5,000 guineas.—Write Box H.271, The Times, E.C.4.

### BUCKS—NEAR AYLESBURY.

*Hunting with three Packs. Frequent Express Service.*

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, an exceptionally well appointed COUNTRY HOUSE with about 42 ACRES, including about 42 Acres first-rate feeding pasture.

Accommodation, on two floors only:—

Fine lounge hall (oak panelled), inner hall, similarly panelled, and with carved oak gallery staircase, large drawing and dining rooms (all parquet floors), study, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.

*Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Central heating; telephone; modern drainage.*

Excellent stabling and garage accommodation. Two Cottages and Model Dairy.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS about THREE ACRES, sunk tennis lawn, woodland walk, large kitchen garden, &c.

NEW HARD TENNIS COURT.

Strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.42258.)

GENUINE OLD 17th-CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE, full of oak beams, with modern conveniences. "WEST COTTAGE," near Farnham, for SALE by private treaty or by auction; oak-beamed drawing and dining rooms, four bed, bath (hot and cold); shady old garden; company's water and gas laid on; electric light available; main drainage.—EVENNETT, F.A.I., Estate Agent, Farnham, and at Haslemere and Hindhead.

### THE IDEAL HOME.

HANTS (only 40 miles from Town and 1½ mile main line station).—A genuinely charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE, commanding magnificent views; three reception, six bed, bath room (hot and cold), excellent domestic offices; garage and stabling; 1½ ACRE beautiful gardens, tennis court; co.'s water, telephone. Only £2,600. FREEHOLD.—GRIBBLE, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Basingstoke and Yeovil.

HERTFORDSHIRE (HITCHIN).—To be LET, secluded COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, ample domestic offices; pleasure and kitchen gardens and paddock extending to FOUR ACRES. Rent £120 per annum.—Further particulars of JOHN SHILCOCK, F.A.I., Auctioneer, Hitchin.

HOLT, NORFOLK.—Gentleman's RESIDENCE of CHARACTER; 12 bed, two bath, three reception, and domestic offices; 2½ ACRES old-world gardens; water, gas; £3,000 or near offer.—Full particulars apply E. A. STRANGMAN, Estate Agent, Cley-next-Sea.

HOUSE for SALE FREEHOLD; beautiful situation, detached; five bed, three reception; modern arrangements; garden, greenhouse; garage, stabling; close golf, station, schools. 28 miles London.—Falkland House, Berkhamsted.

### HOVE.

In the best residential part; high ground, extensive Sea and Downland Views.

Exceptionally well built and fitted.

### DETACHED RESIDENCE.

Four bed rooms, dressing room, fitted basins, spacious and beautifully lighted studio, or two additional bed rooms in roof, bath room, two reception, and lounge hall, balcony, and sun lounge, excellent offices replete with all modern conveniences.

Garden with position for garage with rooms over if required with access from Louse.

### FREEHOLD ONLY £3,100 FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

An exceptionally low figure, and recommended from inspection as splendid value by the Estate Department, ARMY AND NAVY STORES, 105, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

KENT WEALD, glorious views, two miles village and station.—Delightful old-fashioned oak-beamed COTTAGE; three bed (hot and cold water), bath, two reception, &c.; co.'s water; farmery; gardens and grassland, SEVEN ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,500 or near offer. POSSESSION. Photo.—GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

PRICE £7,500 FREEHOLD, or offer. TO LOVERS OF THE ANTIQUE.

### KENT & SUSSEX BORDERS.

A XVITH-CENTURY RESTORED FARMHOUSE NEAR TO THE OLD-WORLD CINQUE PORT OF RYE.

*Full of Ancient Oak. Irreproachable Order. South Aspect. 200ft. up. Magnificent Views.*

Galleried hall, three reception rooms, staircases, eight bed rooms, three baths, and offices.

*Central heating. Own electric light. Good water.*

Interesting cottage; garage; chauffeur's accommodation; greenhouses, &c.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD GROUNDS with pool and ponds, pergolas, tennis and other lawns, walled kitchen garden and paddock, in all nearly

### 15¼ ACRES.

*A perfect Gem on which Thousands of Pounds have been expended.*

Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.41596.)

LOVELY FRANT, two miles TUNBRIDGE WELLS; hunting and polo close.—Exceptionally comfortable RESIDENCE; all on two floors; three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, and ground-floor offices; electric light, constant hot water supply; garage for two cars, stabling, chauffeur's quarters; ONE ACRE; tennis lawn and prolific garden.—RICHARDSON and PIERCE, Ltd., Great Hall, Tunbridge Wells.

SOUTH WILTS, SOUTH HANTS, AND DORSET. WANTED TO BUY COUNTRY HOUSES.

MESSRS. WOOLLEY and WALLIS continue to receive applications from prospective buyers wanting to Purchase Country Houses containing from six to 12 bed rooms, and sufficient Land for privacy, and would be glad to receive notification of any such properties which would be Sold.

WOOLLEY and WALLIS, Salisbury.

# F. L. MERCER & CO.

7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. 'PHONE: REGENT 6773.

## A SINGULARLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE.

## 12 MILES FROM THE SUSSEX COAST.

IN THE MIDST OF UNDULATING AND UNSPOILED COUNTRY. 300 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. FACING SOUTH.

A MOST PICTURESQUE OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE OF THE LONG, LOW TYPE. IN A BEAUTIFUL SETTING.

Restored and completely modernized three years ago. Approached by a pretty, winding drive and thoroughly secluded. Three large reception rooms, small study. Oak beams, open fireplaces, and other characteristic features. Excellent domestic offices. Six bed rooms, two well-appointed bath rooms. All on two floors. Separate cottage for servants. Electric lighting; constant hot water service, telephone, &c. Garage, stables, quaint old oast house. Home farm with cottage and adequate buildings. Really enchanting old-world gardens bounded by stream. Plenty of trees, rock and water garden, two tennis courts, &c. Inexpensive to maintain.

THE REMAINDER COMPRISES VALUABLE ORCHARDING OF 12 ACRES AND THE ADJOINING DAIRY FARM, TOGETHER WITH A SMALL AREA OF WOODLAND. THE RENT FROM THE FARM AND PROFIT FROM THE SALE OF FRUIT PRODUCE WELL OVER £200 PER ANNUM.

PRICE FREEHOLD WITH 100 ACRES £6,500.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS FROM F. L. MERCER AND CO., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. TEL., REGENT 6773.

## A HOME WHICH SHOULD MAKE A WIDE APPEAL.

ADJOINING A LOVELY SURREY COMMON. 35 MINUTES LONDON.

SANDY SOIL.

CONVENIENT FOR HALF-A-DOZEN FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES.

A PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE WITH A MOST CHARMING INTERIOR.

Approached by a private road and one mile from main line station. Beautifully decorated and having everything in the manner of up-to-date improvements. Central heating with radiators in every room. "Electrolux" refrigerating plant; independent hot water service; company's electric light and water; main drainage; elegant lounge hall, three large reception rooms, eight or nine bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms; garage for two cars with chauffeur's room (fitted with radiator and wash-basin). Lovely matured gardens with tennis court, rosery, &c., surrounded by trees. Over £1,000 has been spent on the grounds alone. The area is nearly an acre and a half and they are economical to maintain.

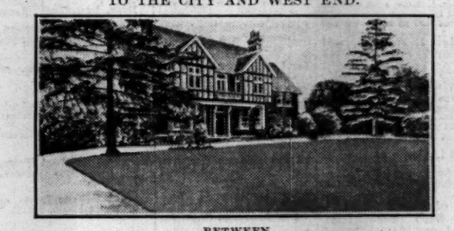
ACTUAL COST WELL OVER £7,500. FOR SALE OWING TO UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES AT A SACRIFICIAL PRICE.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS FROM F. L. MERCER AND CO., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. TEL., REGENT 6773.

## SURREY

17 MILES LONDON.

FREQUENT ELECTRIC TRAINS TO THE CITY AND WEST END.



BETWEEN

EPSOM & LEATHERHEAD.

Accessible to Golf Links. Overlooking woods and open fields.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE,

Exceptionally well built (pre-War). With a bright and cheerful interior. Comfortable appointments and large, well-proportioned rooms. Long drive approach; lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven or eight bed rooms, bath room; recently redecorated in good taste; co.'s electric light, gas and water, main drainage. Large garage.

£3,500 FREEHOLD. 1¼ ACRE.

THE PROPERTY WAS VALUED IN 1925 AT OVER £5,000. Confidently recommended from personal inspection. Illustrated brochure from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

## TRING

FACING SOUTH

WITH DELIGHTFUL VIEWS OVER TRING PARK. 50 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

A comfortable old-fashioned RESIDENCE, extremely well built and having spacious and lofty rooms.

Approached by carriage drive; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, bath room, maids' sitting room; electric light, Co.'s water, main drainage, &c.; garage; gardener's cottage.

SINGULARLY CHARMING OLD-WORLD GROUNDS, with plenty of trees and fine yew hedges, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, &c.

TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,500.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel.: Regent 6773.

## TOWN HOUSES

A Beautifully FURNISHED HOUSE on CAMPDEN HILL, with central heating; three reception rooms, seven or eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, and excellent domestic accommodation; to be LET for the winter at the extremely moderate rent of 10 to 12 guineas per week. Only requires viewing to be appreciated.—Apply at once to Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

### IN REGENT'S PARK.

A PARTICULARLY SUNNY HOUSE for DISPOSAL, having South and West aspects with uninterrupted views over the prettiest part of the Park, and also its own

LARGE PRIVATE GARDEN.

Eight bed, three bath, four reception rooms; garage, &c.—Full particulars of the Sole Agents, MESSRS. B. CLARK and SON, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

ADJOINING Palace Gate.—DWARF-TYPE HOUSE; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; newly decorated; modernised. Rent £90 per annum; reasonable premium. A most charming and attractive little house.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611.

BARGAIN.—THURLOE-SQUARE, S.W.7.—Low price considered medium-sized HOUSE, overlooking gardens.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

### BUCKLAND & SONS,

Auctioneers and Surveyors,

4, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, W.C.1.

Agents for all classes of HOUSES, FLATS, &c.

CADOGAN-SQUARE (off).—To be Let without premium, delightful little HOUSE; four-five bed, bath two reception; inspected; lease 12 years. Inspected and strongly recommended by ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 6208-9.)

CAMPDEN HILL.—Low-built, double-fronted RESIDENCE, five bed, two bath, two reception rooms; garden. FREEHOLD £4,500.—Agents: GASKELL and Co., 103, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

CAMPDEN HILL, with garden, on gravel soil.—A beautifully FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for the winter, replete with every modern convenience; three sitting rooms, eight bed rooms; central heating, &c.; to careful tenants only at a moderate rent.—Write Box Z.23, The Times, E.C.4.

NON-BASEMENT. GARAGE.

CHELSEA.—A charming newly built RESIDENCE, in attractive square, with gardens in rear, for Sale; seven to eight bed rooms, three well fitted bath rooms, three reception rooms, light ground-floor offices. Lease 97 years. Ground-rent £100. Reasonable price.—ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2430.

EXCELLENT selections of well FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED FLATS and MAISONNETTES available Autumn and Winter or longer at moderate rentals.—Particulars on application to ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, London, S.W.1. Sloane 6208/9.

### FREEHOLD DWARF HOUSE. LARGE PRIVATE GARDEN.

A most charming COUNTRY-TYPE RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, entirely restored and modernised; excellent accommodation comprises five bed, two baths, three reception rooms. Moderate price required.

WAY & WALLER,

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH (near).—Vacant semi-detached FREEHOLD; nine rooms, scullery, bath room; garage; price £1,850; upper part let at 30s. per week, optional. Bargain £1,700.—Write Box Z.96, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD.

HIGH POSITION on WEST HEATH ESTATE and easy walk of Heath.—Beautiful detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in choice position, to be SOLD; eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception, lounge hall, and excellent NON-BASEMENT OFFICES; GARAGE; pretty garden. PRICE £8,500, or would be LET FURNISHED for six months from at once at 12 guineas per week.—Agents, ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

EATON-SQUARE (top, off).—Perfect and most charming BIJOU HOUSE, modernised and greatly improved; three bed, large double reception, kitchen, bath; really large garden at rear. Rent £150 per annum. Lease 13 years, £850, to include new and valuable carpets, curtains, &c.—Apply F. W. GAPP and Co., Ltd., 54, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Phone, Sloane 9245, three lines.)

## TOWN HOUSES (continued)

FREEHOLD MANSION for SALE; grand situation, close to the MARBLE ARCH, OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK, suitable for club, society, nursing establishment or any profession or business requiring plenty of accommodation.—Further information regarding this remarkably fine property may be had on application to MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Charming well FURNISHED little HOUSE, three bed and bath; two reception rooms (one double), three bed rooms, large bath-dressing room; independent hot water. Rent 6½gns. a week. Inspected and recommended.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

LITTLE CHARLES II. HOUSE, with unique tiny garden, in favourite and quiet part of Chelsea, Sloane-square; available partly Furnished or Furnished, for one year or longer, at rental by arrangement, from September 1st; constant hot water, telephone.—Write Box 1548, Rays, Cecil-court, W.C.2.

### OXFORD-SQUARE, W.2.

Close to the Park, overlooks gardens. Newly decorated, ready for occupation. Parquet floors. Three new bath rooms. Eight bed rooms, four reception rooms. PRICE only £3,250 for 27 years' lease. Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

STRAND ON THE GREEN.—Beautiful GEORGIAN HOUSE to be LET at once; three reception, four bed rooms; all modern conveniences.—Write Box 9856, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

OLD-WORLD CHELSEA.

TO be LET FURNISHED, charmingly situated NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; two reception, four bed rooms, bath rooms, &c., fitted lavatory basins; paved garden; 10gns. per week, or offer.—BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

KENSINGTON BARGAIN.

VICTORIA-ROAD DISTRICT.—Charming NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; two sitting rooms, three bed rooms, bath-dressing room; parquet floors; independent hot water; lease 21 years; ground-rent £16. PRICE £1,650.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

£145 PER ANNUM.—ONSLOW-SQUARE.—One of these exceptionally attractive HOUSES, overlooking the gardens, for DISPOSAL; five bed rooms, two good bath rooms, three charming reception rooms, and compact light offices. Lease 21 years. Very moderate premium. Immediate inspection advised.—ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1.

£142 PER ANNUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Unique opportunity to secure LEASE of excellent HOUSE; six-seven bed rooms, bath room, three-two reception rooms, &c.; ideal boiler; small garden; very moderate premium.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 20-21, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Ken. 9230.)

£142 PER ANNUM. (adjoining).—£600 will probably secure the nine years' LEASE and fixtures of a compact RESIDENCE; six bed, bath, three reception (one large), &c.; open outlook in rear.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

## GARAGES

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8.—FREEHOLD GARAGE with FLAT over (modernized at a cost of over £700). PRICE £1,575. Suit lady.—Agents, GASKELL and Co., 103, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

LEASE for DISPOSAL.—PROPERTY consists of TWO separate LOCK-UP GARAGES with three rooms, kitchen, bath room over; Kensington district.—Write Box H.32, The Times, E.C.4.

NO. 5, QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE-MEWS, S.W.7.—To be LET, TWO LARGE LOCK-UP GARAGES, with FLAT over; three good rooms and bath room. Rent £150.—Apply 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kensington 1075.)

## SUBURBAN HOUSES

BUSHEY HEATH (300ft. up, near bus, in secluded position).—Old-fashioned COTTAGE RESIDENCE, modernised; two reception, four bed, bath; garage. £1,500.—STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE, Bushey (Tele., Watford 2715).

CHISWICK MALL, overlooking river.—Charming RESIDENCE, with garage; six bed, two reception, bath, &c.; £76 per annum, premium required. View by appointment.—MORTON and WATERS, 310, High-street, Hammersmith.

## SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

LOVELY MILL HILL.—Charming detached RESIDENCE, within few minutes of station and shops, containing attractive hall, two good reception rooms, four large bed rooms, usual domestic offices; every modern convenience; room for garage; most attractive garden. House is in perfect decorative condition and must be seen to be appreciated. FREEHOLD £2,600.—Apply GOLBY, Estate Offices, Mill Hill, N.W.7. 'Phone, Mill Hill 1458-9.

ELSTREE.—Charming detached BUNGALOW, pre-War built, within about 12 minutes of station, comprising lounge hall, two large receptions, kitchen, scullery, three good bed rooms, conservatory; lovely garden; for sale over TWO ACRES, comprising tennis court, rose garden, orchard. FREEHOLD £2,600.—Apply GOLBY, as above.

IN MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY

Yet only 35 minutes to City and West End.

BEAUTIFUL HAYES (Kent).—Charming Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; four large bed rooms, bath room, separate w.c., two excellent reception rooms, cloak room, kitchen; brick garage with washdown; large garden; electric light and gas; main drains; cavity walls, slate damp course; road charges paid. Must be viewed to be appreciated. Only £1,375. Large mortgage if required.—Sole Agent, W. BASIL YOUNG, Bingham Halt, Addiscombe. ('Phone 1611.)

GOLDERS GREEN and HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURBS for the best selection of well-built labour-saving RESIDENCES; three-six bed, with or without garage. Finished to purchaser's requirements. PRICES £950 to £2,500. Mortgages up to 90 per cent.—Consult E. W. PERRY and DAW, 3, Highgate-hill, N.19. Car available for inspection.

GOLDERS GREEN (seven minutes of station).—Ideal position, detached, perfect order; lounge hall with cloak room, two large reception, two bed rooms, tiled bath room, kitchen and scullery; delightful garden; full size brick garage. PRICE £1,750.—AGENTS, HARRIS and Co., 52, Golders Green-road, N.W. Speedwell 1230.

OVERLOOKING BUSHEY PARK.

HAMPTON COURT.—Delightful old GEORGIAN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in very quiet position facing old-world green. Eight bed rooms, tiled bath room, kitchen and scullery; delightful garden; full size brick garage. PRICE £1,750.—AGENTS, HARRIS and Co., 52, Golders Green-road, N.W. Speedwell 1230.

OGDENS, of WIMBLEDON, have many Unfurnished and Furnished HOUSES to be LET at low rentals.—Call at their offices facing the Station.

STREATHAM.—MODERN HOUSE; five beds, two reception, lounge, parquet floor; five minutes station and trams. PRICE £1,650; £11 ground-rent; lease 74 years.—Apply view, electric light, Gen, 43, North-side, Streatham Common.

WATFORD, BUSHEY ST. ALBANS, PINNER, NORTHWOOD.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE.—Offices at all centres.

WIMBLEDON (adjoining Common).—Gravel soil. Most attractive Detached RESIDENCE; seven bed, dressing, two baths, four reception; delightful double garden, fruit, flower, and vegetable, space for tennis, with valuable building frontage to road; garage. FREEHOLD £5,100 or offer.—CROSS and PRIOR, 34, High-street, and 64, Hill-road, Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.—Delightful views.—Attractive green-shuttered detached RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, three reception rooms with pinewood block flooring, panelled hall, cloak room, ideal offices; garage; good garden; every up-to-date convenience. Only £2,600 FREEHOLD.—HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

WIMBLEDON (slope of hill), seven minutes station, Common, and R.C. church.—Well-appointed, detached, double-fronted RESIDENCE; two floors; five bed, bath, three fine reception, excellent offices; attractive garden. FREEHOLD £2,200 or £160 per annum.—PEARSON, Meadow View, Worcester Park. Malden 0072.

WORCESTER PARK, two minutes station.—Semi-detached PRE-WAR FREEHOLD; four bed, two reception; good garden; £1,075. VACANT POSSESSION.—WHITBY, 2, Victoria-crescent, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

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